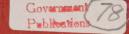




Digitized by the Internet Archive in 2022 with funding from University of Toronto





Our Mission:

Safe food Market access Consumer protection



CAI

-A56



Table of Contents

Letter from the President 1	Inspection Programs for Animal and
President's Remarks 3	Plant Health
Our Mandate 4	Performance Information
Making It Happen 5	Market Access
1997-98: The Year of Transition 5	Initiatives Undertaken During 1997-98
Our Responsibilities	Performance Information
Our Workforce 6	Other Performance Information
	Looking Ahead
Organizational Structure 7	Auditor General's Assessment
Minister's Advisory Board	
Our Clients	Financial Performance
Our Approach to Business	Management Responsibility for
Reviewing Legislation 10	Financial Reporting
Support Activities	Auditor General's Report
OFIA A-M-M-	Statement of Operations
CFIA Activities	Notes to Statement of Operations
Meeting Our Objectives	
Inspection Programs for Food and	CFIA Offices
Food Products	
Initiatives Undertaken During 1997-98 16	



Canadian Food Inspection Agency

Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments

President

Président

Nepean, Ontario K1A 0Y9 Nepean (Ontario) K1A 0Y9

September 30, 1998

The Honorable Lyle Vanclief, P.C., M.P. Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food Room 356, Confederation Building House of Commons Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0A6

Dear Minister Vanclief:

Pursuant to Section 23 of the *Canadian Food Inspection Agency Act*, I have the pleasure of presenting to you the Annual Report for the Agency's first year of operation, 1997-98.

We have taken the opportunity of our first Annual Report to introduce the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) to Canadians, and to highlight the services provided by CFIA staff from coast to coast -- services that help provide Canadians with a safe food supply, and access to world markets for food, animal and plant products.

Yours sincerely,

Ronald L. Doering

A/President







President's Remarks

I am pleased to present this first Annual Report of the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA), covering the Agency's activities from April 1, 1997, to March 31, 1998. The report is a key element in the CFIA's overall accountability to Parliament and Canadians, and fulfils the statutory requirement under Section 23 of the *Canadian Food Inspection Agency Act*.

The Annual Report provides the Agency with an opportunity to present its achievements, identify challenges and demonstrate its continued progress toward the objectives outlined in its Corporate Business Plan, 1997–2000. This Report describes how the Agency, under the strong leadership of its president

Art Olson, completed a successful year of transition – bringing together 4,500 staff and 19 programs from four different federal departments – while enhancing service to Canadians and industry clients.

A review of the Agency's first year demonstrates that it did what it said it would do – clarify roles and responsibilities, reduce overlap and duplication, improve service delivery, improve federal/provincial harmonization and enhance accountability and reporting to Parliament.

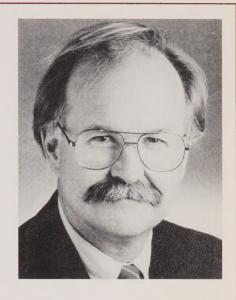
Looking ahead, the organizational and program changes introduced last year provided a solid foundation from which to move to the next phase of innovation, particularly in the areas of human resource management, continued federal/provincial harmonization, further program redesign and legislative renewal in partnership with consumers, industry and the provinces.

Of course, our management of these changes has not been and must not be at the expense of the public interest or our commitment to safe food, market access and consumer protection. We cannot allow steps to enhance efficiency to undermine effectiveness. Every day, we are managing risks to the health and safety of Canadians in an area characterized by shared jurisdiction and scientific advancement. Managing interdependence and public sector reform is never easy, but they are especially difficult in the context of a Crown Agency that is a science-based regulator as well as a service provider.

This first Annual Report reinforces what many independent and international studies have consistently determined. Canadians continue to benefit from one of the best food inspection and quarantine systems in the world. This is due primarily to the competence, dedication and professionalism of our staff who, I am pleased to say, continue to be our greatest strength.

Ronald L. Doering

A/President





TO ENHANCE THE
EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY
OF FEDERAL INSPECTION AND RELATED SERVICES
FOR FOOD AND ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH



MAKING IT HAPPEN

Circumstances leading to the creation of the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) had their beginnings with the Government's 1994 Program Review and Report of the Auditor General. An interim Office of Food Inspection Systems was formed in May 1995, with a mandate to explore

options to "improve the effectiveness and cost efficiency of the federal component of the Canadian food inspection system".

In its 1996 budget, the Government of Canada announced that all federally-mandated food inspection and animal and plant health services would be consolidated into a single food inspection agency, reporting to Parliament through the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food.

Much preparation was required for the CFIA to begin operations and facilitate a seamless transition that would assure continuation of the high-quality service that clients have come to expect.

The start of operations of the CFIA on April 1, 1997, was a natural evolution of Canada's internationally-respected food and animal and plant health inspection systems.

1997-98: THE YEAR OF TRANSITION

In its first year of operation, the CFIA focused on continuing operations without interruption in service, while fulfilling its primary responsibility – to contribute to the production and trade of safe food. This responsibility had to be met without losing sight of the federal government's expectations for improvements in the efficiency and effectiveness of the Canadian food inspection system. Progress was made through a broad range of management and operational activities aimed at contributing to consumer protection, facilitating market access, improving service delivery and reaching a higher level of collaboration with industry and the provinces and territories. Elimination of interdepartmental duplication in areas such as inspection, enforcement, risk management and laboratory services has advanced food safety systems. All federal inspection services in the areas of food safety, animal and plant health, trade-related requirements and the prevention of economic fraud now are provided by the CFIA.

Bringing together inspection services previously distributed across four federal government departments – Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Health Canada and Industry Canada – will contribute to significant cost savings and improvements in efficiency. The fiscal framework for 1998–99 has been reduced by \$44 million.

Our Mandate:

To enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of federal inspection and related services for food and animal and plant health.

Our Mission:

Safe food, market access, consumer protection.

Our Objectives:

- To contribute to a safe food supply and accurate product information;
- To contribute to the continuing health of animals and plants for protection of the resource base;
- To facilitate trade in food, animals, plants and their products.

Our Priorities:

- Enhance effectiveness and efficiency of the inspection system;
- · Facilitate market access;
- · Address consumer issues:
- Enhance intergovernmental cooperation;
- · Maintain a skilled and competent staff.

Our Values:

- Workplace and People Values:
 Professionalism, Respect, Commitment and a Positive Outlook;
- Employment Values: Merit, Employment Equity, Mobility and Performance Recognition;
- Leadership and Management Values:
 Openness, Integrity, Trust and Teamwork.

The Agency continues to share the cost of providing certain services with its industry partners. The cost recovery initiative generated about \$43 million in 1997-98. The majority of this revenue was generated from activities for the following sectors: feed, fertilizer and seed (\$2.8M); fresh and

TABLE 1

Chronology of events leading to the creation of the Canadian Food Inspection Agency

June 1993

Dissolution of Consumer and Corporate Affairs Canada and transfer of Manufactured Food Labelling Inspection Activity to Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC)

1994

Government-wide Program Review

1994

Report of the Auditor General

February 1995

Federal budget highlights the need to improve effectiveness and efficiency of the food inspection system

May 1995

Creation of the Office of Food Inspection Systems to explore organizational options

August 1995

Industry Canada's Retail Food Labelling Inspection transferred to AAFC

March 1996

Federal budget announces intention to create a single agency responsible for federal food inspection and animal and plant health services

July 1996

Health Canada food inspectors transferred to AAFC; AAFC's Guelph risk assessment laboratory transferred to Health Canada

March 20,1997

CFIA Act creates a single agency responsible for federal food inspection and animal and plant health services

April 1, 1997

CFIA start of operations

processed fruit and vegetables, dairy and shell eggs (\$6.9M); animal health (\$4.7M); plant health (\$3.5M); meat inspection (\$16.8M) and fish inspection (\$6.1M).

OUR RESPONSIBILITIES

The CFIA is responsible for the administration and enforcement of the following acts: Agriculture and Agri-Food Administrative Monetary Penalties Act, Canada Agricultural Products Act, Canadian Food Inspection Agency Act, Feeds Act, Fertilizers Act, Fish Inspection Act, Health of Animals Act, Meat Inspection Act, Plant Breeders' Rights Act, Plant Protection Act and Seeds Act.

In addition, the Agency is responsible for enforcing the *Consumer Packaging and Labelling Act* and the *Food and Drugs Act* as they relate to food, and administering the provisions of the *Food and Drugs Act* as it relates to food (except those provisions of the *Act* that relate to public health, safety and nutrition).

The creation of the CFIA clearly reinforces the division of federal powers between the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food and the Minister of Health. The Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food, through the CFIA, retains responsibility for establishing animal and plant health standards and providing related inspection activities. With regard to food, the CFIA conducts all federal food inspection activities while Health Canada establishes policies and standards relating to the safety and nutritional quality of food sold in Canada. In addition, Health Canada assesses the effectiveness of the Agency's activities related to food safety.

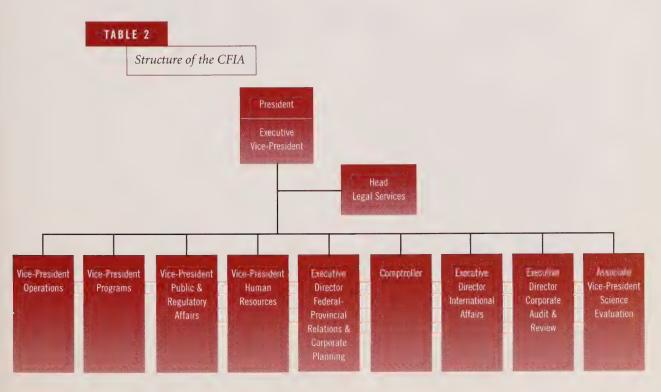
OUR WORKFORCE

The CFIA is committed to delivering services in the most effective and efficient manner possible. The Agency is head-quartered in the National Capital Region. It delivers programs in all of Canada's provinces and territories through four area operations centres – Atlantic, Quebec, Ontario and Western. Some 4,500 Agency staff are located in 18 regional offices, 185 field offices (including border points of entry), 408 third-party premises (such as slaughter establishments) and 22 laboratories and research facilities.



ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The CFIA is led by a President who reports to the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food. The President is supported by an Executive Vice-President. Table 2 outlines the current division of responsibilities within the CFIA.



6

MINISTER'S ADVISORY BOARD

A 12-member advisory board was appointed in December 1997. The Board provides direct advice to the Minister on broad policy issues relating to the responsibilities of the CFIA. Board members were chosen for their knowledge and experience in areas directly related to the mandate of the Agency. The Advisory Board is supported by a Secretariat located at CFIA headquarters.

OUR CLIENTS

Our clients include all Canadian stakeholders in the food continuum – consumers, farmers, fishers, manufacturers of food products and agricultural inputs, related suppliers, importers and exporters, brokers, distributors, retailers, stakeholders in the lumber industry, and the associations representing any of these client groups.

The CFIA provides inspection and related services for animals and plants and their products, ranging from inputs such as veterinary biologics, to lumber and nursery products, to medicated feeds and seeds, to fresh foods, including meat, fish, eggs, dairy products, fruit and vegetables, as well as prepared and packaged foods.

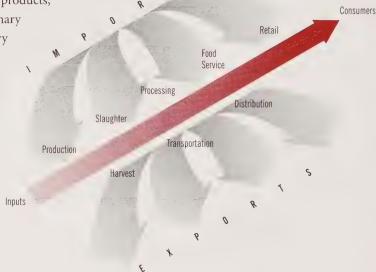


FIGURE 2

The Food Continuum

OUR APPROACH TO BUSINESS

Consultation

The Agency firmly believes that consultation is one of the most effective ways of identifying and managing issues and concerns, of staying on top of the latest trends in the industry and of better understanding clients' needs and concerns. The Agency holds ongoing consultations with a broad range of clients, including consumers, industry, provinces and territories, interest groups, unions and staff.

The Agency has also identified advisory groups at various levels. For example, a group of industry and consumer advisors has been consulting with the Executive Committee on a range of strategic issues, and technical advisory groups provide input at the program level.

Partnerships

Food safety is a shared responsibility. Maintaining the integrity of the food, animal and plant health system is a complex task which the CFIA addresses in partnership with provincial/territorial governments, industry and consumers, as well as other federal departments.



"LED BY THE CANADIAN FOOD INSPECTION AGENCY BUT WITH
FULL INVOLVEMENT OF PROVINCIAL AND TERRITORIAL OFFICIALS, THE FOOD
INSPECTION SYSTEM IS MOVING AWAY FROM THE TRADITIONAL CANADIAN SYSTEM OF
PATCHWORK STANDARDS, PROVINCE BY PROVINCE. THE GOAL IS NATIONAL STANDARDS FOR
FOOD INSPECTION AND REGULATION, WHETHER IN PLANTS LICENSED FEDERALLY, PROVINCIALLY
OR MUNICIPALLY... A NATIONAL THREAD FOR ONCE IS STRENGTHENED, RATHER THAN FRAYED."

— BARRY WILSON, THE WESTERN PRODUCER

Intergovernmental Cooperation

The CFIA continues to build partnerships with provincial/territorial governments and pursues efforts in establishing cross-designation of inspectors, develops and enters into agreements to provide integrated inspection services, and explores the possibilities of forming corporations. The Agency is also a member of the Canadian Food Inspection System Implementation Group (CFISIG). The Group is an interdepartmental/intergovernmental committee established to advance the goal of all parties — a fully-integrated inspection system. Other members include representatives of agriculture, health and fisheries departments, from federal, provincial, territorial and municipal governments. Governments have recognized the value of working together, through the CFISIG, in developing common legislative and inspection approaches to food safety. In the past year, the CFISIG has achieved considerable progress and has built upon positive government/client partnerships to propose national standards and voluntary codes of practice.

Risk-Based Inspection Systems

The CFIA is committed to the continued adoption of inspection systems based on the principles of scientific risk assessment and to the allocation of resources to activities that result in effective risk management.

Risk assessment is an area of shared responsibility between the CFIA and Health Canada – Health Canada identifies and assesses risks to human health and safety; the CFIA assesses risks to animal and plant health. Managing the risks is the collaborative responsibility of the Agency and its industry and government partners.

The evolution of new inspection methodologies is changing the approach taken to inspection around the world. The CFIA, in consultation with its clients, is developing an Integrated Inspection System (IIS), that will entail charting the food continuum from production to consumption, identifying the hazards along the continuum, examining the effectiveness and efficiency of the control strategies in place and designing new strategies where required.

TABLE 3

Seven CFIA principles for the development of an HACCP plan

Identification of hazards and development of preventative measures;

Determination of Critical Control Points (CCPs) required to control the identified hazards;

Establishment of limits that must be met at each CCP:

Appropriate monitoring procedures for CCPs;

Establishment of deviation procedures at CCPs:

Procedures for verification that an HACCP plan is working; and

Documentation of all procedures and records appropriate to the above principles.

Participating in International Organizations

The Agency is actively involved with international organizations for the purpose of maintaining and expanding international market access and protecting Canada's interests by reducing non-tariff trade barriers, influencing the development of international standards and encouraging the adoption of science-based sanitary and phytosanitary requirements. The CFIA participates in multilateral organizations such as the World Trade Organization (WTO), Codex Alimentarius, the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), the North American Plant Protection Organization (NAPPO), the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the Office International des Épizooties (OIE).

REVIEWING LEGISLATION

The CFIA, in partnership with Health Canada, identified the need for a comprehensive review of the legislation they administer. This was confirmed during consultations with consumers, industry and public-sector partners. As a result, a Task Force on Legislation was established to prepare a plan for legislative renewal to assist the Agency in developing:

- a more uniform, consistent and comprehensive approach to safety and quality standards and related requirements, combined with an efficient and effective compliance and enforcement system; and
- legislation that is up-to-date, coherent, rational, user-friendly and simple to administer.

A discussion paper entitled "Legislative Renewal: Exploring options for legislative change" was distributed nationally in December 1997. Consultations with stakeholders in early 1998 formed the basis of a plan to modernize and consolidate legislation administered and/or enforced by the CFIA.

Our inspection system works along the food continuum, from inspecting input materials on the farm, to verifying that consumers enjoy food products that meet consistently high standards.





Our laboratory staff protect human, animal and plant health by providing expertise which controls and prevents diseases and other chemical, food-borne and physical hazards.

In parallel with the Task Force's review is a federal-provincial-territorial initiative to develop a Common Legislative Base/Common Regulatory Base (CLB/CRB) for food law in Canada. The CLB/CRB initiative is being undertaken through the CFISIG. The intent is to create harmonized national food safety and quality standards and a common legislative framework to ensure equivalence of all food legislation at federal, provincial and territorial levels.

The goal of these legislative initiatives is to provide uniform health and safety standards for all Canadians and an equivalent approach to industry regulation. This will benefit consumers and industry, as well as contribute to the Agency's goal of safe food, market access and consumer protection.

SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

The CFIA's reputation of delivering Canada's internationally-respected food, animal and plant inspection systems is dependent upon strong scientific and program support.

Laboratory Support

Agency scientists support CFIA programs through laboratory analysis and the provision of expertise to maintain domestic and international confidence in the CFIA's programs and standards. The CFIA provides a range of laboratory services across Canada. They include:

- chemical, microbiological and physical analytical services related to foods, feeds, fertilizers and seeds;
- diagnostic testing standards, technology development and transfer, laboratory accreditation, scientific advice and analytical capability for animal diseases and plant pests;
- technical expertise to support the development and operation of evolving inspection practices; and
- responding to consumer complaints.

Communications, Corporate and Support Services

Communications, corporate and support services staff facilitate the day-to-day operations of the Agency and the delivery of its multi-faceted programs. They ensure that both internal and external lines of communication are well established and nourished, manage the Agency's finances, properties and informatics systems and provide administrative assistance to the staff responsible for program development and delivery.

V

"I ... WANT TO CONGRATULATE YOU ON THE WAY THE AGENCY IS
DEALING WITH HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND THE QUESTION OF
VALUES. I WAS PLEASED TO LEARN THAT THE INTEGRATED HUMAN RESOURCES PROGRAM
AND SYSTEM WILL BE BASED ON EXTENSIVE CONSULTATION WITH CFIA EMPLOYEES."

— JOCELYNE BOURGON, CLERK OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL AND SECRETARY TO THE CABINET

Human Resources (HR)

Following the 1996 Government decision to consolidate all federally-mandated food inspection and quarantine services, the first task was to identify staff in the parent departments whose positions would move to the Agency. Ninety-nine per cent of those employees accepted offers of employment with the Agency and were given a two-year employment guarantee.

Upon its creation, the CFIA became a separate employer and, as such, assumed the authorities previously held by Treasury Board in collective bargaining, classification system, HR policies and programs, Executive Regime, Occupational Safety and Health, and Staff Relations.

During the past fiscal year, a significant amount of work was done in preparation for April 1, 1998, when, under the *CFIA Act*, the Agency would no longer be subject to the *Public Service Employment Act (PSEA)*. The CFIA then assumed responsibility for developing its own staffing and recruitment policies and for the infrastructure to deliver them.

The Agency set out to broaden the scope of input to HR decision-making by creating an advisory committee structure for all HR-related matters and developing an HR Strategy to support its Corporate Business Plan. Consultations with staff focused on the identification of values and principles upon which the Agency would build its HR framework and carry out its business. The HR Strategy identifies the values and principles articulated by employees, and outlines the Agency's key HR challenges and the approach to address these challenges:

- development of HR programs, systems, policies and services to support the HR Strategy;
- development of an accountability framework that defines roles and responsibilities;
- establishment of performance indicators, critical success factors and monitoring mechanisms;
- development of Operational Human Resource plans; and
- continued consultation regarding strategic HR issues.

As a separate employer, the Agency identified several policies to review and/or adapt to meet its requirements. One of the first to be developed was an Agency version of a workforce adjustment policy, known as the Employment Transition Policy. Under this policy, more than 300 volunteers took advantage of a departure program.



Following further consultations with employees in February 1998, the Agency is developing a variety of HR programs, based on the HR Strategy. The Agency will be proceeding with the introduction of an integrated development program which will link programs such as performance evaluation, career management, rewards and recognition and succession planning. The expected benefits include a consistent promotion of core values and a single continuum for the management of HR programs.

To address business priorities and create a supportive environment for employees, the Agency has used a collaborative approach with bargaining agents to simplify the collective bargaining process and reduce the number of bargaining units to four from twenty-seven, and the number of bargaining agents to two from five. As a result, the Agency is currently engaged in its first round of collective bargaining with a greatly simplified structure operating in the best interests of all employees and the Canadian public.

The continuing development of its employees is a key component to the success of the operation of the Agency. The Agency is committed to making learning a cornerstone of managing change.

During 1997–98, the CFIA spent approximately \$3.2 million on staff training. Of this, more than 70% was allocated specifically to program-related training.

The Agency is planning to develop competency profiles for all employees, starting with pilot projects in HR and the management group. These profiles will be used as a benchmark to assess the learning needs of employees and to prepare learning plans.

The Agency places great importance on Employment Equity (EE), and has established a committee focused on EE issues. It is supported by four advisory groups, each representing a group designated under EE legislation: The Visible Minority Advisory Council; The Persons with Disabilities Advisory Council; The Aboriginal Advisory and Support Council; The Women in the Workplace Council. The Agency has developed a draft strategy and workplan.

In March 1998, 93 employees were recognized under the CFIA National Recognition Program for outstanding achievements and contributions.

The CFIA consolidated HR functions and services while ensuring the availability of staffing, classification, staff relations and compensation services within each operational or program area. In addition, a National Services Section was created to respond to the need for provision of corporate HR services to each local service unit.

TABLE 4

Program-Related Training in 1997-98

Food Safety Enhancement Program

Quality Management Program

Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point Inspections

Administrative Monetary Penalties

Enhanced Import Operations

Environmental Management Systems

Enforcement of Humane Transport of

Animals

Foreign Animal Diseases

Nursery Accreditation

Food Safety

Nutrition Labelling

Metal Can Integrity

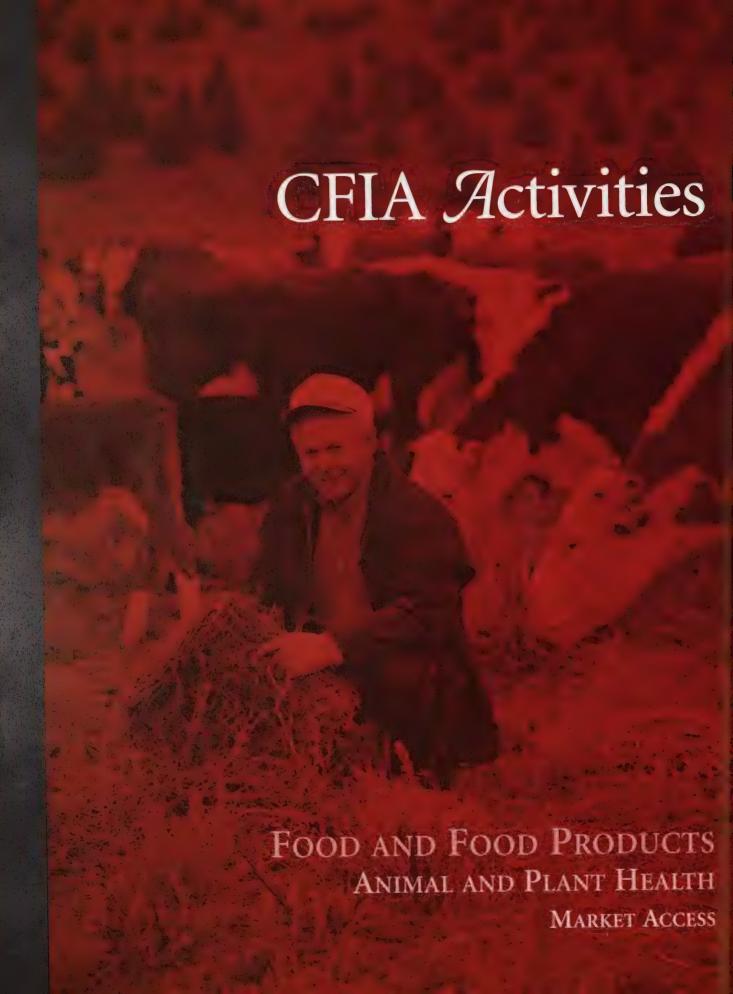
Feed and Fertilizer

Seed Quality Systems Procedures

Meat Establishment Rating

Modernized Poultry Inspection

A solid HR foundation has been set in place during the transition year. In 1998–99, efforts will focus on the development and implementation of policies, programs and services contributing to the ultimate goal of having a qualified workforce committed to providing a service of excellence.





MEETING OUR OBJECTIVES

The CFIA, created in April 1997, was the first in a series of alternative service delivery organizations announced in the 1996 federal budget. The goal set for these organizations was to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the delivery of services provided to Canadians. To accomplish this, the CFIA was granted new legal authorities and flexibilities not normally associated with traditional departmental structure. To balance the new authorities and flexibilities with appropriate Ministerial and Parliamentary control, Section 22 of the *CFIA Act* requires the Agency to prepare a Corporate Business Plan setting out objectives, strategies and expected performance; and Section 23 of the *Act* requires the Agency to prepare an Annual Report for Parliament. In addition to financial and other information, the Annual Report must contain information about the Agency's performance with

respect to objectives. The Performance Information sections of this Annual Report, which follow, fulfil this requirement. In addition, the *Act* requires that the Auditor General of Canada assess the fairness and reliability of the performance information being tabled in the CFIA Annual Report. This unique feature is designed to further enhance accountability to Parliament.

To achieve the planning and reporting requirements set out in the *Act*, the CFIA is developing a performance management framework which contains the structure, nature and scope of planning and performance reporting for the Agency. The framework will also serve to meet the requirements of the new expenditure management and reporting requirements for all departments and agencies, as set out by the Treasury Board Secretariat.

The Agency delivers 19 programs and services formerly delivered by four federal departments. Each department had a unique approach to planning and reporting program performance. To bring a degree of consistency and uniformity to planning and reporting, CFIA management is undertaking a complete redevelopment of the systems, including new planning and resource allocation systems and program management information systems over a three-year time frame. Further, with respect to program management information systems, most existing systems were not Year 2000 compliant and, as a result, now are being replaced which will result in a reduction from 91 to 15 systems.



Veterinarians inspect carcasses to certify meat leaving federally-registered establishments for interprovincial and export trade or being imported to Canada, is safe and wholesome.

The first major step was the preparation of the CFIA Corporate Business Plan, which was tabled in Parliament in May 1998. This Plan provides an overview of the performance management framework for the CFIA, including objectives, strategies and expected results.

To meet the requirements for reporting to Parliament prescribed in the *CFIA Act*, this report assesses performance against the objectives recently set out in the Corporate Business Plan. Because the performance management framework, including measurement and reporting systems, is not yet fully implemented, only limited information to assess performance against the Corporate Business Plan objectives is available for reporting this year. This has limited the Agency's ability to report on the

۰

S ...

0

0

0 Y

4

8 6

6

0

0

 \approx

7

n u

1

₹

performance of a number of program areas and has restricted the extent of reporting in other areas. Full implementation of the performance management framework will significantly increase the availability of performance information in the future. An update on the progress being made on the development and implementation of the performance management framework follows the program performance section of this report.

INSPECTION PROGRAMS FOR FOOD AND FOOD PRODUCTS

The focus of the CFIA food inspection program is to verify that manufacturers, importers and distributors, regulated by the CFIA, meet federal standards for safety, quality, quantity, composition, handling, identity, processing, packaging and labelling.

In the case of exported food, manufacturers may be required to meet the additional requirements of the importing country.

In these cases, the CFIA program verifies that these additional requirements are also met.

To contribute to a safe food

Objective for Food and

Food Products

supply and accurate product information.

The objective of this activity is to contribute to a safe food supply and accurate product information. This regulatory function is carried out through the registration and inspection of establishments for interprovincial and international trade, and the inspection and grade-monitoring of products in registered and non-registered processing establishments, at importers' premises and in retail establishments. Working with Health Canada, other governments and regulated industries, the CFIA manages food recalls and other related enforcement actions.

Initiatives Undertaken During 1997-98

In addition to registration and inspection programs for food and food products, a number of important initiatives were undertaken or continued during the 1997–98 fiscal year:

Consumer Food Safety Education

A safe food supply must be accompanied by public knowledge on safe handling practices in both the home and industry. In 1997, the CFIA joined forces with Health Canada and more than 20 industry, consumer and government organizations to form the Canadian Partnership for Consumer Food Safety



Education. The Partnership, whose membership has now grown to more than 40 organizations, is committed to reducing food-borne illness in Canada by increasing awareness of safe handling practices through the coordination and delivery of food safety education programs aimed at the consumer.

Staff is on call 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, tending the CFIA's Emergency Response System which protects Canadians in the event of a health hazard.





The CFIA has joined with more than 40 partners in a non-profit organization, the Canadian Partnership for Food Safety Education, that is committed to reducing food-borne illness in Canada.

Modernizing Poultry Inspection

Traditional poultry inspection in Canada – based on hands-on, carcass-by-carcass examination – is being reviewed due to the development of new processes and technologies. Poultry eviscerating lines, processing 3,000-4,000 carcasses per hour in the 1960s, now are operating at double that capacity or more. The increase in industry capacity and a new guideline for *E. coli* and a standard for *Salmonella*, introduced by the United States and adopted in Canada by companies exporting to the US, are the catalysts for change in poultry inspection practices.

The introduction of Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) practices by the Canadian industry has allowed the CFIA to deliver inspection services differently. The modernized poultry inspection system uses analytical and statistical monitoring of processes and process controls to enhance the safety of Canadian poultry products. Unlike the traditional inspection of carcasses for defects, the new system requires government inspectors to verify the ability of a poultry operator's process controls to prevent defects and disease-causing bacteria. A pilot plant to test, the modernized approach to inspection has been operating successfully in Brampton, Ontario, since September 1997. Three other pilot projects are planned for plants in St. Marys, Ontario, New Minas, Nova Scotia, and Edmonton, Alberta, in 1998.

Labelling of Foods Causing Allergies and Sensitivities

The CFIA receives numerous reports of incidents involving allergic and sensitivity reactions from domestic and imported foods. Most adverse food reactions are caused by peanuts, tree nuts, sesame seeds, milk, eggs, fish, crustaceans, soy, wheat and sulphates. If these foods or their derivatives are not labelled or are incorrectly labelled, or if inadvertent carry-over occurs during manufacture, the results can be serious and sometimes fatal.

On March 30, 1998, the CFIA issued an information letter to food manufacturers, importers and distributors and their associations on the importance of more complete labelling of foods commonly associated with serious allergic reactions. The Agency set forth steps industry can take to prevent the inadvertent inclusion of such foods in others. The Agency also urged industry to assist consumers in making safe food choices by identifying the plant source of ingredients and to manage the risks associated with foods known to cause severe adverse reactions.

on

_

_

S

=

-

=

- 7 5



The CFIA contributes to consumer protection by establishing and enforcing strict labelling standards.

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

Under the authority of the *Licensing and Arbitration Regulations* pursuant to the *Canada Agricultural Products Act*, the CFIA is responsible for regulating fair and equitable trade practices in the Canadian fresh fruit and vegetable sector. During 1997–98, CFIA officials worked with the fresh produce sector to develop principles for an industry-operated, trinational program between NAFTA trading partners to resolve commercial disputes.

In March 1998, the *Licensing and Arbitration Regulations* were amended to exempt from licensing requirements shippers of their own produce, shippers that purchase produce from within their own province (e.g., grower co-operatives) and small brokers or retailers (i.e., annual transactions of less than \$230,000). This will result in a decrease in the number of licences issued from 1,400 to 900 for the 1998–99 fiscal year.

In partnership with the Canadian Horticultural Council (CHC), the CFIA is currently developing a quality assurance inspection program. Under the program, industry would assume responsibility for documenting and implementing an inspection system which verifies that CFIA quality and phytosanitary requirements are met. It is expected that this new, alternative inspection and certification service will be tested in the potato and apple industries in 1998–99.

Processed Fruits and Vegetables

The processed fruit and vegetable industry is a significant component of the Canadian food and beverage processing industry. During 1997–98, the CFIA worked with Health Canada, industry and consumers' associations to develop a Code of Practice for unpasteurized fruit juice and cider. The Code's objective is to address the *E. Coli O157:H7* contamination hazard. The same year, the Imported Brined Mushroom Inspection Protocol was updated to improve screening procedures by Canadian processors on bulk imports of that product for repacking. Recognition work for HACCP plans was initiated in two registered frozen fruit and two registered juice establishments in 1997–98. All four establishments received at least preliminary reviews of their prerequisite programs and HACCP plans. One honey establishment reached the final stages of recognition at the end of the year.



Dairy

The federal-provincial and industry Dairy Steering Committee revised the Dairy Plant Registration and Inspection System (DPRIS) manual in July 1997, to include prerequisite programs. This measure enables industry to exert stronger control over these programs and assist it in making the transition to an HACCP system. Three federally-registered dairy establishments were recognized by the CFIA as having met the criteria for HACCP systems. They now are eligible for a regulatory system audit approach instead of traditional inspection.

Maple Syrup

Canada is the largest producer of maple syrup in the world, exporting \$102.4 million in maple products. Registered maple syrup exporters now can grade and classify their own product for compliance with federal grade standards without export certification through two programs implemented by the CFIA – the International Standards Organization Accreditation and the Quality Management System.

Performance Information for Food and Food Products

For the objective "to contribute to a safe food supply and accurate product information", the performance information is presented on a program-by-program basis (e.g., meat inspection, fish inspection). The Agency spends approximately two-thirds of its budget on food and food products activities.

The primary responsibility for meeting federal standards and requirements rests with producers, processors and suppliers. Through its inspection activities, the CFIA works with these groups to meet this responsibility. The measures used to report on performance are the level of compliance by the regulated sectors and/or the rejection rate by CFIA inspectors. Compliance/rejection rates measure the regulated sector's performance and also represent the CFIA's contribution to a safe food supply.

Performance information is provided for meat, fish and fish products, eggs and fresh fruit and vegetables. Information is also provided for the food recall area. Performance information for dairy, retail and manufactured foods, processed products, honey and maple products is not available at this time and is, therefore, not reported.

THE CANADIAN FOOD INSPECTION AGENCY...IS AN EXAMPLE
OF SEAMLESS INTEGRATION AMONG SERVICE PROVIDERS WITHIN THE
GOVERNMENT OF CANADA. IT CONSOLIDATES ALL FEDERALLY MANDATED FOOD
INSPECTION AND QUARANTINE SERVICES PREVIOUSLY PROVIDED BY AGRICULTURE AND
AGRI-FOOD CANADA, HEALTH CANADA, INDUSTRY CANADA AND FISHERIES AND OCEANS CANADA.

— JOCELYNE BOURGON, CLERK OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL

AND SECRETARY TO THE CABINET

Meat Inspection and Certification

(Information on meat inspection is recorded by calendar rather than fiscal year.)

There are approximately 800 federally-registered meat processing, slaughter and storage establishments in Canada. Some 575 million animals, including poultry, were slaughtered for food consumption during 1997. All animals/carcasses were inspected by CFIA inspectors and/or veterinarians, resulting in a 0.4% rejection rate by weight for red meat and about 3% for poultry. The major cause of rejection was condemnation for poor animal health. Rejected animals/carcasses condemned by CFIA inspectors cannot be used as human food.

All commercial imports of meat and meat products are inspected by competent authorities in the country of origin and subject to reinspection upon entry to Canada. Approximately 419,000 tonnes of meat was imported to Canada in 1997, an increase of 12% over 1996 (see Table 5). Imported meat is subject to CFIA inspection (full or partial), and in 1997, 1.7% by weight (7,000 tonnes) was rejected, compared to 1.4% in 1996. The most common reason for rejection in both 1997 and 1996 was violation of Canadian labelling regulations. Any rejected shipment is either destroyed or removed from Canada.

TABLE 5

Meat Imports

		1997	1996
Volume (000 kg)		418,873	372,857
Rejection rate by weight (000 kg))	6,978 (1.7%)	5,375 (1.4%)
Reasons for rejection by weight ((000 kg)		
La	belling	6,018	4,522
Sa	afety & Wholesomeness	525	418
Tr	ansportation/Packaging Damage	325	237
Ot	ther	110	198

In addition to inspection of meat imports, the CFIA conducts on-site inspection of foreign establishments that supply meat and meat products to the Canadian market. During 1997, establishments in four countries were inspected.

During 1997, the CFIA inspected about 984,000 tonnes of Canadian-produced meat exported to more than 100 countries, a growth of 16% over the previous year (see Table 6). Through multilateral and bilateral agreements, this meat is inspected to ensure that it meets Canadian safety and quality standards and, in some cases, additional requirements imposed by importing countries. In 1997, 0.11% by weight was returned to Canada either by the importer or by the competent authorities of the importing country, compared to 0.14% in 1996. The reasons for rejection can be found in Table 6.



TABLE 6

Meat Exports

		1997	1996
Volume (000 kg)		984,062	849,298
Rejection rate by weight (000 kg)		1,106 (0.11%)	1,195 (0.14%)
Reasons for rejection by weight ((000 kg)		
La	abelling	64	110
Sa	afety & Wholesomeness	724	815
Tr	ransportation/Packaging Damage	313	207
О	Other	5	63

Fish and Fish Products Inspection and Certification

There are 1,600 processing operations with approved Quality Management Programs (QMP), representing 1,000 registered fish-processing plants in Canada. During the 1997–98 fiscal year, the CFIA conducted about 2,300 audits to ensure that the QMP met all federal regulations. Ninety-two per cent of operations were found to be in compliance with safety and quality standards. Of the 8% that failed, approximately 40% subsequently complied with the standards and, following re-audit by the CFIA, were allowed to

continue production. These QMP audits involved inspection of 300,000 tonnes of fish and fish products, of which 99% were in compliance with all federal safety, quality and related standards. The majority of rejections related to weight and labelling problems.

Inspection of imported fish and fish products is carried out using a random and risk-based sampling approach based on the plant's, or exporting country's history of compliance and the nature of the process and product. In the 1997–98 fiscal year, 283,000 tonnes of fish and fish products were imported to Canada, of which 18,000 tonnes were inspected. Due to the risk-based sampling approach which targets essentially non-compliant products, 33% of the inspected product was rejected. The major cause of rejection was labelling. Any products rejected for health and safety reasons were destroyed or removed from Canada.

Canada's Quality Management Program (QMP) for fish is an in-plant quality system which gives fish-processing companies increased responsibility for ensuring that fish and fish products meet all Canadian regulatory requirements. The CFIA audits the application of the QMP in each processing plant. The QMP for fish has been in operation since 1992, and is the first mandatory food inspection program in the world to be based on Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points (HACCP).

In addition to direct inspection activities, during 1997–98, six importers responsible for about 17% of fish and 50% of canned, imported products were approved by the CFIA to monitor their own products' compliance with Canadian food inspection standards under the supervision of the CFIA's QMP for Importers.

To measure the programs' effectiveness, Health Canada conducted food safety audits of the CFIA's Fish Import Inspection Program (FIIP) and of its Canadian Shellfish Sanitation Program (CSSP). The audit of the FIIP found it "to be comprehensive and well structured. Implementation of this program

4



We recognize that the best way of safeguarding Canadians is by working with industry to prevent food safety hazards from occurring. The CFIA's Quality Management Program for fish inspection exemplifies our commitment to safe food production.

is effective at minimizing the health and safety risks associated with fish products". The audit of the CSSP concluded the program "helps ensure that harmful toxin levels in shellfish are detected prior to harvesting for inshore fisheries and through proactive monitoring at sampling stations located at numerous locations along the Canadian coastline". Recommendations for improvements identified in the audits have been or are being addressed by the Agency. Both reports and action plans are available from Health Canada and the CFIA.

The CFIA received approximately 200 trade and consumer complaints about fish or fish products in 1997–98. One-third of these required remedial action such as voluntary removal of product, mandatory inspection of future shipments of similar products and advising the importer or processor of the problem.

Shell and Processed Egg Products Inspection

The CFIA has two distinct inspection programs for shell egg and processed egg products. There were 383 shell egg-grading establishments and 17 processed-egg establishments registered with the CFIA under the authority of the *Canada Agricultural Products Act* for the fiscal year 1997–98. All establishments must be registered in order to apply the federal grade names (e.g., large, medium, small) or the inspection stamp. The registration process involves meeting the requirements for facilities and processes, health and safety, quality and packaging and labelling. The frequency of inspection is determined by the weekly volume of shell eggs graded or volume of processed egg product produced by the plant, in conjunction with the plant rating. Samples taken to evaluate imported and domestic/export products are prescribed by a statistical sampling plan using a risk-based approach. This includes analyzing samples for residues, antibiotics, bacteria and marketplace fairness.

During the 1997–98 fiscal year, there were 372 export certificates signed for processed egg products. Shell eggs are rarely exported from Canada. The certification process involves certifying the product to either meet the importing country's requirements or meet Canadian regulations.

- 400 million dozen eggs were graded in establishments registered by the CFIA to grade eggs. Of those sampled, 97% were in compliance with safety, quality and marketplace fairness requirements.
- 42.6 million kilograms of processed egg products were produced in CFIA-registered processed egg establishments. Of those sampled, 90% were found to meet applicable federal standards by CFIA inspectors. The remainder did not meet prescribed quality standards.



Shell and processed eggs can only be imported from countries with requirements, standards and a system of inspection that is substantially equivalent to that of Canada. Imported shell eggs and processed egg products are subject to CFIA inspection (full or partial) based on random sampling plans.

- 7.6 million dozen shell eggs were imported to Canada. The results of the sampling indicate a compliance rate of 98%. These eggs can either be graded shell eggs for retail or breaking stock for processing.
- 7.7 million kilograms of imported, processed egg products were certified as meeting CFIA requirements.

Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Inspection

During 1997–98, more than 10,000 loads of fresh produce were sampled and tested for chemical residues. Results revealed a compliance rate of 98% for imported and 99% for domestic produce. This testing information is used to set inspection plans and sampling rates.

In 1997–98, CFIA inspectors certified for quality approximately 16,000 loads of fresh fruit and vegetables for the interprovincial and export market, with a corresponding compliance rate of 99%. Export requirements for fresh fruit and vegetables have been deregulated. However, the U.S. government still requires compulsory inspection of onions, field tomatoes and potatoes to ensure they meet U.S. import requirements.

Canadian regulations require compulsory inspection of apples, potatoes, onions and blueberries imported to Canada. These inspections are performed by CFIA staff or by accredited foreign-country inspection staff. The majority of imports are certified by inspectors from the U.S. Department of Agriculture. All regulated produce which arrives at a Canadian port without the required certification is inspected by CFIA staff. Approximately 450 loads of fresh fruit and vegetables were certified by the CFIA as meeting Canadian import requirements. This represents a compliance rate of 99%.

Food Safety Emergency Response and the Food Recall Process

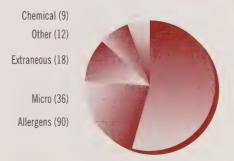
The CFIA, Health Canada, industry and other levels of government respond to situations which pose a potential risk to consumers. To handle these incidents effectively and efficiently, requires the coordination of a timely and/or extraordinary response, which may result in a product recall.

During 1997–98, the Agency managed 165 food recalls. Food recalls generally fall into five broad categories: 1) the presence, in a food or beverage, of an undeclared ingredient known to cause severe allergic reactions in some individuals; 2) microbiological contamination; 3) the presence of extraneous matter; 4) contamination (other than microbiological and chemical); and 5) chemical contamination. Figure 3 shows the distribution, by category, of recalls managed by the CFIA in 1997–98.

During the year, Health Canada began an assessment of the effectiveness of the CFIA emergency response system. The results of this assessment should be available for inclusion in the 1998–99 Annual Report.

FIGURE 3

Recalls by Category (number of recalls)



 ∞

Examples of two food safety emergencies responses

Recall of Large Volume of Canned Fish Product

In August 1997, a producer of a canned fish product notified the Agency that it had detected a serious can defect during routine monitoring. This container integrity defect, which was the result of faulty can-manufacturing equipment, compromised the hermetic seal. The producer issued a voluntary recall of more than 1.8 million cans distributed in Canada and the U.S. The producer put forward a corrective action plan which included increased inspection of incoming cans and enhanced monitoring of the final product. The CFIA approved the plan and monitored the situation closely to ensure that the container integrity problem was resolved.

Hepatitis A Outbreak in Michigan Linked to Strawberries

In April 1997, strawberries, imported, processed (sliced and frozen) and packaged into bulk and institutional-size containers in California were implicated in an outbreak of hepatitis A in Michigan. Some of the product had entered Canada. The North American emergency food response exercise that ensued was a successful test of the CFIA's Emergency Food Response System.

The CFIA worked in cooperation with Health Canada, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration and the California State Health and Welfare authorities to investigate the disposition of the product known to have been shipped to Canada. It was determined that most of the affected berries had been used in baked products, and thus was not considered a health hazard because the heat process effectively destroys the virus causing hepatitis A. A small quantity of the product, not heat treated, was used as a topping for toast or desserts in four separate situations. Provincial and territorial authorities and Public Health Units were advised of these circumstances and precautionary intervention measures (in the form of immune globulin inoculations given to people suspected of having ingested the raw product) were taken.

Health Canada has reported that they are not aware of any cases of hepatitis A in Canada linked to the frozen strawberries and that there had not been an increase in the number of hepatitis A cases reported in Canada.

Further information on food recalls can be found on the CFIA website at: http://www.cfia-acia.agr.ca

INSPECTION PROGRAMS FOR ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH

The animal and plant health programs contribute to the protection of Canada's animal and plant resource base against the introduction and spread of regulated pests and diseases of significance to the economy, the environment or human health, and through the licensing of veterinary biologics. The humane transportation of animals is also regulated by the CFIA Animal Health Program.

Import activities are aimed at preventing exotic diseases and pests from becoming established in Canada. This is done through the inspection, testing and certification of horticultural, livestock, forestry, biological and other food commodities before their release into Canada. These activities are conducted at border points, seaports, airports and quarantine facilities and in the country of origin. The programs also maintain international disease intelligence activities, negotiate import health requirements with exporting countries, and conduct regional and national emergency simulation exercises.

The plant health program conducts environmental assessments for release of plants, feed and microbial products with novel traits, such as those developed through biotechnology. It also verifies that livestock feeds and commercial fertilizers and supplements used in Canada are safe and effective and are packaged and labelled according to established standards. The program includes seed certification and the registration of varieties of field crops and also provides a form of patent by granting Plant Breeders' Rights for varieties of agricultural and horticultural crops.

Initiatives Undertaken During 1997–98

In addition to ongoing animal and plant health program activity, a number of important initiatives were undertaken or continued during the 1997–98 fiscal year:





Our staff worked around the clock with farmers, producers and other industry operations to minimize the devastation brought about by the January 1998, ice storm in parts of Ontario and Quebec.

Objective for Animal and Plant Health

To contribute to the continuing health of animals and plants for protection of the resource base.

Plant Health Early Warning System

A pilot Plant Health Early Warning System (PHEWS) was initiated in 1997–98. Based on phytosanitary databases, scientific literature and knowledge of pests of quarantine significance which have been intercepted around the globe, PHEWS provides an early warning of pests and diseases that could be of economic concern if introduced and established in Canada.

Accreditation of Non-CFIA Laboratories

The Agency published the second version of its External Accreditation Program Framework, which facilitates the accreditation of non-CFIA laboratories to perform routine

diagnostic tests concerning animal and plant health. Increasing the number of recognized laboratories has assisted Canadian producers to test their products and has reduced the cost to Canadian taxpayers.

During the course of the year, two accreditation programs were initiated for the following diagnostic services:

- testing of seed potatoes for the detection of Bacterial Ring Rot and various potato viruses in support of disease-control and export programs (eight laboratories accredited); and
- testing of pork for the presence of *Trichinella* prior to export to Russia (three laboratories accredited).

Existing accreditation programs continued to be expanded, including:

- testing of horses for Equine Infectious Anaemia (18 accredited laboratories);
- testing of cattle for Enzootic Bovine Leukosis for the Canada Health Accredited Herd Program (16 accredited laboratories); and
- Brucellosis testing of cattle for export to the U.S. and Mexico (eight accredited laboratories).

Canadian Seed Institute

The Canadian Seed Institute (CSI) was incorporated in 1997. It was created to assume responsibility for the delivery of seed quality assurance programs with the support of the Canadian Seed Trade Association, the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, the Commercial Seed Analysts Association of Canada and the CFIA. A not-for-profit organization, the CSI will be officially accredited by the CFIA in 1998 to provide certain seed program services – initial assessment, recommendation for acceptance and subsequent audit of seed-testing laboratories, approved conditioners, bulk storage facilities,

=

-

•

=

¥ 3

00

authorized impórters, operators and graders. Seed establishments can still request registration directly from the CFIA in 1998, but the CSI anticipates the transfer of 1,300 federally-registered seed establishments to the CSI by the end of 1998 and the transfer of the remaining 500 seed establishments in 1999. The CFIA will continue to be the accreditor for the program. The provision of these services by the CSI recognizes quality management practices within the seed industry and will result in a reduction of government costs.

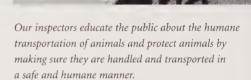
Performance Information for Animal and Plant Health

For the objective "to contribute to the continuing health of animals and plants for protection of the resource base", performance information is being reported for the plant health, animal health, seed potatoes and feeds sectors. Performance information for seeds and fertilizers is not currently available and will be included in subsequent annual reports. The Agency spends approximately one-third of its budget in the animal and plant health area.

Animal Health

There were about 55 million live animals and embryos exported from Canada during 1997–98. The CFIA provides certification services on request. Animals and animal products for export were valued at \$1.9 billion.

For the 1997–98 fiscal year, approximately 63 million live animals and 650,000 embryos and semen doses



were imported to Canada. The CFIA rejected less than 1% which failed to meet Canadian standards. These were either quarantined, returned to the country of origin or destroyed.

Canada is a member of the Office International des Épizooties (OIE). The OIE's mission is to inform and advise the veterinary services of its member countries, in order to contribute to the eradication of the most dangerous diseases for animals, including those diseases that can be transmitted to humans, and to determine the health standards for international trade. This organization is the world reference for standards concerning animal diseases on which disease control policies or eradication programs are based.

Every country must report disease occurrences to the OIE, based on the International Animal Health Code. The CFIA provides information on the following disease types as defined by the OIE:

• List A – are transmissible diseases which have the potential for very serious and rapid spread, irrespective of national borders, which are of serious socio-economic or public health consequence and which are of major importance in the international trade of animals and animal products. Examples of List A diseases include foot and mouth disease and bluetongue. Generally, diagnoses of these diseases must be reported immediately. The OIE is also provided with monthly status reports regarding List A diseases.





The CFIA helps maintain a healthy food industry by registering crop varieties to encourage the development of hardy, disease-resistant varieties of seed.

- List B are transmissible diseases which are considered to be of socio-economic and/or public health importance within countries and which are significant in the international trade of animals and animal products. Examples of List B diseases include rabies and bovine tuberculosis. Reporting of these diseases is generally on an annual basis unless circumstances warrant more immediate reporting to other member countries.
- Other diseases considered to be of socio-economic importance or of major veterinary interest.

During 1997, the CFIA reported that all domestic animals in Canada remained free from all List A diseases. Although Newcastle disease virus circulated in cormorants in the summer of 1997, no outbreaks of Newcastle disease were detected in domestic poultry. Previously, the last reported occurrence of a List A disease in Canada was for bluetongue in 1988. There are 22 List B diseases prescribed as reportable in Canada. Eleven were the focus of disease control and/or monitoring activities in 1997. The remainder have either never been reported in Canada, or have been eradicated. Information was also reported on other diseases deemed of interest to the OIE. An example of this is the 1997 report of Infectious Salmon Anemia.

This notification system allows the OIE member countries to analyze the information provided by the reporting countries and to determine the appropriate response to reduce the probability of disease entry through importation of animals or animal products.

Annual reports are also submitted to the OIE. Summaries of Canada's annual reports are available on the CFIA website at: http://www.cfia-acia.agr.ca Further information on other member countries' reports can be found in the annual OIE publication.

Agricultural Inputs

During 1997–98, 1,238 applications for feed registration were received. Twenty per cent of these failed to meet basic screening criteria and were rejected. In total, 937 products (91%) were registered. The average time taken to complete a review for registration was 39 days. Exports of Canadian feeds, seeds and fertilizers total more than \$4 billion annually.

Plant Health

The goals of the CFIA's plant health activities are to prevent the introduction and spread within Canada of pests of quarantine significance to agricultural and forestry crops, to detect and control or eradicate regulated plant pests in Canada and to certify plant and plant products for domestic and export trade. A national plant pest and disease surveillance program determines the extent and scope

-

-

-

--

0

00

Survey data were analyzed for 11 types of pests and diseases in 1997–98. Some examples of the most important surveys in terms of detection, leading to preventative or control measures are:

• A survey of *Ips typographus* – a serious pest of coniferous forests – at Canadian ports of entry found positive samples at Montreal. As a result, eradication and corrective actions were taken, which were confirmed in 1998 by additional survey to have eliminated the pest.

Plant pest and disease surveys contribute to the program in several ways:

- Survey information rationalizes and validates our import requirements and forms the basis for credible export certification. It supports claims of "pest-free" status (as defined by the International Plant Protection Convention) and the establishment of quarantine zones used to prevent pest spread within Canada;
- Surveys are used to detect new and incipient pest populations and thereby allow for quicker response to foreign pest incursions;
- Surveys are used in the establishment and modification of quarantine zones and pest-free areas by identifying the geographic limits of pest populations;
- Surveys form the basis of the knowledge for planning control and eradication programs; and
- Surveys measure the success of control and eradication programs.
- No infestations of oriental fruit moth were detected in B.C., with the result that the province can continue to justify import restrictions and certify for export on the basis of pest freedom.
- Information from surveys of the Japanese Beetle in Ontario, Quebec, Atlantic Canada and B.C. was used to rationalize regulated areas in Ontario and Quebec and support claims of pest freedom in other provinces.
- Surveys in B.C. of both commercial greenhouses and hobby producers supported claims of freedom from Chrysanthemum White Rust.
- A detection survey was conducted in B.C. to maintain Apple Maggot pest-free status. B.C. is the only apple-exporting area in North America free of this pest.

A complete documentation on the survey and control activities relating to plant health is available in the CFIA annual publication "Summary of Plant Quarantine Pest and Disease Situations in Canada".

In 1997–98, the CFIA issued 66,000 plant health (phytosanitary) certificates attesting to the pest and disease status of plant and forestry products shipped interprovincially and internationally. With respect to the Agency's performance, there were only a few reported cases in 1997–98 where shipments were rejected by the importing jurisdiction. The annual value of Canadian trade in plant and forestry products is about \$32.2 billion.

The CFIA inspected 33,500 hectares on 900 farms across Canada, resulting in seed potato certification for quality and pest and disease status. More than 3,000 hectares of seed potatoes were rejected by the CFIA because of disease levels in excess of permitted tolerances.





Specially-trained dogs are used to sniff out concealed restricted products in an ongoing effort to keep Canada free of foreign diseases which threaten our country's vast natural resources.

Other Services

International travel provides a major pathway for the entry of pests and diseases of quarantine significance. This is monitored in collaboration with Revenue Canada Customs. In addition, three major Canadian international airports are also monitored by using CFIA detector dogs. Flights are selected based on a risk-assessment model, using historical information and information on pest and disease outbreaks in foreign countries. During 1997–98, approximately 33,000 seizures (3,000 by detector dogs) were made of prohibited materials carried by passengers. More than 90% of seizures involved undeclared goods.

The *Plant Breeders' Rights Act* requires that the Minister report annually on the administration of the *Act*. Under the *Act*, the CFIA grants control of the multiplication and sale of reproductive material to breeders of a new variety. In 1997, 216 applications for protection were received, 132 grants of rights were issued and 202 rights were renewed. The revenues for 1997 totalled \$318,000.

MARKET ACCESS

In addition to the export inspection activities listed above, the CFIA has an important mandate to negotiate technical requirements for the international movement of products and the harmonization of national standards. The Agency leads and/or provides technical assistance, as appropriate, for trade negotiations and committees and provides support for dispute settlement panels. The CFIA facilitates international and interprovincial trade through government-to-government consultations and negotiations. Increasingly, these negotiations are shifting from bilateral to multilateral fora. Agency trade specialists work with their partners in Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Health Canada and the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade to advance issues of common interest.

Objective for Market Access

To facilitate trade in food,
animals, plants and
their products.

Initiatives Undertaken During 1997-98

A number of important initiatives to facilitate market access were undertaken or continued during the 1997–98 fiscal year:

Border Management Processes

The CFIA has begun to re-engineer its border management processes in response to changing trade patterns, free-trade agreements and new and emerging border issues. The re-engineering initiatives are focusing on the development and implementation of pre-clearance processes, electronic commerce, information transfer, hours of service and the creation of service centres, joint sharing of accommodation and facilities, border blitzes and risk-based targetting. These initiatives are providing

-

_

0

0

-

4

the CFIA and Revenue Canada Customs (RCC) with a number of collaborative and partnership opportunities.

The CFIA and RCC are working with various clients to develop a border that will balance the goals of enforcement and compliance with those of facilitation and competitiveness. Import

THE CFIA AND RCC COLLABORATE TO:

- expedite the cross-border flow of low-risk shipments and travellers;
- control high-risk movements facilitated by new operational environments.

processes will become seamless, allowing goods to be cleared in hours rather than days. Improvements in communications, access to information and the transparency of CFIA regulations, procedures and administrative processes will ensure that importers have all the pertinent information needed to make good business decisions and to expedite the movement of goods with certainty and fairness. Electronic data interchange, computerization of procedures, integrated clearance and inspection processes will generate faster, less costly import transactions at the border.

Import service centres have been established by the Agency in Quebec (Montreal), Ontario (Toronto) and British Columbia (Vancouver) to provide service 20 of 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The service centres process all import inquiries and import shipments of regulated agricultural and food products that are required to be reported to the CFIA for inspection purposes.

An Automated Import System (AIS) is being developed for the management of all imported products regulated by the CFIA. The AIS is a computerized, decision-support and information management system designed to meet the information needs of CFIA inspection staff, RCC inspectors, brokers and importers in complying with CFIA import requirements. The system consists of four major components – the reference system, an electronic interface with RCC, a tracking system and statistical reporting. The first two components are currently being pilot-tested. The tracking and statistical reporting components are in the developmental phase.

North West Cattle Project

The North West Cattle Project was developed to encourage reciprocal trade in live feeder cattle between Canada and the U.S. The project continues to protect Canada's disease-free status while it lowers barriers to livestock trade by streamlining import requirements and minimizing inspection requirements on both sides of the border. In October 1997, regulations were put in place to allow the import of untested feeder cattle from certain parts of the U.S. to approved Canadian feedlots. The regulations and associated import conditions focus on restricting the movement and end use of the imported cattle. However, they imposed a number of conditions that producers found cumbersome and impractical, and few cattle have been imported to Canada under these conditions. In consultation with all affected industry sectors, the Agency has amended the regulations to further reduce restrictions on imported cattle without compromising the health of the national herd.

Canadian Animal Health Network

Recent trade developments under World Trade Organization (WTO) rules require countries to have more comprehensive knowledge of their animal health status. This has led to the development of the Canadian Animal Health Network (CAHNet), linking animal surveillance partners in Canada, thus contributing to Canada's ability to detect and control disease. CAHNet clarifies the national animal



health picture and facilitates the development of appropriate response strategies as information emerges on animal disease. The intelligence gathered through the Network will also influence future priorities for disease control and research.

Federal-Provincial Agreements

The Agency has worked with its provincial and territorial partners in the development of federal/provincial agreements. An Agreement-in-Principle with Alberta and an Umbrella Agreement with Ontario have been signed which will allow for the advancement of a more integrated approach to food inspection. Significant progress has also been made with other provinces and territories in the development of similar agreements.

Foreign Animal Disease Program

The CFIA provided assistance by sending Canadian field veterinarians to participate in a Foreign Animal Disease Eradication Program in February 1997, when an outbreak of Classical Swine Fever in the Netherlands quickly reached crisis level. As well as providing the CFIA veterinarians with handson experience in the eradication of a foreign animal disease, the exchange fostered goodwill between Dutch and Canadian authorities. The exercise was a model of cooperation in the international community, and could provide the impetus for the development of a mutual assistance agreement to the benefit of both countries.

Performance Information for Market Access

For the objective "to facilitate trade in food, animals, plants and their products", performance information is reported on market access. Other inspection and quarantine performance information relating to interprovincial and international trade of food, animals, plants and their products have been dealt with under the previous two objectives.

Multilateral Negotiations

The CFIA, with other Canadian partners, participates in the WTO's Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Committee. The WTO Agreement on the Application of SPS Measures establishes a multilateral framework of rules and disciplines to guide the development, adoption and enforcement of sanitary and phytosanitary measures that allow countries to adequately protect domestic health and safety while minimizing negative and/or unjustified effects on international trade. The Committee oversees the implementation of the Agreement, facilitates consultations and negotiations among members, monitors the process of harmonization, equivalence and consistency of SPS measures, and provides a notification system to ensure transparency in the adoption of SPS measures.

In 1997–98, the CFIA led Canadian delegations to three meetings of the Committee on SPS Measures at the WTO and one meeting of the NAFTA SPS Committee to promote Canadian positions in discussions related to the rights and obligations of Member coun-



Our new Import Service Centres help us monitor imports more effectively by processing documentation electronically, allowing for better use of inspection services.

-

=

•

-

0

•

-

=

-

-



Our quarantine program assists in accessing new markets by helping keep Canada's agri-food commodities disease- and pest-free.

tries under those agreements, and in technical market access issues affecting Canadian exports. The CFIA also led Canadian delegations to two meetings of the SPS Working Group under the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) to promote Canadian views on the negotiating structure for SPS issues in the upcoming FTAA negotiations. The CFIA also participated in delegations to the WTO dispute settlement panel hearings on Canadian challenges.

Benefits from Canada's participation during 1997–98 were:

- Canadian interpretations of the rights and obligations under the WTO SPS Agreement have been upheld in the WTO's dispute resolution panel reports on Canada's challenges to the European Union ban on meat treated with hormones and the Australian ban on Canadian salmon.
- Canadian SPS objectives and negotiating principles have been incorporated into the Work Program for the FTAA that was approved by Ministers in San José, Costa Rica, in March 1998.

In addition to WTO representation, the CFIA was the Canadian lead on the NAFTA SPS Committee. The Committee established five Technical Working Groups in the areas of: animal health; plant health; meat, poultry and egg products; dairy, fruit, vegetables and processed foods; and food additives and contaminants. These groups will facilitate market access among the three NAFTA countries by working on harmonization of standards, recognition of equivalency, regionalization and by resolving technical trade irritants.

Technical Market Access Negotiations

The CFIA continues to work with Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada and the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade to develop a more strategic approach to technical market access issues, building on the rights and obligations established under trade agreements. This initiative focuses its efforts on priority products and countries, using technical and trade policy positions to resolve outstanding issues, and contributes to furthering the achievement of the CFIA's market access objectives. Currently, the CFIA manages approximately 1,500 international agreements and protocols dealing with market access and export certification arrangements.

CFIA accomplishments in the area of technical market access negotiations include:

• Mutual Recognition Agreements (MRAs) are used to recognize the equivalency of inspection and control systems for imported and exported fish products in Canada. A new MRA negotiated by CFIA officials was signed with Thailand, recognizing the equivalency of each country's fish inspection and control systems. In previous years, MRAs were negotiated with Australia (1993), New Zealand (1996) and the U.S. (shellfish, 1948).



- The Greenhouse Certification Program allows greenhouse plants that do not pose a significant risk to move more freely between Canada and the U.S. This program certifies that greenhouse plants for export are free from quarantine pests, practically free from other injurious pests and conform with the other country's requirements. The number of greenhouses certified by the CFIA under this program increased from 120 to 210 during the 1997–98 fiscal year.
- The CFIA signed certification agreements with Canada's trading partners in several areas, including shipments of cooked pork to Australia, pork to Argentina and Romania, ratites to China and Korea and live pigs to China.
- The CFIA gained USDA-recognition of the brucellosis-free status of Canada's cattle herd. Effective November 1997, Canadian cattle can be certified for export to the U.S. without testing for brucellosis or tuberculosis.
- The CFIA resolved market access issues, resulting in new markets for Canadian seed potatoes in Nicaragua, Uruguay and Venezuela, apples in Brazil and Israel, wheat in Taiwan and China, soybeans in Thailand and China and wood fuel pellets in Sweden.

Development of National Codes

The Canadian Food Inspection System (CFIS) is a multilateral initiative involving federal, provincial and municipal governments. It is working toward the development of common legislative and inspection approaches to food safety. In the past year, progress has been achieved by proposing national standards and voluntary codes of practice. These agreements should standardize minimum health and safety requirements, reduce barriers to trade of products by removing substantive and technical barriers that existed due to differences between federal and provincial regulations, as well as streamline inspection delivery. The following represent some of the major initiatives undertaken and under consideration by the CFIS in which the CFIA has participated or played a lead role:

• National Meat and Poultry Regulations and Code – the proposed regulatory model has had one round of consultation and is now being revised. Work on the code will begin in the fall of 1998. It is scheduled for completion by January 2000.



Our trained staff inspect and certify imports at air, sea and land ports of entry to ensure that they meet Canada's high standards for health, safety and quality.

00

- National Food Retail and Food Services Regulation and Code
 the final draft will be ready for consideration in 1998.
- Common Legislative Base for Food Safety and Quality a policy paper outlining the initiative will be developed in 1998.
- National Dairy Regulations and Code approved by CFIS in 1997. Dairy Processing Interpretative Guidelines are scheduled for approval in the fall of 1998.
- Edible Horticulture Code a workplan regarding regulations and codes in the area of hygienic practices for fruit and vegetables, unpasteurized juices, sprouts and fresh-cut fruit and vegetables has been developed.

Each year, our staff carry out thousands of inspections of food, fish, animals, plants and their products, including lumber, to help facilitate their export to countries around the world, contributing billions of dollars to Canada's economy.

OTHER PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

Industry Satisfaction Survey: In early 1997, a survey of industry clients was conducted by the Ontario region to rate satisfaction with food production and inspection services.

A four-point scale was used to measure satisfaction – very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat unsatisfied and very unsatisfied – in the areas of safety inspection, responsiveness to consumer complaints, product grading, health inspection, food safety, product recalls, product registration, labelling, export regulation/certification, import inspection and plant audits. The results indicated that 46-53% were "very satisfied" while 39-41% were "somewhat satisfied". The information from the survey can be used as baseline data for future performance assessments of activities transferred to the Agency in April 1997.

LOOKING AHEAD

The 1997–98 period has been a year of transition for the CFIA. Maintaining high levels of service while at the same time managing the changes associated with merging the expertise of employees from four separate federal departments, has been one of our key priorities.

A solid Human Resources foundation has been laid out and, in the coming year, efforts will focus on the implementation of policies, programs and services which will contribute to the Agency's goal of having a qualified workforce capable of providing a service of excellence.

The CFIA's primary mission will continue to be that of contributing to the production of safe food, to market access and to consumer protection. Plans have already been forged for the coming year and beyond. As outlined in the Corporate Business Plan 1997–2000, the CFIA will continue to make ongoing service to its clients, through existing and/or evolving programs, a top priority. The Agency will plan for future changes in full consultation with its clients.



The CFIA's Corporate Business Plan calls for advances in four particular areas and sets out the Agency's Performance Management Framework:

Effectiveness and Efficiency

An implementation plan for an Integrated Inspection System (IIS), by commodity sector, will be developed, with full consultation with the Agency's partners. The IIS will be based on risk and sound science and will promote the use of Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point principles and will integrate the different inspection approaches under a common discipline and set of principles.

A legislative review process is underway with industry, consumers, provinces and other stakeholders to develop recommendations for renewal and change. Other changes recommended as the result of operational reviews will be made in the areas of laboratory and quarantine support, program support and operational delivery. Consultations will also continue on all CFIA business initiatives – program design, regulatory requirements, service standards, opportunities for emerging technologies, cost reduction, service fee refinement and new business initiatives.

Market Access

The CFIA will lead Canada's participation in sanitary and phytosanitary activities, including the triennial review of the World Trade Organization's Sanitary and Phytosanitary Committee. Canadian positions will be developed in close consultation with other partners. Participation in Team Canada and other trade development activities will continue to determine how best the CFIA can provide assistance to meet market access objectives. In addition, the development of a priority-setting process and action plans for bilateral market access issues will be finalized.

Consumer Protection

The Canadian Partnership for Consumer Food Safety Education, whose membership currently stands at more than 40 organizations, will continue to work on reducing food-borne illness in Canada by increasing awareness of safe handling practices through the coordination and delivery of food safety education programs aimed at the consumer. Through the application of the IIS, import programs oriented to food safety will be enhanced. A consultation process will be launched to review the CFIA's labelling program. The CFIA will also be embarking on a comprehensive review of its compliance and enforcement policy with a view to enhancing marketplace fairness. As well, steps will be taken to enhance communications with provinces on product recalls.

Intergovernmental Cooperation

The CFIA will continue to pursue efforts to improve federal-provincial/territorial partnerships, through the cross-designation of inspectors and the entering into agreements with provinces and territories to provide services and to explore the possibilities of forming corporations. Memoranda of Understanding with regard to food inspection between the CFIA and provinces will be reviewed and updated. New, bilateral opportunities with the provinces and territories for more integrated delivery of inspection services will continue to be explored. Support will also continue to be provided to the Canadian Food Inspection System on the development of more harmonized standards and a more integrated inspection delivery system.

-

8 6

1

6

0

 \approx

r

3

V

Performance Management Framework

The CFIA Corporate Business Plan (see the CFIA website: http://www.cfia-acia.agr.ca) sets out the Agency's performance management framework. This planning and reporting system provides a rational approach to understanding the linkages between program activities and expected results. In practical terms, the framework provides the mechanism for the planning and reporting (accountability) structure described in the *CFIA Act* – objectives and strategies to achieve these objectives, the CFIA partners involved and the expected performance to be achieved over the planning period (1997–2000).

While the CFIA Corporate Business Plan presents the overall performance management framework for the Agency, considerable effort is required to develop the planning and reporting systems for the various programs and operational levels within the Agency. Each program and operational area (e.g., the meat inspection program), has developed performance goals and measurement requirements. Information systems are being developed to collect and report on the performance goals. The systems will be implemented over a two- to three-year period. This length of time is needed to accommodate the significant changes to existing program management systems that require redesign to accommodate the Year 2000 requirement. As these information systems are developed and implemented, better performance information will be available to support the Agency's performance reporting requirements.

An example of the detailed – operational level – performance management framework is presented in Table 7. The further development and implementation of the performance management framework will enhance the Agency's ability to plan and report on performance. Until the framework is fully implemented, interim performance measures will be developed.

BLE-7

Example of A Detailed Operational Level Performance Management Framework

Operations

Objectives to be achieved:

- To contribute to a safe food supply and accurate product information.
- To contribute to the continuing health of animals and plants for the protection of the resource base.
- To facilitate trade in food, animals, plants and their products.

- 10 facilitate trade in	rood, ammais, plants and their p	roudets.	
Expected Results	Strategies	Measures	Sources
Standards for safety, quality, process and product information are met by industry	Deliver effective inspection, monitoring and certification operations in accordance with established standards and work plans	Statistical trends of compliance at the plant/establishment level (all standards/requirements, e.g., health and safety, trade, marketplace fairness and quality)	Corporate databases (including lab results for contaminants, pest and disease survey results and Consumer Complaint System)
		Effectiveness data relating to the health and safety of food, and the health of animals and plants	Opinions and comments from consumer associations and stakeholders
			Reports of audits conducted by Agency Program Audit Division, and other internal quality assurance functions
			Assessment by Health Canada
			Managers' opinions

6

6 6

 \approx

3

2

2



AUDITOR GENERAL OF CANADA

VÉRIFICATEUR GÉNÉRAL DU CANADA

AUDITOR GENERAL'S ASSESSMENT of Performance Information

Purpose and Scope

The Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) Act requires the Auditor General of Canada to assess the fairness and reliability of the performance information in the Agency's annual report against the objectives established in its corporate business plan.

The corporate business plan and the performance information in the annual report are the responsibility of the Agency's management. My responsibility, as set out in the legislation, is to provide an assessment of how well the CFIA reports its own performance. To do so, I assessed the information against criteria for fairness and reliability that were discussed with the Agency and are described in the Annex to this assessment. I did not assess or comment on the actual performance of the CFIA.

I recognize that performance reporting is still developing in the federal government, and that it may take some time for the CFIA to prepare a more comprehensive report on how well it is performing in relation to its objectives. Consequently, I also looked at the CFIA's progress toward a fully developed performance report. The legislative requirement for the Auditor General of Canada to provide an assessment of the performance information is new and we, too, are learning through this first assessment.

For each of its objectives, the Agency has reported its performance in a separate section titled "Performance Information" and in a section titled "Other Performance Information". My assessment covers only those sections, but I have reviewed the entire annual report for consistency with the performance information.

General Assessment

The following are key findings of my assessment.

Performance management framework provides a good start. The performance management framework the Agency is developing should provide for improved performance reporting in the future. The three-year time frame outlined is realistic but will require considerable effort.

Improved focus on outcomes. The performance information provided by the Agency is reported against the objectives outlined in its 1997-2000 Corporate Business Plan, rather than those outlined in the 1997-98 Estimates of its predecessor departments. This was a positive step, as it has allowed the Agency to adopt a focus on results for its first annual report. As a result of this refocussing, most of the information reported by the Agency describes performance that is relevant to its objectives rather than simply activities it has undertaken.

Reasonable accuracy. The performance information we reviewed was adequately supported by the Agency's data sources and other evidence. We also found the annual report to be consistent with the performance information.



Significance of reported performance not always evident. The Agency works in a complex area and the relationship between what the Agency does and the broad objectives it is seeking is not straightforward. The relationship needs to be explained more clearly. Without this explanation, the importance of the Agency activities is not evident. In addition, there are many factors and players involved that also contribute to the objectives. There is not much discussion of the extent to which the Agency itself is making a difference in affecting the overall objectives such as safety of the food supply, accuracy in labelling, and continued health of animals and plants in Canada.

Lack of concrete performance expectations. There is a lack of performance expectations setting out specifically what the Agency is to accomplish under each objective. Some comparison with what was expected — such as specific performance levels or best practices in other jurisdictions — is needed along with comparisons over time to render performance information understandable. I recognize that no corporate business plan had existed for the year covered — the Agency's first in operation — and hence no performance expectations had been formally established. However, without this type of information or other comparative data it is difficult to judge how well the Agency is doing its job. I am concerned that this may be a significant shortcoming in next year's performance report as well, since the statements of "expected performance" found in the current corporate business plan are too broad to provide on their own an adequate basis against which to assess performance.

Little information about the effectiveness of CFIA inspections. There is only limited information about the CFIA's own performance in verifying compliance with standards in the various sectors. The Agency needs to find effective ways to inform Parliament and the public about how well it is carrying out its inspection responsibilities and the degree to which risks are controlled. As the Agency develops its reporting, it will need to provide the costs of its various activities in relation to its accomplishments.

Specific Observations on Performance Information Sections

Food and Food Products: Performance Information

Much of the performance information reported by the CFIA describes rates of rejection and of industry compliance with standards of safety, labelling and quality. This is important performance information. More discussion of the food production chain and the role played by the CFIA would provide a better context to relate these rates to the safety of the food supply and the accuracy of product information. As well, the rejection and compliance rates are meaningful only if a comparative context is provided.

There is little information reported on how efficiently and effectively the Agency's inspection activities are detecting non-compliance. Health Canada's audits of the fish import inspection and shellfish sanitation programs provide some relevant information in this regard. Given the importance of inspection activities, additional ways of measuring this aspect of performance, including the findings from the Agency's own program audits, would provide a more complete picture.

The food safety emergency response and food recall processes are of particular interest to the public. However, only limited information on their performance is reported this year. It would be useful to include information on how well the Agency has managed food recalls (such as pertinent measures of the thoroughness and timeliness of recall actions) and what it has learned.

Animal and Plant Health: Performance Information

The performance information on animal health is relevant. The discussion of the plant protection activity provides a good context for understanding the importance of conducting pest surveys. The economic significance for trade of maintaining "pest-free" or "disease-free" status would also be useful information.

1

4

8

0

6

۵

 \approx

n a

2

2

Information on linkages between outbreaks or incidences of animal or plant diseases and imports or interprovincial movements of animals and plants would provide a context for CFIA activities in this area. As well, information on the efficiency and effectiveness of import inspections in detecting non-compliance, as well as on the coverage of the disease surveillance system/pest surveys, would provide a more complete performance story.

Without some comparative basis, it is difficult for Parliament and the public to determine whether the performance of feed registration activities and seizures at airports has been satisfactory.

Market Access: Performance Information

The information on CFIA accomplishments in this section is relevant to the objective of facilitating trade. A discussion of the extent to which trade has been or is likely to be facilitated (such as the economic significance of barriers removed) would provide needed context for what is reported.

Conclusion

Considering the demands that the Agency faced in its initial year of operation, I commend its efforts in producing this first performance report. As management recognizes, the current performance information is a beginning but is incomplete. To enable Parliament and the public to determine how well the Agency is achieving its objectives, several additional elements in a concise reporting format are needed:

- clear and concrete performance expectations to provide a comparative basis;
- additional performance information about, for example, the Agency's efficiency and effectiveness in conducting its inspection and regulatory activities;
- clearer description of how the results of the Agency's activities are contributing to its objectives;
- information on the costs of activities and of accomplishments; and
- · information on key performance areas and issues not reported on this year.

The performance management framework the Agency is developing is a good start toward improved performance reporting in the future in this complex and difficult area. Continued strong commitment by the Agency will be required to strengthen its performance reporting.

L. Denis Desautels, FCA Auditor General of Canada

L. Danis Desaule .

Ottawa, Canada 1 September 1998



ANNEX

Criteria for the Assessment of "Fairness and Reliability" Office of the Auditor General of Canada

Performance information is fair and reliable if it enables Parliament and the public to judge how well the CFIA is performing with respect to its objectives and to hold the Agency to account. The criteria used for the assessment of "fairness and reliability" are listed below. They represent the characteristics expected in good reporting of performance against objectives.

Relevance The performance information should report tangible and significant

accomplishments against objectives.

Understandability The performance information should tell a clear performance story,

describing the benchmark and context against which the reported

performance is to be compared.

Attributable The performance information should demonstrate in a reasonable fashion the

contribution made by the activities of the program or entity in question to the

reported accomplishments.

Accurate The performance information should adequately reflect the facts being

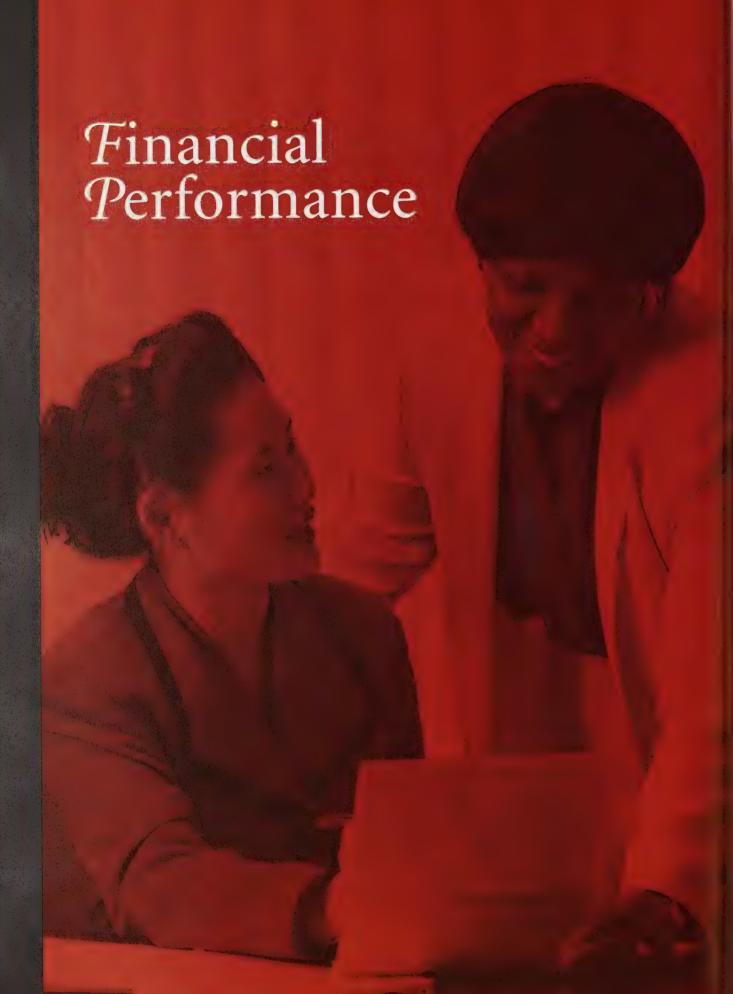
reported.

Balanced The performance information should provide a representative picture of the

full range of accomplishments.

The criteria have been used in an iterative fashion: First, and most important, is the performance information relevant to the objectives? Second, for the information that is relevant, is a comparative base provided, so that at least an initial assessment can be made of the reported performance? Third, is the contribution made by the activities to the attainment of the objective(s) adequately demonstrated? Finally, is the information accurate and balanced?

The work reported in this assessment was conducted in accordance with the policies and practices of the Office of the Auditor General of Canada. These policies and practices embrace the auditing standards recommended by the Public Sector Accounting and Auditing Board (PSAAB) of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants.





MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

The management of the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (the "Agency") is responsible for the preparation of all information included in its financial statement and Annual Report. These reports are legislated requirements as per Section 23 of the *Canadian Food Inspection Agency Act*. The accompanying financial statement has been prepared in accordance with the reporting requirements and standards established by the Receiver General for Canada for departmental corporations. This financial statement was prepared in accordance with the significant accounting policies set out in Note 2.

Management is responsible for the integrity and objectivity of the information in this financial statement. Some of the information in the financial statement is based on management's best estimates and judgment and gives due consideration to materiality. To fulfil its accounting and reporting responsibilities, management maintains a set of accounts which provides a centralized record of the Agency's financial transactions. Financial information and operating data contained in the ministry statements and elsewhere in the *Public Accounts of Canada* is consistent with this financial statement.

Management maintains a system of financial management and internal control designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial information is reliable and that assets are safeguarded, that transactions are executed in accordance with prescribed regulations, within Parliamentary authorities, and are properly recorded to maintain accountability of Government funds. Management also seeks to assure the objectivity and integrity of data in its financial statement by the careful selection, training and development of qualified staff, by organizational arrangements that provide appropriate divisions of responsibility, and by communications programs aimed at ensuring that regulations, policies, standards and managerial authorities are understood throughout the Agency.

The Agency intends, as stipulated under Section 31 of the Canadian Food Inspection Agency Act, to maintain its accounting records according to generally accepted accounting principles. However, proclamation of Section 31 has been deferred. It is management's intention to seek Governor-in-Council approval to have Section 31 proclaimed effective April 1, 1999, which will coincide with the implementation of a new accrual based financial and materiel management system.

The Auditor General of Canada conducts an independent audit and expresses an opinion on the accompanying financial statement.

Ronald L. Doering

A/President

J. Jones
A/Comptroller

Ottawa, Canada August 12, 1998 00

7 6

0

2



AUDITOR GENERAL OF CANADA

VÉRIFICATEUR GÉNÉRAL DU CANADA

AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Canadian Food Inspection Agency and the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food

I have audited the statement of operations of the Canadian Food Inspection Agency for the year ended March 31, 1998. This financial statement is the responsibility of the Agency's management. My responsibility is to express an opinion on this financial statement based on my audit.

I conducted my audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that I plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statement is free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statement. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

In my opinion, this financial statement presents fairly, in all material respects, the results of operations of the Agency for the year ended March 31, 1998 in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 2 to the financial statement.

I wish to draw to your attention that Section 31 of the *Canadian Food Inspection Agency Act*, which requires the Agency to prepare financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, has not yet been proclaimed. As disclosed in note 2 to the financial statement, management is working towards the adoption of generally accepted accounting principles for the year ending March 31, 2000.

L. Denis Desautels, FCA Auditor General of Canada

Ottawa, Canada August 12, 1998



STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS (FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1998)

			(1 1	1998
			(in the	ousands of dollars)
xpenditures:				
Operating and administration:				
Salaries and employee benefits				\$245,634
Employee termination benefits				17,230
Professional and special services				17,459
Utilities, materials and supplies				16,005
Travel and relocation				14,452
Furniture and equipment				10,373
Accommodation				8,896
Repairs				4,908
Communication				4,595
Information				1,908
Equipment rentals				1,114
Miscellaneous				218
Grants and contributions: Compensation payments (note 9) Other				2,843 125
Other				2,968
. 1				
otal expenditures	K	 (1.	345,760
on-tax revenues:				
Fees, permits and certificates:				
Inspection fees				36,079
Registrations, permits, certificates				2,380
Establishment licence fees				1,215
Grading				303
Miscellaneous fees and services		 		1,936
				41,913
Refunds of previous years' expenditu	res			655
Capital assets disposal				405
Fines and penalties				104
Interest on overdue accounts				69
				1,233
				43,146
otal non-tax revenues				10,110

Contingencies (note 7)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

Approved by:

Ronald L. Doering

A/President

J. Jones A/Comptroller =

-

8 6

NOTES TO STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS (FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1998)

1. Authority and purpose:

The Canadian Food Inspection Agency (the "Agency") was established, effective April 1, 1997, under the *Canadian Food Inspection Agency Act*. The Act consolidates all federally mandated food and fish inspection services and federal animal and plant health activities into a single agency.

The Agency is a departmental corporation named in Schedule II to the *Financial Administration Act* and reports to Parliament through the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food.

The mandate of the Agency, as outlined in its Corporate Business Plan, is to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of federal inspection and related services for food and animal and plant health. The objectives of the Agency are to contribute to a safe food supply and accurate product information; to contribute to the continuing health of animals and plants; and to facilitate trade in food, animals, plants and related products.

The Agency is responsible for the administration and enforcement of the following acts: Agriculture and Agri-Food Administrative Monetary Penalties Act, Canada Agricultural Products Act, Canadian Food Inspection Agency Act, Feeds Act, Fertilizers Act, Fish Inspection Act, Health of Animals Act, Meat Inspection Act, Plant Breeders' Rights Act, Plant Protection Act and Seeds Act.

In addition, the Agency is responsible for enforcement of the *Consumer Packaging and Labelling Act* and the *Food and Drugs Act* as they relate to food and the administration of the provisions of the *Food and Drugs Act* as they relate to food, except those provisions that relate to public health, safety or nutrition.

The Minister of Health remains responsible for establishing policies and standards relating to the safety and nutritional quality of food sold in Canada. The Minister of Health is also responsible for assessing the effectiveness of the Agency's activities related to food safety.

Operating expenditures are funded by the Government of Canada through a budgetary lapsing authority. Revenues received through the conduct of its operations are deposited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund and are available for use by the Agency. Compensation Fund payments and employee benefits are authorized by separate statutory authorities.



2. Significant accounting policies:

(b) Revenue recognition:

The statement of operations has been prepared in accordance with the reporting requirements and standards established for departmental corporations by the Receiver General for Canada.

Section 31 of the *Canadian Food Inspection Agency Act*, which requires the preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), has not yet been proclaimed. Management is working toward the preparation of GAAP financial statements for the year ending March 31, 2000.

The most significant accounting policies are as follows:

- (a) Expenditure recognition:

 Expenditures are recorded on an accrual basis, with the exception of employee termination benefits and accumulated vacation pay which are recorded on a cash basis when paid.
- Non-tax revenues are recorded on a cash basis.

 (c) Capital expenditures:
- (d) Services provided without charge by other Government departments:

 Estimates of amounts for services provided without charge by other Government departments are included in expenditures.

Acquisitions of capital assets are charged to operating expenditures in the year of purchase.

(e) Contributions to Superannuation (Pension) Plan:

The Agency's employees participate in the Superannuation Plan administered by the Government of Canada. The employees and the Agency contribute equally to the cost of the plan. Contributions by the Agency are charged to expenditures in the period incurred and represent the total obligation of the Agency to the Plan.

The Agency was created effective April 1, 1997, and the authority for the Agency's 1997-98 operating resources was included in the appropriations of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC). Section 32.1 of the *Canadian Food Inspection Agency Act* deems these resources to be appropriated for the Agency's purposes.

		1998
	(in thousan	ds of dollars)
Vote:		
Vote 1 – AAFC (Operating expenditures)		\$295,170
Vote 1a – AAFC (Operating expenditures) – Transition funds		5,750
Vote 5 – AAFC (Capital expenditures)		11,247
Vote 10 – AAFC (Grants and contributions)		519
Statutory compensation fund		2,843
		315,529
Add statutory contributions to employee benefit plans		34,636
		350,165
Less: Reduction in appropriation available due to shortfall		
in revenue credited to the vote ¹		15,621
Amount lapsed		4,530
Total appropriations used		330,014
Add services provided without		
charge by other Government departments:		
A		1,811
Accommodation		1,011
Employee benefits		13,637
Employee benefits		13,637
Employee benefits		13,637 298

¹ The shortfall in revenue has been adjusted downwards by \$4,800 thousand representing forecast revenue for fish inspection services which was not subject to respending restrictions.



4. Accounts receivable:

As at March 31, 1998, the Agency has current accounts receivable from outside parties relating to its normal service activities.

		1998
	(in tho	usands of dollars)
utside parties:		
Inspection fees		\$6,367
Grading		9
Miscellaneous fees and services		6
		6,382
ess: allowance for doubtful accounts		380
		\$6,002

Revenues associated with these accounts receivable are not reflected in the statement of operations.

5. Liabilities:

As at March 31, 1998, the Agency has liabilities of the following amounts:

						1998
				(in	thousands	of dollars)
Accounts payable and accrued lial	bilities					\$29,164
Salaries payable						5,454
Contractors' holdbacks	, 32:	2 Helican	1, 1888 TH	1.450	. 10.	. 35
						34,653
Vacation pay						10,730
Employee termination benefits	(#a	-375	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	20 PK 144		22,558
Total liabilities	"	*				\$67,941

The costs associated with accounts payable and accrued liabilities, salaries payable and contractors' holdbacks are reflected in the statement of operations.

The costs associated with the liabilities for vacation pay and employee termination benefits are not reflected in the statement of operations. These costs are recognized when paid (note 2(a)). These liabilities represent an obligation of the Agency that are normally funded through the Treasury Board.

6. Capital expenditures:

Capital assets including land, buildings, laboratories and equipment, were transferred from Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Health Canada and Fisheries and Oceans Canada at the time of the Agency's creation.

During the year, the Agency incurred capital expenditures of \$9,764 thousand which have been charged to the following operating expenditures.

			1998
	3	· Carlo	(in thousands of dollars)
Professional a	nd special services		\$200
Utilities, mate	rials and supplies		193
Travel and rel	ocation		368
Furniture and			2,850
Accommodati			6,138
Information			15
			\$9,764

7. Contingencies:

The Agency is a defendant in certain cases of pending and threatened litigation which arose in the normal course of operations. At March 31, 1998, the total amount of claims is estimated at \$168.2 million. Settlement, if any, that may be made with respect to these actions, is expected to be accounted for as an operating expense of the applicable years.

8. Specified purpose account:

The Agency conducts joint projects with outside organizations related to Food Inspection and Animal and Plant Health. Funds received from the outside organizations are administrated by the Agency through a specified purpose account. The transactions of the specified purpose account are not reflected in the statement of operations.

	1998
	(in thousands of dollars)
Balance, beginning of year	\$751
Add: receipts	1,531
Less: expenditures incurred	(1,549)
Balance, end of year	\$733



9. Compensation payments:

The *Health of Animals Act* and the *Plant Protection Act* allow for the Minister, via the Agency, to compensate owners of animals, plants and things destroyed pursuant to the *Acts.* Funding for compensation payments is provided by a statutory contribution. Actual expenditures for compensation payments for the year ended March 31, 1998, were as follows:

				(;,, +],,,,,,	1998
				(in inousa	nds of dollars)
Health of animals					\$2,843
Plant protection	5				_
			***************************************		\$2,843

10. Advisory board:

Pursuant to Section 10 of the *Canadian Food Inspection Agency Act* the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food has appointed an advisory board to advise the Minister on any matter within the responsibility of the Agency. Expenditures relating to the board's activities amounted to \$14 thousand and are included in the statement of operations.

11. Related party transactions:

Through common ownership, the Agency is related to all Government of Canada departments, agencies and Crown corporations. The Agency enters into transactions with these entities in the normal course of business.

12. Uncertainty due to the Year 2000 Issue:

The Year 2000 Issue arises because many computerized systems use two digits rather than four to identify a year. Date-sensitive systems may recognize the year 2000 as 1900 or some other date, resulting in errors when information using year 2000 dates is processed. The effects of the Year 2000 Issue may be experienced before, on, or after January 1, 2000, and, if not addressed, the impact on operations and financial reporting may range from minor errors to significant systems failure which could affect an entity's ability to conduct normal business operations. It is not possible to be certain that all aspects of the Year 2000 Issue affecting the Agency, including those related to the efforts of other government departments and agencies, customers, suppliers, or other third parties, will be fully resolved.

=

ATLANTIC

Communications Office Canadian Food Inspection Agency 1081 Main St. 5th Floor P.O. Box 6088 Moncton, NB E1C 8R2 PH: (506)851-7910 FAX: (506)851-2911

QUEBEC

Communications Office Canadian Food Inspection Agency 2001 University St. Rm. 746 Montreal, QC H3A 3N2 PH: (514)283-3815 FAX: (514)283-3143

ONTARIO

Corporate Communications
Public and Regulatory Affairs
Canadian Food Inspection Agency
59 Camelot Court
Nepean, ON K1A 0Y9
PH: (613) 225-2342
FAX: (613) 228-6653

Communications Office
Canadian Food Inspection Agency
174 Stone Road W.
Guelph, ON N1G 4S9
PH: (519)837–9400
FAX: (519)837–9783

WESTERN

Communications Office
Canadian Food Inspection Agency
269 Main St.
Rm. 613
Winnipeg, MB R3C 1B2
PH: (204)984-6024
FAX: (204)983-8022

Communications Office
Canadian Food Inspection Agency
Rm. 654
220-4th Ave. S.E.
Calgary, AB T2G 4X3
PH: (403)292-4301
FAX: (403)292-5707

Communications Office
Canadian Food Inspection Agency
Rm 101
620 Royal Ave.
P.O. Box 2523
New Westminster, BC V3M 1J2
PH: (604)666-8813
FAX: (604)666-6130



Canadä

Published by:

Canadian Food Inspection Agency 59 Camelot Drive Nepean, Ontario K1A 0Y9

Publication number:

P0059E-98





CAL FIA - AS6

CONTRIBUTING TO THE QUALITY OF CANADIAN LIFE

Canadian Food Inspection Agency



Annual Report 1998–1999



DUNTHIBUTING TO THE QUALITY OF CORNOLAN LITE

Canadian Food Inspection Agency

Table of Contents

Letter to the Minister $\dots \dots \dots$	Ho
President's Remarks	N
Executive Summary	f A
Highlights 6	S
Who We Are	1
Our Approach to Business	App
What We Do	(
Program Design and Policy Development 15	F
Program Delivery	F
How We Are Doing	F I
Agency-wide Performance Information 23	Ι
Animal Products Performance Information 31	(
Plant Products Performance Information 37	
Consolidated Reporting44	Col
Conclusion on Program Performance 48	ano
Human Resources Management 49	
Auditor General's Assessment	

How We Manage our Money
Management Responsibility for Financial Reporting 59 Auditor's Report 60 Statement of Operations 61 Notes to Statement of Operations 62
Appendices
CFIA Objectives and Related Performance Information
Proposed Three-Year Reporting Cycle70
Full-Time Equivalents and Expenditures of Inspection Programs for 1997-98
Laboratory Testing for 1997-9872
CFIA User-Fee Revenues73
Contacts for Further Information and CFIA Web site

© Her Majesty In Right Of Canada (Canadian Food Inspection Agency) 1999 Cat. No. A1-17/1999E ISBN 0-662-28167-5 P0150E - 99

Ce document est aussi disponible en français.





Canadian Food Inspection Agency

Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments

President

Président

Nepean, Ontario K1A 0Y9 Nepean (Ontario) K1A 0Y9

September 30, 1999

The Honourable Lyle Vanclief, P.C., M.P. Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food Room 207, Confederation Building House of Commons Ottawa, ON K1A 0A6

Dear Minister Vanclief:

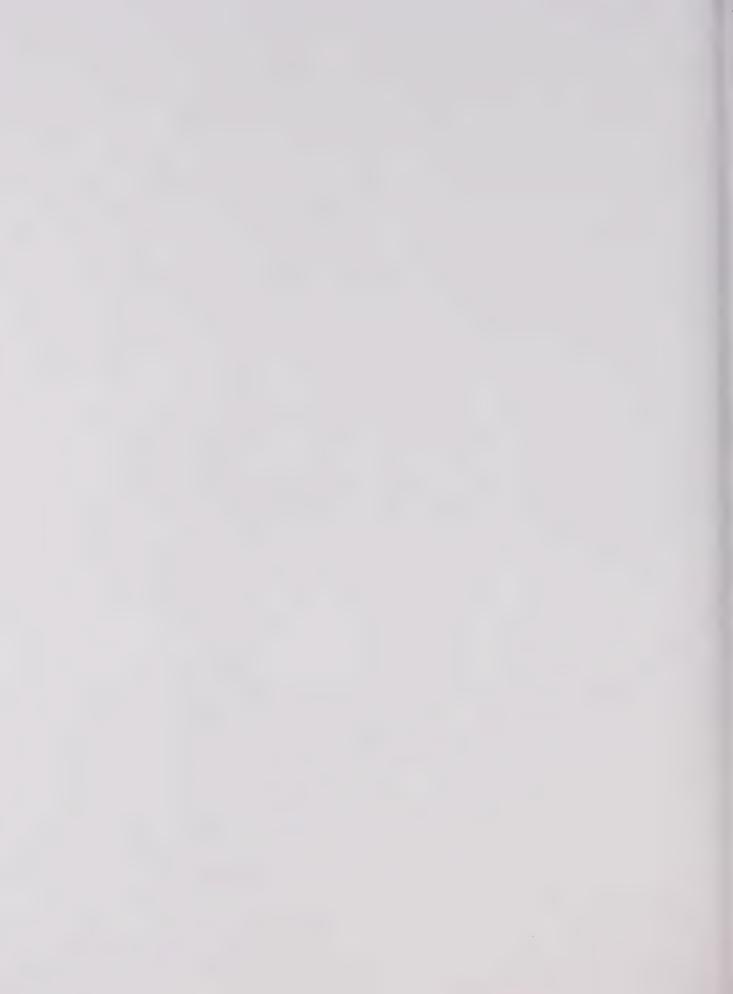
Pursuant to Section 23 of the *Canadian Food Inspection Agency Act*, I have the pleasure of presenting to you the Annual Report for the Agency's second year of operation, 1998-99.

This year's Annual Report provides performance information for the past year of operation, in the context of the CFIA performance management framework that forms the basis for annual reporting to Parliament. The Annual Report also includes the 1998-99 audit financial statements and the Auditor General's opinion thereon. The CFIA Annual Report describes all of the major services provided by the CFIA to its clients from coast to coast – services that help protect Canadian consumers and the health of Canadian animals and plants.

Yours sincerely,

Ronald L. Doering President





President's Remarks

his year's Annual Report, covering the Agency's activities from April 1, 1998, to March 31, 1999, describes CFIA's mandate – from program design and policy development to inspection programs. The Report highlights accomplishments made over the past year and describes the performance management framework that the Agency will use to report to Canadians in future years.

During its second year of operation, the CFIA's top priority was to ensure the continued protection of Canadian consumers by improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the Agency's services. This has entailed making significant structural improvements to the way the Agency operates. The CFIA has strengthened its foundation in science by consolidating its laboratories into a single reporting structure. Organizational structures across the Agency were adjusted and many key positions were staffed through competitive processes.

To complement these structural improvements, the Agency, in a joint undertaking led by the CFIA in partnership with Health Canada, undertook to modernize and consolidate the existing food and agricultural input statutes currently administered and/or enforced by the CFIA. If approved by Parliament, this proposed new Act, entitled the *Canada Food Safety Inspection Act*, will provide an effective and efficient modern legislative framework to meet current and future food safety needs as Canada moves into the 21st century.

The CFIA works closely with all its partners – federal-provincial/territorial governments, consumers and industry – to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of food, animal and plant inspection services.

Recognizing the importance of science advice in making policy and regulatory decisions, the CFIA created the Science Evaluation Unit last year. This Unit will act in coordination with other science elements within the Agency to renew the CFIA's overall science strategy. In addition, the CFIA, along with other federal science-based departments and agencies, will develop principles, guidelines and implementation measures on the basis of the Council of Science and Technology Advisors' (CSTA) report, entitled Science Advice for Government Effectiveness (SAGE). This effort will further enhance the effective use of science advice in making government decisions.

The success of the CFIA is a result of the effort and dedication of Agency staff across the country. I am proud to say that our staff is our greatest strength, and the reason that Canadians continue to benefit from one of the best food inspection and quarantine systems in the world.

Ronald L. Doering
President

Executive Summary

The Agency's second year of operation can be best described

as one of steady progress in enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of federal projection services related to food, and crimal and plant health.

The Agency's Corporate Business Plan sets out objectives and priorities for the 1997-2000 period. The section of this report entitled *How We Are Doing* provides performance information for these objectives. The Agency continues to protect consumers, promote partnerships, streamline its operations and adopt new policies and approaches as outlined below.

ENVANSING EFFECTIVENESS AND REFIGEREY OF THE INSPECTION SYSTEM.

To enhance effectiveness and efficiency of the inspection system, the Agency has

continued to reduce overlap and duplication in program delivery, management and administration, without reducing services to Canadians, including reducing the number of offices across the country to 18, from the 33 which existed when the Agency was created in April 1997;

recognized prevention as a critical means to ensure food safety (For example, the Agency has supported the implementation of Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) systems by federally-registered establishments. HACCP is an internationally recognized approach to food safety which is based on identifying and preventing food-safety risks during processing. HACCP is a key element of the Agency's work in the development of an Integrated Inspection System (IIS) which will cover the full range of food safety, right from input materials through production to retail and consumer use.);

- received commitments from over half of Canada's 800 federally-registered meat processing, slaughter and storage establishments to participate in the Food Safety Enhancement Program which incorporates HACCP principles; and
- implemented the re-engineered Fish Quality Management Program, which incorporates HACCP principles, for all federally-registered fish processors.

PROMOTING PARTILISHIPS

The Agency increasingly saw the need for and participated in partnerships with other levels of government, consumers, industry and stakeholders as a means to meet its objectives.

- On the federal-provincial scene, agreements were reached with the governments of Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and the Northwest Territories that clarify inspection roles and allow for greater collaboration and efficiency in inspection activities.
- The Agency assisted the Canadian Partnership for Consumer Food Safety Education to introduce the FightBAC!™ Campaign that successfully reached and continues to educate a large number of Canadians about the safe handling of food.



PROTECTING AUNSUMERS

Truthful and accurate labeling of food products is essential to ensure consumer protection. During the past year, the Agency has

continued a thorough review of its labeling program;

stepped-up enforcement action against violators; and

taken a lead role in the Codex Alimentarius Commission's efforts to develop an international agreement on the labeling of products of biotechnology.

PAGRITATING MARKET AUCHES.

Not to be confused with "trade promotion", market access refers to the Agency's measures to protect important Canadian resources – Canada's food supply system, its animals and plants – through measures that help prevent the spread of foodborne illness and maintain a healthy animal and plant population. We contribute to safe food by

inspecting and certifying producers and importers, thereby protecting Canadians and helping to build international confidence in Canadian-produced foods and animal and plant products; and

influencing international inspection standards and encouraging adoption of Canadian requirements.



STRUCTURING & SKILLED AND EURPETENT STRUC

During the year, previously identified priority policy needs were transformed into policy.

Accomplishments included

- a Human Resources policy framework designed to provide a blueprint for policy- and decision-making;
 a Staffing and Accountability Framework to clarify the delegation of authority and accountability across all staffing activities;
- implementation of a Staffing Complaint Policy providing employees with a recourse mechanism;
- an Employment Equity Strategy and a three-year action plan;
- · a Student Internship Program;
- a Learning Strategy to address training needs in the Agency; and management competency programs.

The next several years will be particularly exciting ones for the Canadian Food Inspection Agency. We look forward to serving Canadians, responding quickly to their changing needs and further strengthening Canada's food safety systems and animal and plant health.

The CFIA has active ed an impressive record of accomplishments during its second year of operation.

In tolfilling its mission to provide sale food, consumer protection and market access, the organization is dedicated to the achievement of results in administering Canada's food inspection regulations and programs as diastrated by the following examples:

Food Safety Enhancement Program – This program focuses on the 2,000 registered agri-food establishments in Canada. The program applies Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) inspection procedures to ensure food safety. These HACCP procedures are designed to reduce food-safety hazards by preventing their occurrence during the production process.

Consumer Food Safety Education — A large proportion of food-related illnesses occurs as a result of poor food-handling practices after purchase. The CFIA works closely with the Canadian Partnership for Consumer Food Safety Education to promote safe food-handling practices among consumers. This partnership launched the FightBAC!™ media campaign to focus attention on four key food-safety messages — Cook, Clean, Chill and Separate. This initiative provides essential information to the public on safe food-handling procedures to reduce the incidence of food-related illness in Canada.

Emergency Management – In a crisis, the CFIA's ultimate goal is to protect Canadian consumers. Emergency response teams have been created and procedures established to deal with all types of emergencies. The Agency works closely with Emergency Preparedness Canada and other levels of government as well as with private sector organizations. For example, during the ice storm that struck eastern Ontario and western Quebec in January 1998, CFIA staff worked around the clock with food producers, processors and federal and provincial government agencies to minimize the impact of the storm on the food-safety system.

• Legislative Renewal – In the consultation process that led to the creation of the Agency, consumers, provincial governments and industry associations identified the need to modernize and consolidate federal food legislation, and to harmonize legislation in areas of shared jurisdiction. The Agency has supported this process by completing a thorough review of Canada's food legislation.



TO CANNOAN TOTAL TRANSPORTED THE TANK T

OUR MISSION:

Safe Food, Consumer Protection, Market Access

OUR MANDATE:

To enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of federal inspection and related services for food and animal and plant health.

OUR PROGRAMS:

Animal Health Fresh Fruit and Vegetables Consumer Food **Products** Honey Meat Hygiene Dairy Egg Products Plant Protection Feed Processed Products Fertilizer Retail Food Fish Seed

DELIVERED THROUGH:

Sound science and program design
A knowledgeable and
dedicated inspection workforce

SUPPORTED BY:

Sound financial and administrative management
A detailed human resource strategy
Timely, open and transparent communications

A bill, entitled the *Canada Food Safety and Inspection Act*, was introduced and given first reading in the House of Commons in April 1999. The goal of this legislative proposal is to provide a more consistent and comprehensive approach to safety and quality standards.

Inspection Agreements – The CFIA is responsible for negotiating federal-provincial and international food inspection agreements. In 1998-99, the Agency established a more formal approach to coordinating partnerships involving the CFIA and its partners in the provinces and territories. Agreements to eliminate overlap in food inspection activities were signed with the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs, the Ministère de l'agriculture, des pêcheries et de l'alimentation du Québec, Alberta Agriculture, Food and Rural Development, and the Government of the Northwest Territories. Work is progressing on an agreement with the newly-created Government of Nunavut.

Meat Hygiene Program – The CFIA is responsible for inspecting all meat and meat products sold by the 800 federally-registered meat processing, slaughter and storage establishments in Canada. About 606 million animals, including poultry, used for food consumption were inspected by the CFIA during 1998.



Re-engineered Fish Quality Management

Program – More than \$3 billion of Canadian fish and seafood products are shipped annually to domestic and international markets. Federally-registered companies involved in fish production are required to participate in the Agency's reengineered Quality Management Program designed to meet Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point food safety inspection principles.

Dairy and Egg Programs – During 1998-99, approximately 275 Canadian dairy establishments were registered with the CFIA under the Canada Agricultural Products Act. Registered establishments receive in-depth inspections to ensure that processing is carried out in accordance with good manufacturing practices. Inspection results for the year reveal that 96 per cent of products inspected were in compliance with health, safety and compositional standards.

Plant Protection Program – The CFIA is responsible for detecting, containing, eradicating and preventing the introduction of regulated pests in Canada, as well as certifying plants and plant products for domestic and export trade. Insect surveys enable the Agency to detect new and incipient pest populations and provide a quick response to prevent the spread of pests within Canada. Surveys in 1998-99 focused on apple

maggot, blueberry maggot, gypsy moth, Japanese beetle, oriental fruit moth, pine shoot beetle, soybean cyst nematode and exotic bark beetles.

Laboratories and Laboratory Services – CFIA laboratories provide scientific support to monitor the safety and quality of food, protect consumers and to ensure that Canadian imports and exports meet our safety requirements as well as those of our trading partners. The laboratories conduct research, provide scientific advice, develop new technologies, provide testing services and accredit non-CFIA laboratories to provide other food-safety and food-related services. The scientific expertise and services provided by the laboratories are essential to the delivery of the CFIA's mandate.

Biotechnology - In Canada, the regulation of products of biotechnology is a shared responsibility. While Health Canada is responsible for assessing all new foods including those derived from biotechnology, the CFIA is responsible for carrying out environmental safety assessments on all agricultural products, including new products derived from biotechnology. CFIA staff who are involved in the environmental assessments - molecular biologists, ecologists and plant scientists – bring a wealth of expertise to the process. After a product is approved, the Agency relies upon existing legislation to provide additional safeguards, and inspectors across the country who monitor for food safety. In fact, Canada's rigorous regulatory system for agricultural products derived from biotechnology has been used

as a model in other countries.



Who We Are

Agency (CFIA), in April 1997, brought legather

inspection and related services previously provided through the autimies of four federal government departments — Agriculture and Agri-Food Counts, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Health Canada and lookstry Canada. Establishment of the CEIA consolidated the delivery of all federal bond, united and plant health inspection programs.



OUR MANDATE:

 To enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of federal inspection and related services for food and animal and plant health.

OUR MISSION:

Safe food, consumer protection, market access.

OUR OBJECTIVES:

- To contribute to a safe food supply and accurate product information;
- To contribute to the continuing health of animals and plants for protection of the resource base; and
- To facilitate trade in food, animals, plants and their products.

OUR PRIORITIES:

- Consumer protection;
- Enhance effectiveness and efficiency of the inspection system;
- Enhance intergovernmental cooperation;
- · Maintain a skilled and competent staff; and
- Facilitate market access.

OUR VALUES:

- Workplace and People Values: Professionalism, Respect, Commitment and a Positive Outlook;
- Employment Values: Merit, Employment Equity, Mobility and Performance Recognition; and
- Leadership and Management Values:
 Openness, Integrity, Trust and Teamwork.

CFIA



The CFIA, which reports to the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food, is responsible for the administration and enforcement of the following Acts: Agriculture and Agri-Food Administrative Monetary Penalties Act, Canada Agricultural Products Act, Canadian Food Inspection Agency Act, Feeds Act, Fertilizers Act, Fish Inspection Act, Health of Animals Act, Meat Inspection Act, Plant Breeders' Rights Act, Plant Protection Act, Seeds Act, the Consumer Packaging and Labelling Act as it relates to food, and the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act as it relates to food.

The Agency's mission to provide safe food, consumer protection and market access is complex; the sectors the Agency regulates are closely interrelated. Safe food and consumer protection are essential to the health of Canadians and contribute to marketplace fairness. Inspection and certification of importers and exporters enhance the level of confidence in agricultural inputs, animal and plant health and food safety, elements essential to

marketplace confidence. The legislative authorities provide health, social and economic benefits for all Canadians.

The Minister of Health remains responsible for those provisions of the Food and Drugs Act as they relate to public health, safety or nutrition; for establishing policies and standards for the safety and nutritional quality of food sold in Canada; and for assessing the effectiveness of the Agency's activities related to food safety.

BUT OF ERATING LINER OR MERI

The CFIA Workforce

The CFIA is comprised of 4,600 people working together to protect Canadian consumers and the health of Canadian animals and plants. It is working to meet the demands of domestic and international consumers and markets. Its staff consists of a broad range of specialists, including veterinarians, inspectors, systems specialists, support staff, financial officers, research scientists and laboratory technicians.

With headquarters in the National Capital Region, the CFIA organization comprises four operational areas, subdivided into 18 regional offices, 185 field offices (including border points of entry), 408 offices in non-government establishments (such as processing facilities) and 22 laboratories and research facilities.

Our Organizational Structure

The CFIA is led by a President who reports to the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food. The President is supported by an Executive Vice-President.

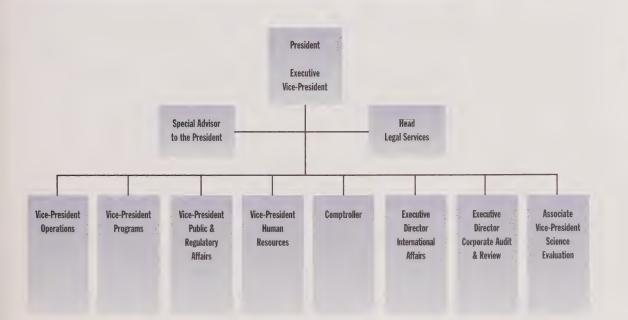
During 1998, a new program structure was put in place to allow the Agency to more effectively manage risk and implement an Integrated Inspection System. The structure maintains the Agency's commitment to science, deals with the continuum of food production from primary production to the retail level and manages horizontal issues that cut across commodity lines. CFIA Programs now have four directorates: Animal Products, Plant Products, Program Laboratories, and Policy, Planning and Coordination.

In its Operations Branch, the Agency integrated the different regional structures from the four founding departments and moved away from matrix management to a line-of-command approach. A consistent regional structure was adopted for the four areas of Operations (Atlantic, Quebec, Ontario, and Western) to enable consistent and effective inspection delivery across the country. Staffing for the 18 Regional Director positions was completed in 1998.

Minister's Advisory Board

A 12-member, external advisory board provides advice directly to the Minister on broad policy issues related to the responsibilities of the CFIA. Board members are chosen for their knowledge and experience in areas related to the mandate of the Agency.

THE ERGANIZATIONAL CHRUZFONE OF THE CARAGIAN FIRE WAVE STIDE ALTERY



IMPORT

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The People We Serve

The CFIA provides inspection and related services for animals and plants and their products ranging from inputs such as veterinary biologics to lumber and nursery products, to medicated feeds and seeds, to fresh foods – including meat, fish, eggs, dairy products, fruit and vegetables – to prepared and packaged foods. Those we serve include farmers, fishers, manufacturers and distributors, and, ultimately, all Canadian consumers.



EXPORT

COLONIOS EXPRISO AND WALK OF

The annual harvest of northern game such as caribou and musk ox is an important part of life for the Inuit people of Nunavut and Inuvialuit in Canada's far north. As well as controlling wild game populations, the harvest provides much-needed employment and economic benefit to the local people.

Since 1985, federal meat inspectors from facilities in Alberta,
Saskatchewan and Manitoba have journeyed north at traditional hunting times. They ensure that the animals obtained during the harvest
are handled in a humane way, that the facilities used are operated
in a sanitary manner and that the uniquely-Canadian product is
inspected to protect the health of consumers.

For CFIA inspectors, it is also a unique opportunity to live with the Inuit people at the harvest site and learn about their rich cultural heritage.

The Agency is

consultation as one of the most effective ways of identifying and managing issues and understanding the needs and concerns of its stakeholders. The Agency holds ongoing consultations with a broad range of stakeholders, accluding consumers, industry, the provinces and lamifories, interest groups, unions and staff. In addition, the CFIA has identified advisory groups at various levels.

PARTNERSHIPS.

Food safety is a shared responsibility. Maintaining the integrity of the food, animal and plant health system is a complex task which the CFIA addresses in partnership with provincial/territorial governments, consumers and industry, as well as with other federal departments.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

The CFIA is a member of the Canadian Food Inspection System Implementation Group (CFISIG) which is comprised of members from federal, provincial and territorial agencies for agriculture, health and fisheries. CFISIG is managing the development of the Canadian Food Inspection System (CFIS) initiative, aimed at the harmonization of food standards and inspection systems to create an integrated food inspection system responsive to both consumers and industry.

The CFIA is also supported in meeting its mandate by other federal-provincial/territorial committees, including those addressing food inspection and food safety issues.

The Federal-Provincial/Territorial Inspection
Committee is technical and science-based,
and works to facilitate a coordinated Canadian
approach to agri-food issues, particularly those
involving food standards, but including technical
issues involving animal health, plant protection,
farm inputs, food production, processing, distribution
and retail sale. One of the committee's major
roles is to bridge possible gaps between science
and policy.

The Federal-Provincial/Territorial

Committee on Food Safety Policy is
dedicated to the protection and improvement of the health of Canadians by
focussing on emerging and anticipated
food safety issues. Its members evaluate
and promote pertinent standards, policies and educational programs aimed at
increasing public knowledge of health
hazards associated with food.

CFIA AR 98-99

THE CANADIAN FOOD INSPECTION SYSTEM (CFIS)

Governments working together to develop a more integrated system

In July 1994, agriculture ministers endorsed a *Blueprint Document for the Canadian Food Inspection System* that outlines a vision and guiding principles for the development of a national program of food inspection.

To realize this vision, three broad goals must be achieved:

- harmonized standards;
- integrated inspection delivery systems; and
- an inter-jurisdictional forum for harmonizing standards, procedures and methods for food inspection.

In June 1996, First Ministers confirmed the need for a more integrated Canadian food inspection system. Subsequently, agriculture ministers asked the CFIS Implementation Group (CFISIG) to ensure that the *Blueprint* was implemented.

Since then, the CFISIG has made significant progress through the following working committees and initiatives:

- Common Legislative Base for Food Safety and Quality;
- National Dairy Regulation and Code;
- Food Retail and Food Services Regulation and Code;
- Meat and Poultry Regulation and Code;
- Horticultural Regulation and Code;
- Good Transportation Practices; and
- Bottled Water Regulation and Code.

PERSONAL RESERVE

The Agency is progressing in its work with its provincial and territorial partners toward the development and implementation of federal-provincial/ territorial agreements. These agreements will allow for the advancement of a more integrated approach to food inspection. To date, agreements of various types have been signed between the Agency and the governments of Alberta, Ontario, Quebec and the Northwest Territories.

PARTICULATION OF INTERNATIONAL DECARITATIONS

The CFIA is actively involved with international organizations for three main purposes: to ensure the safety of food, animals and plants that leave or enter the country; to maintain and expand international market access and protect Canada's interests by reducing non-tariff trade barriers; and to influence the development of international standards and encourage the adoption of world-class, sciencebased sanitary and phytosanitary requirements. The CFIA participates in multilateral organizations such as the World Trade Organization (WTO), Codex Alimentarius, the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), the North American Plant Protection Organization (NAPPO), the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the Office International des Épizooties (OIE).

CFIA AR 98-99

1/1

What We Do As an organization, the CHA has anniertaken many initiatives to harmonize its various inspection programs to enhance the safety of Canada's food-sopply system and the continued protection of Canadian consumers. In addition, the Agency conditions by review the standards used in its inspection programs and identify areas where it can engrove.

The CFIA is working with its partners to develop the Integrated Inspection System (IIS), which incorporates Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) principles. A comprehensive, science-based system, the IIS focuses on areas of risk to animals, plant health and food safety.

The Agency has developed strategic alliances and partnerships with other government and industry stakeholders. In implementing the IIS, the Agency and its partners will:

- analyze current inspection strategies in the production continuum;
- map the food continuum from "gate to plate"; identify hazards along the continuum;
- examine the effectiveness and efficiency of control strategies in place; and
- introduce new or redesigned strategies where required.

The IIS will create a seamless system of controls and inspection activities. Controls will be proactive and preventive and the philosophy will shift from "see a problem – fix it" to "see a cause – prevent it." It will evolve from currently existing HACCP-based inspection management systems such as the Food Safety Enhancement Program (FSEP) and the Quality Management Program (QMP).

PROGRAM DESIGN AND POLICY DEVELOPMENT

Program design and policy development provide the basic rationale and requirements for inspection activities. Using the best available current science, program design focuses on those inspection activities which seek to minimize risk within the food, animal and plant production continuum. This involves the development of policies, priorities and standards which provide consistency throughout the inspection process.

Biotechnology

In Canada, the regulation of the products of biotechnology is a shared responsibility. The CFIA is responsible for carrying out environmental safety assessments on all agricultural products, including new products derived from biotechnology. Health Canada is responsible for assessing all new foods,



CFIA

THE HAZARD ANALYSIS CRITICAL CONTROL POINT (HACCP) SYSTEM

Emphasis on prevention

One of the tools that industry and government are using to produce safe food is a system called Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP, pronounced "hassip"). This system was first designed and used in the 1960s to ensure safe food for astronauts in the U.S. space program. HACCP is based on detecting and preventing problems in food products during their production. This scientific system is now being used worldwide by the food industry to produce safe food for all consumers.

The CFIA is strongly committed to implementing HACCP and HACCP-based inspection programs and is currently implementing the following HACCP food inspection programs:

- the Food Safety Enhancement Program (FSEP) (voluntary for federally-registered establishments under the Meat Inspection Act and the Canada Agricultural Product Act); and
- the Quality Management Program (QMP) (mandatory for federally-registered fish processing establishments).

including those derived from biotechnology. This is done through very thorough and rigorous safety assessments that take into account many factors such as nutrition and allergenicity.

The Agency takes its biotechnology responsibilities very seriously. It created the Office of Biotechnology in response to the federal government's renewed Canadian Biotechnology Strategy, which integrates social, ethical, health, economic, environmental and regulatory considerations in addressing advances in the Canadian and international biotechnology industry. The Strategy addresses issues of public information and participation, and establishes a balanced, broad-based advisory committee. This revitalized structure provides the context for strengthening the business, regulatory and investment climate and improving the Government's ability to manage

STORECHMOLOGY AND THE CHIA

Biotechnology is being used increasingly to produce enhanced agricultural products; its regulation involves most CFIA programs.

Products of biotechnology, including plants, animals, veterinary biologics, fertilizers and livestock feeds, are regulated under the terms of the *Seeds Act*, the *Health of Animals Act*, the *Fertilizers Act* and the *Feeds Act*, respectively. Imported plant-related material is regulated under the *Plant Protection Act*.

Guidelines for CFIA safety assessments of these products are developed through technical as well as comprehensive stakeholder consultations, reflecting principles shared by international bodies. The CFIA is also involved in licensing manufacturing facilities and providing postapproval inspection for product labelling and field trials.

horizontal issues. The CFIA Office of Biotechnology has been an active participant in the development of the Canadian Biotechnology Strategy. The Agency will continue to contribute to the enhancement of Canadian quality of life in terms of health, safety, environment, social and economic development.

Standards

To pursue a coordinated and integrated federal and provincial/territorial inspection system, and to influence greater international equivalency, the CFIA develops policies, priorities and standards which are harmonized, as much as possible, across programs. The objective is to maximize efficiency, effectiveness and consistency of service delivery, both by Agency inspectors and by third parties accredited to provide inspection services to Agency standards. This includes standardization of common functions such as emergency response, import control, licensing, quality assurance and control,

and compliance and enforcement standards and policies. Working with industry, standards have been developed which provide for industry to be certified to carry out services to government-approved standards, in such areas as beef grading, seed certification and greenhouse and nursery export phytosanitary requirements.

Science Support

The Agency provides a range of laboratory services which give scientific support to all food-related and animal and plant health programs through risk assessment, technology development, laboratory health and safety standards, environmental standards and diagnostic capability.

The new Canadian Science Centre for Human and Animal Health recently opened in Winnipeg, with Health Canada, provides state-of-the-art diagnostic and research capability of Level 4 infectious disease agents and is an important element in the Agency's foreign animal disease program, responsible for recognizing and eliminating incursions of a variety of serious livestock diseases. Through its surveillance activities, including domestic surveys, the Agency is able to detect potential disease and pest threats at an early stage.

The Science Evaluation Unit (SEU) at headquarters provides science advice for CFIA decision-making, linking its policies with the overall science and technology governance within the Government of Canada. It is instrumental in predicting and identifying emerging issues, recommends strategies and directions, and assesses the scientific underpinnings of Agency activities. The SEU consults externally and internally to ensure that science advice is well integrated into decisions that guide its policies, regulations and programs. It is anticipated that this will position the CFIA well with respect to the pending Science Advice for Government Effectiveness report by the Council of Science and Technology Advisors. The SEU bases its work on sound science, while incorporating into its analyses the knowledge and expertise of food and quarantine regulators worldwide.

Support to Operational Activities/ Quality Assurance

Maintaining the credibility and integrity of the inspection system is important to all stakeholders. Program designers develop both work plans and performance management tools to measure delivery outputs, and work with their colleagues in Operations to continually improve methodologies and performance through the establishment of quality assurance, verification and audit methodologies.

Relations with Other Jurisdictions

Agency programs facilitate the movement of safe and high quality food and animal and plant products within, in and out of Canada in the following ways: by negotiating technical requirements for the international movement of products; by setting inspection and certification standards and procedures; by negotiating recognition of Canadian standards as equivalent to those of other countries; and, when necessary to protect Canadian interests, by challenging the misuse of technical barriers.

PROGRAM DELIVERY

The Agency delivers 14 unique inspection programs and 26 sub-programs in 18 regions from coast to coast. CFIA staff working in the field have authority, under 13 Acts and their Regulations, to deliver these inspection programs, in accordance with Agency workplans, to meet the CFIA's mission. Inspection activities are supported by expert scientific and laboratory services.

Many CFIA inspection programs use common strategies – industry compliance inspection or audits of industry control systems, product inspection, pre-approval, registration, licensing, product services and enforcement – to promote safe food, consumer protection and market access.



STAND ON GUARD FOR SERVICE

One of our most visible enforcement measures is the Agency's detector dog program. CFIA detector dogs are stationed at Canada's busiest airports – Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver.

Beagles are the dog of choice because of their size, intelligence and gentle nature. This latter trait is very important because the dogs also serve a valuable public relations role. Travellers often approach an inspector to ask about the beagle, giving the inspector an opportunity to explain why certain items are not allowed into Canada.

Beagles are primarily chosen for their keen noses – they can detect as many as 80 different scents. The dogs are taught to sniff out foreign food and agricultural products that could carry animal and plant diseases, and pests that could pose a threat to Canada's wildlife, pets, livestock, crops and forests. Prime targets are dairy products, meat, potatoes,

soil, and plant materials. The dogs have made some amazing finds, such as snakes and birds stuffed in jars, work boots covered in foreign soil, meat, even a Polish salami vacuum-packed in a tennis-ball container.

While the beagles' work may not be as well known as that of dogs used to sniff out narcotic drugs, it can be equally important. With three times as many smuggled products found when the dogs are on duty, the detector dog program has proved to be an invaluable enforcement measure.

Establishment Inspection

Many CFIA inspection programs assess, through inspection or audit, industry's compliance with government standards and requirements.

An industry compliance inspection is carried out by a CFIA inspector who visits the establishment and, following detailed inspection policies and procedures, verifies that an establishment is operating in accordance with government health, safety and regulatory requirements. Inspections can include a range of assessment methods – verifying cleanliness of facilities, worker hygiene, operational procedures and quality controls, inspection of quarantine facilities, inspection of foreign processing plants and environmental sampling for specific organisms.

The evolution of new inspection methodologies is changing the approach taken to inspection, with an increased focus on government audit of industry activities, supported by strong compliance and enforcement tools. Audit programs include a comprehensive assessment by the CFIA of an industry operation's in-house control system. CFIA inspectors examine the establishment's written program and audit its effectiveness at controlling product quality and safety, in compliance with government standards and requirements.

Product Inspection

Product inspection refers to the sampling and testing of food, animals and plants and their products for a variety of product-specific concerns – improper use of food additives, incorrect nutrient composition, the presence of physical matter (glass, metal or

wood) and biological concerns (pathogenic organisms or parasites). Product inspection may also include evaluating products for accurate labelling, weight, product quality, grade, purity, and ingredient lists, and verifying that any claims made are factual and not misleading.

Establishment Registration

In some cases, the CFIA requires that physical structures (buildings and equipment) used in the marketing of food, animal and plant products be registered. Examples include food-processing establishments, animal quarantine facilities, approved greenhouses, produce warehouses and maple syrup operations. Registration is a formal recognition granted only after the CFIA determines that specific conditions, such as requirements for construction, operation and the environment, are met and maintained.

Licensing

Under some programs, the CFIA will license an individual or corporate entity to perform specific tasks or to operate under specific conditions. Examples of such tasks include crop inspecting and seed grading. Those that may be granted such a licence include fresh fruit and vegetable importers and dealers, fish importers, operators of meat-manufacturing and slaughter establishments, irradiation facilities and livestock embryo-retrieval teams. The CFIA will perform inspections or audits to verify that the parties are capable of meeting the requirements.

Testing and Accreditation of Non-CFIA Laboratories

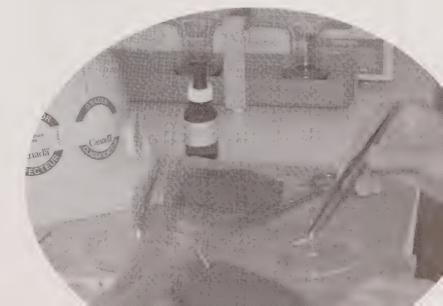
The Agency supports the third-party delivery of programs. One initiative involves the development of policies and standards for the accreditation of private laboratories to conduct testing. This requires the ongoing assessment of the laboratories' quality systems and technical capabilities.

Certification

CFIA inspectors perform services to promote the import and export of safe food, animals and plants, and their products. After conducting inspections or verifying the requirements, CFIA staff may issue certificates or other documents which attest to the fact that a particular product meets specific standards, requirements or conditions of sale under Canadian or foreign-country regulations. Certificates may also be issued for imported shipments and, in some cases, for the domestic movement of products such as plant commodities, apples, potatoes and blueberries. Examples of documentation provided by the CFIA include laboratory results, product grade, and health, safety, standard and quality certificates.

Enforcement

As part of, or in addition to, performing planned activities, situations may arise that require CFIA inspectors to perform further investigations. These may be carried out in response to non-compliance to regulatory requirements, product recalls or to address consumer complaints related to suspected food-borne illnesses or allergic reactions, product quality, misrepresentation, labelling concerns, or product contamination with extraneous matter. When an investigation indicates that further action is justified, CFIA inspectors use a variety of enforcement methods, including prosecutions or containment of animals or plants.



with a mandate to enhance the

and plant health. The CFIA is one of the new service agencies introduced to

Meeting Our Objectives

To ensure transparent operations and appropriate accountability to Parliament and the Minister, the Canadian Food Inspection Agency Act requires the Agency to prepare a Corporate Business Plan and an Annual Report for Parliament. In addition to financial and other information, the Annual Report must contain information about the Agency's performance with respect to objectives; the performance information in this section fulfils this requirement. In addition, the Act requires that the Auditor General of Canada assess the fairness and

reliability of the performance information being tabled in the CFIA Annual Report. This unique feature is designed to further enhance accountability to Parliament.

The first CFIA Corporate Business Plan was tabled in Parliament in May 1998. The performance management framework for the CFIA, including objectives, strategies and expected results, is presented in the Business Plan. This second Annual Report meets the requirements for reporting to Parliament prescribed in the *Canadian Food Inspection Agency Act*; it assesses performance against the objectives set out in the Corporate Business Plan.

OFIA Objectives:

To contribute to a safe food supply and accurate product information;

To contribute to the continuing health of animals and plants for protection of the resource base; and

To facilitate trade in food, animals, plants and their products.

The objectives of the Agency reflect the scope of its mandate – agricultural inputs, animal and plant health and food safety. These objectives are addressed by the Agency's programs and activities. Appendix 1 explains the programs and how they relate to the Agency's objectives. Consequently, this report presents performance information on the results achieved by the Agency's programs and activities.

Program performance information is reported on a three-year cyclical basis. The criteria for the reporting schedule are: program resource levels; the significance

and prominence of the program; logical linkages between programs; and the level of coverage. Major sub-programs (e.g., meat hygiene) and those that are highly visible (e.g., food recall/emergency response) will be reported each year. Program areas with interlinkages (e.g., agricultural inputs) will be reported the same year. Lastly, the cycle ensures that all program areas are covered within a three-year period. The schedule for the proposed three-year cycle is presented in Appendix 2.

CFIA

21

For 1998-99, information on the meat hygiene, fish, dairy, egg, plant protection, consumer food products and retail food programs have been captured along with relevant initiatives. Performance information has also been captured for Agency-wide initiatives that contribute to improving overall effectiveness and efficiency and horizontal program delivery areas. The primary responsibility for meeting federal standards and requirements rests with producers, processors and suppliers. Through its inspection activities, the CFIA works with these groups to meet this responsibility. The measures used to report on performance are the level of compliance by the regulated sectors and/or the rejection rate by CFIA inspectors. Compliance/rejection rates measure the regulated sector's performance and also represent the CFIA's contribution to a safe food supply.

The extent of performance reporting continues to be limited by the extent of development of data systems to support the performance management framework. This situation has been exacerbated by the need to replace existing information systems to meet Year 2000 requirements. In some cases, this has meant using 1997-98 data, the most current data available.

The performance management framework, and the accompanying measurement and reporting systems, are ongoing efforts that will provide more complete information as they become fully developed and implemented. This past year, the Agency has achieved significant progress in developing the infrastructure required to fully implement a performance management framework. Of particular note is the fact that a planning and reporting framework and process was developed and implemented. The planning framework links program results to activities, resources and objectives. The performance management framework



provides a basis for results-based planning in the Agency's Operations and Programs Branches for the 1999-00 fiscal year.

In the next fiscal year, the Agency plans to develop detailed performance management frameworks for two or three programs. With the recent reorganization of the Agency and the coming review of objectives, the performance management framework must be revisited to develop a structure that provides useful results information to Agency managers. It is expected that a minimum of four to five years will be required to produce a fully-developed performance report.

CFIA Performance Management Framework

The CFIA performance management framework, which follows, provides an overview of the Agency's functional and program structure; expected results are linked to the elements of the functional structure. The CFIA can be portrayed as carrying out two major functions: the design and development of programs, policies and tools required to produce effective programs and actual delivery (plant inspections, quarantine, management, etc.) of these programs. Both elements are essential to meet the objectives of the Agency.

Agency programs are organized along animal product and plant product lines, providing an integrated approach to Agency services that extends from inputs, such as medicated feeds and seeds, to outputs such as prepared and fresh foods.

CHA PERIVINIANE MINISTRALE PLANES IN A MINISTER

OBJECTIVES

- To contribute to a safe food supply and accurate product information
- To contribute to the continuing health of animals and plants for the protection of the resource base
- To facilitate trade in food, animals, plants and their products

FUNCTIONAL STRUCTURE

Program Design and Development

- Standards
- Science Support
- Support to Operational Activities/Quality Assurance
- · Accreditation of Third Parties
- · Relations with Other Jurisdictions

Program Delivery

- Establishment Inspection
- Product Inspection
- Required Pre-approvals
- Establishment Registration
- Licensing
- Testing and Accreditation of Non-CFIA Laboratories
- Certification
- Enforcement

PROGRAMS

Animal Products: Animal Health, Feed, Fish, Dairy, Egg, Meat Hygiene, Honey

Plant Products: Plant Protection, Seed, Fertilizer, Fresh Fruit and Vegetables, Processed Products, Retail Food, Consumer Food Products

EXPECTED RESULTS

Enhanced resource utilization (e.g., risk-based resourcing)

Policies and programs to assist industry in designing and implementing systems to manage risks associated with food

Industry adoption of inspection management systems

- Food Safety Enhancement Program for registered agri-food processing establishments
- · Quality Management Program for fish processing

Alternative delivery: accreditation, integration and partnerships

Streamlined federal legislation and regulations

Service standards that meet Agency and industry needs

Communications

- Increased consumer safety awareness
- Enhanced access to information for external stakeholders

Standards for safety, quality, process and product information:

- are met by industry (domestic and import)
- are consistent with international obligations
- legal authorities are harmonized provincially and internationally
- reflect Canadian interests and objectives
- are relevant and appropriate

Inspection and certification system is risk-based

Disease and pest incursions, product deviations and deviations from standards are effectively and efficiently managed with partners

Satisfaction with the certification and inspection processes

Food, animals, plants and their products are safe

Industry access to markets

Reduced technical trade barriers

1997-98 Expenditures – CFIA Functional Areas

The following chart presents the CFIA expenditures for 1997-98, fully allocated to the CFIA's two main functional areas. A more detailed breakdown of expenditures can be found in Appendix 3.

The CFIA report on performance is organized into three main program/activity categories: Agencywide Performance Information; Animal Product Performance Information; and Plant Product Performance Information. Each section provides a narrative as well as quantitative and qualitative information linking programs and activities to the Agency's objectives. Appendix 1 provides a graphic illustration of the relationship between the objectives, programs and activities covered in this year's reporting cycle.

Functional Areas	Full-time Equivalents (FTEs) ¹	Expenditures (\$'000)
Program Design and Development	421	34,135
Program Delivery (i.e. inspections)	3,911	320,012
TOTAL	4,332	354,147

¹ Full-time equivalent (FTE) means a calculation that factors out the length of time an employee works each week. For example, if the scheduled hours of work were the same as the assigned hours of work and both had values of more than 30, the employee is deemed to be full-time. Where the assigned hours of work are less than the scheduled hours of work, the employee is working part-time. The full-time equivalent (or the portion of a full-time schedule worked by the part-time employee) is the ratio of the assigned hours of work to the scheduled hours of work.

BEEKCY WIDE TREFORMANCE INFORMATION

This section presents the performance information for ongoing efforts and key initiatives that are Agency-wide in scope. Information is presented according to the functional structure of the Agency program design and development, and program delivery as described in the CFIA performance management framework.

Program Design and Development

Legislative Renewal Initiative

A proposal to modernize and consolidate Agency legislation.

The CFIA is responsible for administration and enforcement of all federal legislation related to food inspection, agricultural inputs and animal and plant health. The Minister of Health is responsible for establishing standards for all matters relating to the safety and nutritional value of food. Prior to the creation of the Agency on April 1, 1997, this

responsibility was shared by four different government departments operating under a variety of legislative authorities. With responsibility for the administration and/or enforcement of federal food regulations, the Agency undertook, in partnership with Health Canada, a series of consultations and internal analyses to assess the adequacy of the existing legislation. This process indicated that a comprehensive review of all food inspection legislation was required to meet the changing needs of consumers and industry.







In response, the CFIA established the Task Force on Legislation to develop a strategy and action plan for modernizing and/or consolidating the legislation. The initial results of the CFIA legislative review formed the basis of the report *Legislative Renewal: Exploring Options for Legislative Change*. This report was the primary tool used to consult stakeholders on key questions on: a) how to facilitate a more uniform, consistent and comprehensive approach to food safety and quality standards; b) how to design and implement efficient, effective and adequate compliance and enforcement mechanisms; and c) how to ensure that legislation is current, coherent, rational and understandable to facilitate responsible and flexible administration.

Consultations with consumers, industry and public-sector partners indicated the desire to consolidate five food acts, three agricultural input acts and modernize all acts pertaining to the setting of standards, requirements and administrative compliance and enforcement provisions. If approved by Parliament, the proposed legislation, entitled the *Canada Food Safety and Inspection Act*, would modernize all food and agricultural input statutes as well as amend the *Health of Animals Act*, the *Plant Protection Act* and the *Plant Breeders' Rights Act*. This Bill was introduced in the House of Commons on April 22, 1999.

If the proposed legislation is enacted, the CFIA will, in consultation with Health Canada, review and propose amendments, where necessary, to the 46 sets of regulations currently administered and/or enforced by the CFIA to ensure their consistency with the new legislation. The proposed legislative renewal and the proposed updating of regulations would enable the Agency to provide a more uniform, consistent and comprehensive approach to food safety and quality standards combined with an efficient, effective compliance and enforcement system.

Consumer Food Safety Education

Increased consumer safety awareness and enhanced access to information for consumers.

Food which is safe at the point of purchase still requires appropriate handling at the point of preparation before consumption. To provide information to the public on the safe handling of food, the CFIA continued to work closely with the Canadian Partnership for Consumer Food Safety Education in 1998-99. The partnership successfully launched its FightBAC!TM media campaign in November, 1998. The campaign focuses attention on the four key food safety messages - Cook, Clean, Chill and Separate. Members of the partnership, including the CFIA, now are using the safe food messages, logo, mascot, Web site, and display in regular communications with the public. In addition, the Agency has developed several new food safety fact sheets which have been distributed directly to the media and are also posted on the Agency's Web site. The CFIA and the partnership will seek to expand these communications activities in 1999-00 to increase public awareness of safe food-handling practices. These activities are an important element in the Agency's initiatives to reduce the incidence of food-related illness beyond the point of purchase.

and enhanced access to information for consumers.

Accurate identification of food allergens is essential for providing consumers who have food allergies with the information needed to choose foods that can be safely eaten. Strategies to increase allergy awareness by the food industry and consumers are being developed by the CFIA's National Food Allergy Committee. One major initiative is the publication of a joint CFIA/Health Canada paper entitled Common Allergenic Foods and Their Labelling in Canada – A Review, published in the May/June 1999 issue of the Canadian Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology and posted on the CFIA Web site. This paper outlines the scientific basis for Canada's policy on the labelling of serious food allergens, including peanuts, tree nuts, sesame seeds, milk, eggs, fish, crustaceans, soy and wheat.

Other strategies include the development of enhanced training of inspectors for undertaking

Food Safety Enhancement Program

Industry adoption of inspection management systems to protect the health and safety of consumers.

allergy-related investigations, an updated food-

The Food Safety Enhancement Program (FSEP) is a program developed for the agri-food sector, and includes more than 2,000 registered establishments in Canada. The program applies HACCP principles that are internationally-recognized as an effective means to help ensure food safety and enhance consumer protection. These HACCP procedures are designed to reduce food-safety hazards by preventing their occurrence during the production process. To enhance food safety and consumer protection, the CFIA is actively supporting FSEP implementation across various commodity groups. A majority of Canada's approximately 800 federallyregistered meat establishments has requested CFIA

Program	# of Establishments	# Requesting Recognition	% of Total Establishments	# of Requests Completed	% of Requests Completed
Meat	7142	456	64	56	12
Dairy	268	36	13	7	19
Shell Egg	372	9	2	0	0
Processed Egg	15	6	40	0	0
Processed Fruit and Vegetables	278	22	8	3	14
Honey	191	1	1	1	100
Maple	240	2	1	0	0
TOTAL:	2,078	532	26	67	13

² There are approximately 800 federally-registered meat establishments; however, not all fall under FSEP implementation.



recognition of their FSEP plans. However, progress in other industry sectors has not advanced as rapidly. To date, the Agency has completed the process for approximately 13 per cent of establishments requesting recognition. As the concepts of HACCP become better known, it is expected that the development and implementation of industry HACCP plans will increase. Significant progress on HACCP implementation by industry is expected in the next one to two years.

Program Delivery

Emergency Management

Consumer protection through effective management, with partners, of emergency situations.

The CFIA is accountable for the management of a wide spectrum of emergency situations – from the recall of foods representing a serious risk to consumers to responding to natural disasters threatening the safety of food or livestock and plant industries.

In a crisis, CFIA's primary goal is to protect consumers. Emergency response teams permit a rapid and coordinated response, 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Food recalls constitute the most frequent application of emergency management procedures by the CFIA. Food recalls are initiated when it is determined that foods may contain unsafe or harmful levels of microbiological, chemical or extraneous material, contamination, or undeclared allergenic ingredients. The Agency plays a lead role in ensuring timely and coordinated action in removal of the recalled product from the marketplace. Where appropriate, the CFIA ensures immediate and complete public communication of the details concerning the recalled product, and of any risk to the public that consumption of the product may represent. Recalls are the responsibility of the manufacturer or importer of the food product. However, the *Canadian Food Inspection Agency Act* also provides authority for the Minister to initiate recalls on a mandatory basis. Other federal, provincial and municipal agencies are frequently involved in the recall process.

In 1998-99, the Agency managed 257 recalls compared to 165 the year before (see figure above). This represents a 56 per cent increase and illustrates the increasing importance that this process plays in protecting the health of the consumer. The CFIA is currently investigating the reasons for this increase. In part, the increase is due to improved methods of detection, particularly in the allergen area, and more risk-based targetting inspection activity of imported and domestic food products in the microbiological area.

In 1997-98, Health Canada conducted an assessment of the CFIA's Food Safety Response System. The assessment concluded that the Agency was effective in identifying situations in which recalls were necessary, assessing the situation and initiating a response in a

although the source of the illness was still unknown. Both Newfoundland and Ontario had reported an unusually high number of

Canada and provincial health officials that a possible outbreak of food-borne illness was occurring in two provinces

cases of Salmonella enteritidis, almost all in children under 18. On March 28, pre-packed luncheon products were identified as a potential source. The CFIA mobilized area staff in Ontario and Atlantic Canada to collect samples of all lunch-type products for microbial analysis. With a sampling of different brands, types and product codes, and a test procedure requiring three days to obtain a positive result, the CFIA participated in a huge coordination effort.

Through the March 29-31 period, extensive testing by Newfoundland public health and CFIA laboratories confirmed the presence of *Salmonella enteritidis* in a food product. The manufacturing company, which had been alerted to the investigation of its product, was notified to undertake a Class 1 recall to ensure the products were immediately removed from sale. A national public warning was issued by the company the same day. CFIA inspectors detained all the affected product at the supplier firm and began an intensive investigation to determine the source of the problem. Over the next three weeks, the investigative effort led to 20 investigations of seven different plants.

Concurrently, the CFIA and provincial health officials conducted an effectiveness check of the company's recall process. By April 2, the Agency confirmed that more than 98 per cent of the product responsible for the outbreak had been removed from store shelves across Canada. Provincial health agencies and local health officers provided significant assistance by visiting the numerous small retail outlets across the provinces. The number of reported illnesses had already shown a significant decline.

Two related recalls followed – the first of similar luncheon products and the second of a product used in the luncheon products. In both cases, products were quickly contained.

At its conclusion, the *Salmonella enteritidis* outbreak affected more than 800 people, mostly children. The CFIA's success in controlling the outbreak in less than five days from first confirmation to a full product recall was achieved through expertise, commitment and cooperation with federal and provincial officials and reflects the Agency's ongoing efforts to strengthen its working relationship with Health Canada in food emergency and recall situations. The Agency acted quickly, in conjunction with its partners, to protect consumers from unsafe food.

Outbreak investigations and food recalls are just one way in which governments and industry work together to protect the Canadian consumer. There are stringent food safety standards in place in Canada and it is the food industry's responsibility to meet those standards. The CFIA, through its food inspection authority, reviews and inspects the activities of companies in the food industry to check that these requirements are met and that Canadians receive safe food – the Agency's foremost priority.

The Auditor General of Canada is currently conducting an audit of Health Canada's and the CFIA's involvement in the epidemiological investigation, the recall (noted above) and the post-outbreak investigation.

CFIA

20

timely manner, and implementing management actions, for the most part, in accordance with the level of risk. The assessment also identified areas for improvement, including better documentation of the decisions and actions taken. Most of Health Canada's recommendations for improvement are already implemented.

Further information on food recalls can be found on the CFIA's Web site at <www.cfia-acia.agr.ca>.

Protecting Canada's livestock and plant industries from incursions of potentially devastating diseases or pests is another essential emergency service provided by the Agency. While such outbreaks are infrequent, the Agency maintains both the team structure and the operational instructions which will permit rapid mobilization and quick response when these invaders are recognized.

The CFIA recognizes its mandate in emergency management and is committed to maintaining the necessary capability to rapidly and effectively fulfill its responsibilities.

Enforcement

Standards for safety, quality, process and product information are met by industry and deviation from standards are detected and effectively managed.

In addition to regular inspections carried out by the CFIA, situations may arise that require CFIA inspectors to perform more detailed investigations. These investigations may be conducted in response to non-compliance to regulatory requirements or to address consumer complaints in relation to suspected food-borne illness or allergic reaction, product quality, misrepresentation, labelling concerns or contaminated products. When an investigation indicates that further action is warranted, CFIA inspectors use a variety of enforcement tools, including detention, seizures and prosecution. The following table illustrates the number of prosecutions for violations during 1998-99.

Total # Charges	Convictions	Charges Pending	Fines
524	139	214	\$289,000

SUSPECT OLIVE OIL

In 1998, eight firms were fined a total of almost \$100,000 after CFIA inspectors found "olive oil" products adulterated with cheaper vegetable oil. In addition, consumers were notified of this action.

Control of Disease: Compensation Payments

Disease incursions are effectively managed.

As part of its responsibilities to protect Canadian consumers and Canada's export market in food, the CFIA has the authority to quarantine or destroy diseased livestock that pose a threat to public health. In cases where animals are destroyed, producers are frequently provided with compensation. The purpose of compensation is to encourage producers to report to the CFIA diseases in their livestock populations at the first sign, thus preventing or reducing their spread, allowing trace back to the source and helping farmers rebuild their stock. The following table illustrates the amounts paid to producers in relation to the specific type of disease during 1998-99.

CA A CAMPERSATION PAYMENTS - 1888-88

Source of Compensation	Payments (\$'000)
Scrapie	1,601.5
Cysticercus bovis	1,115.9
Poultry Disease	416.4
Tuberculosis	143.8
Equine Infectious Anemia	47.1
Other Compensatory Diseases	40.9
Pullorum Disease	20.0
Brucellosis	0.9
Salmonella enteritidis	0.9
Other	4.0
Total:	3,391.4

for cattle, swine, horses and chickens.

Amendments permitting increased payments resulted from an independent review – involving producers and industry representatives – to develop national principles and collect reliable economic data to determine maximum compensation values. The amounts were approved by the Canadian Animal Health Consultative Committee in December 1998.

A review is now being made of payments covering other animals under the CFIA's jurisdiction.

Inspection Agreements

Legal authorities are harmonized provincially and internationally, standards are consistent with international obligations, and reflect Canadian interests and objectives.

Federal-Provincial Agreements: In December 1997, an Agreement-in-Principle with Alberta Agriculture, Food and Rural Development and Health was signed and has since been named Canada-Alberta Partners in Food Safety. One of the aims of the partnership has been the creation of a federalprovincial corporation, as provided for in CFIA legislation. Establishment of a federal-provincial corporation presents a number of advantages reaching beyond other administrative options reviewed, most notably its ability, as a separate entity, to engage in regulatory activities possibly including training, inspection and other activities. However, it is recognized that this entirely new concept of creating an organization may present not only opportunities but also unforeseen concerns. To this end, it was decided, in January 1999, to establish a project manager position that will introduce greater opportunities for a more formal approach to coordination of respective partnership roles and, over time, identify opportunities and constraints that may well serve to rationalize the need to establish a federal-provincial organization. The project manager

BATTLING PULZORAM KISTIST ON VANGOUVER ISLAND

When *Pullorum*, an acute, highly-infectious avian disease, broke out in poultry flocks on Vancouver Island in the fall of 1997, the CFIA responded swiftly.

The outbreak threatened Canada's *Pullorum*-free status, a status which guarantees our poultry producers access to international markets. With so much at stake, industry and the Government of British Columbia offered their resources to end the outbreak. Provincial laboratories, administrative support, field staff and expertise were combined to form a highly-operational unit of close to 115 people.

By October 30, 1998, almost 80,000 birds had been tested by 80-85 contract, full and part-time inspectors, conducting door-to-door sweeps of the affected areas on Vancouver Island. About 2,900 birds were eventually destroyed before the outbreak was deemed to have been eradicated. As a result, Vancouver Island's poultry and the nation's flocks retain their *Pullorum*-free status.

will work closely with the other members of the partnership to advance this agreement as well as evaluate the concept of a federal-provincial corporation.

In May 1998, the CFIA signed an Umbrella Agreement with the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (OMAFRA) and, in Quebec, the Agency has formalized, in September 1998, through a Memorandum of Understanding, an extensive agreement with the Ministère de l'agriculture, des pêcheries et de l'alimentation du Québec (MAPAQ).

With these agreements, the overlap of federal and provincial government services will be eliminated. Services will be offered by the same entity, optimizing the human resources available and harmonizing the inspection system while continuing to provide consumers with effective food safety control.

At the beginning of 1999, the CFIA formalized an agreement with the Government of the Northwest Territories and work is progressing toward development of an agreement with Canada's newest territory – Nunavut.

Also, progress continues to be made with other provinces – including British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Nova Scotia – toward development of formal agreements.

CFIA



International and Multilateral Agreements:

The CFIA, with other Canadian partners, participates in the World Trade Organization's (WTO) Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Committee to protect public health and safety and facilitate the movement of safe, quality products in and out of Canada. These agreements provide mechanisms for early warning of health and safety concerns to member countries which helps the CFIA protect Canadian consumers. The Committee oversees implementation of the Agreement on the Application of SPS Measures; facilitates consultations and negotiations; monitors harmonization, equivalence and consistency; and provides a notification system to ensure

transparency. The objective of the CFIA's 1998-99 participation on the committee was to promote Canada's positions on health and safety issues as well as protect Canadian markets. The CFIA played the lead role on the NAFTA Committee on SPS Measures which completed formal recognition of nine technical working groups for: pesticides; animal health; plant health; meat, poultry and egg products; dairy, fruit, vegetables and processed foods; food additives and contaminants; fish and fish products; veterinary drugs and feeds; and labelling, packaging and food standards. Six of these groups are led by CFIA technical experts.

Technical Market Access Negotiations: The CFIA currently manages approximately 1,500 international agreements and protocols which are essential to maintain access to international markets. Working with Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada and the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, the CFIA is responsible for developing a strategic approach to market access issues as well as ensuring the protection of Canada's rights and obligations. These activities are essential to the maintenance of threatened markets and to open new market opportunities focusing on the marketing of safe food products and healthy plants and animals, and also to protect Canadians from unsafe food imports.

CANADA/EU AGREEMENT

In 1998, Canada and the European Union (EU) concluded negotiations on veterinary and health standards (food safety) for trade in live animals and animal products, including meat, semen, embryos, poultry, eggs, dairy, honey, fish and animal feeds. An agreement, signed on December 17, 1998, will protect Canadian and EU consumers by ensuring that all countries meet stringent standards, and improve market access conditions for trade in live animals and animal products between the EU and Canada.

The Agreement outlines a process that will permit mutual recognition of Canadian and EU sanitary measures, where those measures meet the importing country's desired level of human and animal health protection. The notification and consultations provisions of the agreement will improve communications between Canadian and EU officials on significant animal and human health matters, and will provide a process for the timely resolution of bilateral trade irritants. The Agreement will facilitate two-way trade involving some \$550 million in exports from Canada to the EU and \$250 million in imports from the EU to Canada. Canada's fish exports account for approximately \$291 million of the export trade.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

This section presents the performance information for selected Animal Products programs, according to the reporting cycle in Appendix 2. For each program, the ongoing performance information is outlined first, followed by results information for key program initiatives.

Meat Hygiene Program³

• 1997-98 Expenditures: \$117,544,000

• Full-time Equivalents (FTEs): 1,601

³ Information on meat inspection is recorded by calendar rather than fiscal year.

Health, safety and quality standards for meat and meat products are met by industry, and product and process deviations are detected and effectively managed.

The CFIA is responsible for the inspection of all federally-registered establishments processing meat and meat products for Canada and foreign markets. There are approximately 800 federally-registered meat processing, slaughter and storage establishments in Canada. About 606 million animals, including poultry, were slaughtered for food

consumption during 1998 (575 million in 1997). All animals/carcasses slaughtered in federally-registered establishments were inspected by CFIA inspectors and/or veterinarians. Rejection rates by weight are used as a measure of year-to-year program performance. There has been a 0.4 per cent rejection rate by weight for red meat and about three per cent for poultry in both 1997 and 1998. The major cause of rejection was the poor health of the animals. Animals/carcasses condemned by CFIA inspectors are not used as products for human consumption.

All commercial imports of meat and meat products are subject to food inspection in the country of origin and are reinspected by CFIA inspectors upon entry to Canada. Approximately 425,000 tonnes of meat were imported to Canada in 1998 (419,000 tonnes in 1997), an increase of 1.5 per cent over 1997. Rejection rates by weight are also used as a measure of performance for imports. In 1998, CFIA inspectors rejected 1.3 per cent by weight (5,400 tonnes) of imported meat (1.7 per cent in 1997). The rejection rate has remained relatively constant over the last three years. The most common reason for rejection in 1996, 1997 and 1998 was violation of Canadian labelling regulations. Rejected shipments are either destroyed or removed from Canada. (See table below).

('000 kg)	1998	1997	1996
Volume	425,049	418,873	372,857
Rejection by weight	5,405	6,978	5,375
Rejection rate	1.3%	1.7%	1.4%
Reasons for Rejection by Weight			
Labelling	4,162	6,018	4,522
Safety & Wholesomeness	951	525	418
Transportation/Packaging Damage	152	325	237
Other	140	110	198





CFIA veterinarians and inspectors verify that all imported and exported meat adheres to strict requirements.

In addition to inspection of meat imports, the CFIA conducts on-site inspection of foreign establishments that supply meat and meat products to the Canadian market. During 1998, 48 establishments in six countries were inspected compared to 65 establishments in four countries in 1997.

During 1998, the CFIA inspected about 1,130,000 tonnes of Canadian-produced meat exported to more than 100 countries (984,000 tonnes in 1997), a growth of 14 per cent over 1997. Through multilateral and bilateral agreements, meat intended for export is inspected to ensure that it meets Canadian safety and quality standards and, in some cases, additional requirements imposed by importing countries. Rejection rates by weight are used as a measure of performance for exports. In 1998, 0.09 per cent by

weight was returned to Canada either by the importer or by authorities in the importing country (0.11 per cent in 1997). The rejection rate has shown a downward trend over the past three years. The low rate of foreign rejection for Canadian meat and meat products and improving trend are the direct result of the high standards of food inspection employed by the CFIA and Canadian producers. Reasons for rejection are illustrated in the table below.

To improve food safety, the CFIA is currently carrying out an initiative involving processed poultry and poultry products. The science of poultry inspection is rapidly changing as a result of better understanding of poultry food safety risks, and introduction by industry of HACCP systems and new processing technologies. Continuing improvements in poultry inspection techniques have been introduced through the Agency's Modernized Poultry Inspection Program (MPIP).

The MPIP is designed to improve the safety and quality of poultry products by minimizing the risk of bacterial contamination. Under the MPIP, trained and accredited industry personnel complete carcass and viscera examination, while CFIA inspection staff provide continuous monitoring and verification

('000 kg)	1998	1997	1996
Volume	1,126,584	984,062	849,298
Rejection by weight	1,042	1,106	1,195
Rejection rate	0.09%	0.11%	0.14%
Reasons for Rejection by Weight			
Safety & Wholesomeness	834	724	815
Labelling	76	64	110
Transportation/Packaging Damage	74	313	207
Other	58	5	63

that poultry slaughter establishment processes are

The MPIP was launched in 1996. To date, it has been successfully piloted in two poultry slaughter establishments in Ontario and will soon be introduced at two plants in Alberta and one in Nova Scotia. Ten additional pilot projects are scheduled to be implemented in 1999-00.

Fish Program

- 1997-98 Expenditures: \$35,788,000
- Full-time Equivalents (FTEs): 441

Health, safety and quality standards for fish and seafood are met by industry and product and process deviations are detected and effectively managed.

Canada is a major fishing nation and one of the largest fish exporters in the world. The trade of fish and fishery products is an export-driven industry within Canada: approximately 87 per cent of all domestic fish production is exported; over \$3 billion of fish and seafood products are exported annually.

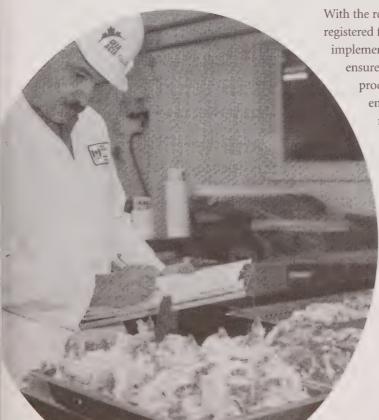
The purpose of the Fish Program is: 1) to develop and promote product and process standards that contribute to the achievement of acceptable quality, safety and identity of fish and seafood products; and 2) to provide an acceptable level of assurance of compliance with these safety and quality standards. Types of inspections conducted include sensory, microbiological, chemical, container integrity, verification of species identification and compositional content, weight and labelling.

Since 1992, federally-registered fish processors have been required to participate in the Quality Management Program (QMP) for fish inspection. The QMP system requires that fish-processing companies develop, implement and adhere to quality-control systems to ensure the production of safe and wholesome fish products. The CFIA audits the application of the QMP in each processing plant. The CFIA has continued to modify and improve its QMP to conform to the principles of the HACCP food safety system. Draft amendments to the *Fish Inspection Regulations* to implement new requirements for the QMP were published in the Canada Gazette on August 1, 1998.

With the re-engineering of QMP, all federallyregistered fish processors will be required to develop, implement and adhere to quality control systems to ensure the production of safe and wholesome fish products. Throughout 1998, processors were

encouraged to submit their QMP plans for review and acceptance by the CFIA. By March 31, 1999, 901 of 979 processors (92 per cent) had acted on the CFIA's request to prepare QMP plans while the remainder were in the process of doing so. Of the 901, 141 had their QMP plans accepted by the CFIA while the QMP plans for 760 plants were under review as of March 31, 1999.

CFIA



34

In 1998-99, there were 1,857 fish processing operations with approved QMP plans, an increase of 257 from the previous year. CFIA conducted approximately 970 audits of these processing operations during the year to verify compliance with CFIA regulations. A reduction in the number of audits from the previous year (2,300) was necessary to carry out the review of QMP plans. During this transition period, CFIA inspection staff conducted "compliance checks" on high-risk processing operations rather than undertaking full audits. For the most part, these "compliance checks" were carried out in operations implementing QMP plans, to ensure that the safety and quality of products were not adversely affected during the transition period.

In processing operations where a full audit was undertaken, a 90 per cent compliance rate with CFIA quality and safety standards was achieved. Compliance rates are used as a measure of program performance. Those fish-processing operations that failed to meet CFIA standards subsequently modified their procedures to meet CFIA standards and were allowed to continue production. Audit procedures entail the sampling of finished products which are analyzed to determine compliance with quality and safety standards. In 1998-99, inspectors selected samples from approximately 30,920 tonnes of fish of which 94 per cent met CFIA standards. A five per cent drop in meeting CFIA standards from previous year results was incurred because of selection procedures which focused on processors with a history of low compliance. The majority of non-compliance situations involved sensory and microbiological problems. This selection procedure provides a higher level of assurance that overall safety and quality standards for fish products in the marketplace are being achieved.

Inspection of imported fish and fish products is carried out using a random and risk-based sampling approach based on the plant's, or exporting country's history of compliance and the nature of the process and product. In 1998-99, 270,000 tonnes of fish and fish products were imported to Canada,

During 1998-99, the CFIA coordinated an initiative to incorporate an international association of government organizations at all levels, agencies, industry groups, academia and other scientific disciplines to form the International Association of Fish Inspectors (IAFI). Incorporation was achieved in early 1999-00, and a membership drive is underway. An interim steering committee is in place, with members representing Canada, Mozambique, New Zealand, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, United States, United Kingdom and Thailand. The vision statement of the association is: "Fish, seafood and associated products that are safe, of acceptable quality and readily available for sale in the world's marketplaces".

The new association will provide a valuable international forum for the exchange of information and ideas, and will suggest ways to improve fish, seafood and associated product quality and safety inspection, thereby enhancing consumer protection and safety. The development of global standards and new inspection systems will be encouraged, thereby enhancing market access for Canadian and international fish processors.

of which 15,000 tonnes were inspected (in 1997-98, 283,000 tonnes were imported, with 18,000 tonnes inspected). Rejection rates by weight are used as a measure of year-to-year program performance. Because of the risk-based sampling approach which targets essentially non-compliant products, 34 per cent of inspected products were rejected (33 per cent in 1997-98). The rejection rate has remained relatively constant over the past two years. The major cause of rejection was for labelling. Products rejected for health and safety reasons were either destroyed or removed from Canada.

In addition to direct inspection of imported fish products by the CFIA during 1998-99, 11 (six in 1997-98) importers were approved by the CFIA to certify compliance with Canadian food inspection standards under the control of the CFIA's Quality Management Program for Importers.

These importers were responsible for about 11 per cent of all fish and fish product imports and 67 per cent of canned fish imports (17 and 50 per cent respectively, in 1997-98).

The CFIA received and responded to approximately 185 trade and consumer complaints about fish or fish products in 1998-99 (200 in 1997-98). Approximately 25 per cent (one-third in 1997-98) of these required a variety of remedial action, such as voluntary removal of product, mandatory inspection of future shipments of similar products and advising the importer or processor of the problem. While the reduction in the number of complaints about fish or fish products cannot directly be attributed to the CFIA's inspection procedures, the overall reduction in the number of complaints indicates a higher level of satisfaction among Canadian consumers.

Health Canada is currently conducting an assessment of the effectiveness of aspects of the Fish Inspection Program. The results of this assessment should be available for inclusion in the 1999-00 Annual Report.

Dairy Program

- 1997-98 Expenditures: \$8,090,000
- Full-time Equivalents (FTEs): 100

Health, safety and quality standards for dairy products are met by industry. Product and process deviations are detected and effectively managed.

The CFIA's Dairy Inspection Program requires mandatory registration and inspection, under the authority of the *Canada Agricultural Products Act*, of any establishments engaged in the interprovincial or international trade or movement of dairy products. The program objective is to help ensure that dairy products produced in CFIA-inspected establishments, or being imported to Canada, are safe, wholesome and appropriately labelled to avoid fraud. During 1998-99, 275 Canadian dairy establishments were



registered with the CFIA. Registered establishments receive in-depth inspections to determine whether processing is carried out in accordance with regulations and good manufacturing practices. Dairy products are subject to regular inspections to assess compliance to the Dairy Products Regulations, the Food and Drugs Act and Regulations and the Consumer Packaging and Labelling Act and Regulations. While CFIA inspectors deliver most program activities at federally-registered establishments, some non-CFIA laboratories are accredited to perform analyses of dairy products. Compliance rates are used as a means to measure program performance. Performance results for federally-registered products for 1998-99 by types of inspections were:

- health, safety and composition standards (96 per cent compliance);
- label verification (75 per cent compliance); net quantity verification (92 per cent compliance); ingredient verification (80 per cent compliance); and
- grade verification (95 per cent compliance).

Dairy products imported to Canada are required to meet the same regulatory standards as domestic dairy products and are also subject to product inspections which include some of the following:

- health, safety and composition standards (87 per cent compliance);
- label verification (70 per cent compliance); and net quantity verification (85 per cent compliance).

CFIA

Canadian dairy products are exported to many countries around the world. Close to 4,800 export documents were issued by the CFIA during the past fiscal year. CFIA inspectors monitored more than 300 of these export shipments. Of the shipments examined, 80 per cent were in compliance with the quality, labelling, health and safety and compositional standards set out by the *Dairy Products Regulations* and the *Food and Drugs Act* and *Regulations*. Written action plans are requested from establishments to correct infractions and products are detained, as required, if found to be non-compliant.

Egg Program

- 1997-98 Expenditures: \$7,514,000
- Full-time Equivalents (FTEs): 93

Health, safety and quality standards for shell eggs and processed egg products are met by industry. Product and process deviations are detected and effectively managed.

The CFIA has two distinct inspection sub-programs for eggs - shell eggs and processed egg products. In 1998-99, there were 351 shell egg-grading establishments and 16 processed egg establishments registered with the CFIA under the authority of the Canada Agricultural Products Act, compared with 383 and 17 respectively for the previous fiscal year. An establishment must be registered to apply the federal grade names for shell eggs (e.g., Canada A Large Size) or the inspection legend for processed egg products. The frequency of inspection is determined by the weekly volume of shell eggs graded or volume of processed egg products produced by the plant, in conjunction with the plant rating. Samples taken to evaluate imported and domestic/export products are prescribed by a statistical sampling plan using a risk-based approach. This includes

analyzing samples for residues, antibiotics, bacteria and marketplace fairness. Compliance rates are used as a means to measure program performance.

A total of 57.5 million kilograms of liquid, frozen or dried processed egg products were produced in CFIA-registered processed egg establishments in 1998-99 (42.6 million kilograms in 1997-98). Products are sampled for microbiological and quality standards. Ninety-two per cent of the product sampled met all applicable federal standards (90 per cent in 1997-98). The compliance rate has remained relatively constant over the last two years.

In 1998-99, a total of 411 million dozen eggs were graded in establishments registered by the CFIA (400 million dozen in 1997-98). Of sampled eggs, 97 per cent were in compliance with the *Egg Regulations*, in meeting safety, quality and market-place fairness requirements, as was the case in 1997-98. As noted above, compliance rates have also remained constant over the last two years.

Processed egg exports amounted to about 4.3 million kilograms in 1998-99 (2.8 million kilograms in 1997-98). This product is produced for sale in a liquid, frozen or dried state and shipped to countries around the world. There were no shell eggs exported.

In 1998-99, approximately 7.8 million kilograms of imported processed egg products (7.7 million kilograms in 1997-98) were certified as meeting CFIA requirements. This product is generally imported for further processing at federally-registered plants in Canada.

In 1998-99, there were 7.2 million dozen (7.6 million dozen in 1997-98) shell eggs imported to Canada for the table market. An additional 9.4 million dozen eggs were imported for the processing industry.

CFIA

PERSONNANCE INFORMATION

This section presents the performance information for the Plant Products programs for 1998-99. Ongoing performance information is presented for each program according to the reporting cycle in Appendix 2, followed by results information for key initiatives, if applicable.

Plant Protection Program

• 1997-98 Expenditures: \$33,819,000

• Full-time Equivalents (FTEs): 417

Standards for plant products are met by industry. Disease and pest incursions are effectively managed.

Plant Surveillance Activities

The CFIA's national plant pest and disease surveillance program assesses the extent and scope of potential risks to agricultural and forestry crops. The Plant Pest Surveillance Unit, in cooperation with CFIA staff across Canada, is responsible for planning, coordinating and administering a national survey program. Plant pest and disease surveys validate Canada's import regulations and import certificates. The surveys also validate Canada's "pest-free" status (as defined by the International Plant Protection Convention) required to issue internationally-recognized export certificates.

Surveillance surveys enable the Agency to detect new and incipient pest populations and provide a quick response to prevent the spread of pests within Canada. This is accomplished by establishing quarantine zones and pest-free areas and by identifying the geographic limits of pest populations. The CFIA maximizes its resources in administering the program by involving other government departments, provincial staff and

volunteers from non-governmental organizations to conduct surveys in the most cost-effective manner.

The CFIA conducted 33 special enforcement initiatives of shipments entering Canada through Ontario ports in 1998. Four documentation infractions were found with two shipments being refused entry. A similar approach is planned in other areas for the next fiscal year.

Surveys in 1998-99 focused on apple maggot, blueberry maggot, gypsy moth, Japanese beetle, oriental fruit moth, pine shoot beetle, soybean cyst nematode and port-of-entry monitoring for exotic bark beetles and the Asian long-horned beetle. As a result of the survey findings, the following preventative or control measures were put in place:

On January 4, 1999, the CFIA enacted new import requirements for non-manufactured wood crating and packing material from China, including Hong Kong. This policy change was based on the results of port of entry monitoring for exotic bark beetles, including the Asian long-horned beetle, which indicated that more than 10 per cent of non-manufactured wood crating and packing material entering Canada from abroad was infested with exotic wood pests. Included in this number were

CFIA

Our staff conduct regular inspections of imported wood products to protect Canadian forests and the lumber industry from destructive pests such as the Asian long-horned beetle and the gypsy moth. 18 plant quarantine pests, including the Asian long-horned beetle and the European spruce bark beetle.

In Ontario, four additional counties were found to be infested with the pine shoot beetle in 1998. pine shoot beetle was also found for the first time in Quebec at two sites near the Maine/New Hampshire border. This indicates that the CFIA's national surveys are effective in detecting the presence of this pest. Forest products and nursery stock moving from infested areas now are monitored to guard against spread of this pest.

In 1998, as a result of Japanese beetle detection over the past few years, the zones infected in Ontario and Quebec were added as regulated areas. Data will be used for discussions with the provinces and industry when considering the Japanese beetle U.S.-Canada Harmonization Plan.

Complete documentation on survey and control activities relating to plant health is available on the CFIA Web site under "Plant Pest Surveillance".

Plant Health Early Warning System

The Plant Health Early Warning System (PHEWS) provides early detection of pests and diseases that could be of economic concern if introduced and established in Canada. Based on phytosanitary databases, scientific literature and knowledge of pests of quarantine significance which have been intercepted around the globe, 23 new PHEWS items for regulatory consideration were added to the database. PHEWS continues to be a useful tool for alerting scientists and regulatory officials of new and emerging pest situations that may have an impact on Canada's agricultural and forestry resource base.

Domestic and Export Certification

In 1998-99, the CFIA inspected 37,500 hectares of seed potatoes (33,500 in 1997-98) on 900 farms across Canada, resulting in seed potato certification

Survey information rationalizes and validates our import requirements and forms the basis for credible export certification. It supports claims of "pest-free" status (as defined by the International Plant Protection Convention) and the establishment of quarantine zones used to prevent pest spread within Canada;

Surveys are used to detect new and incipient pest populations and thereby allow for quicker response to foreign pest incursions;

Surveys are used in the establishment and modification of quarantine zones and pestfree areas by identifying the geographic limits of pest populations;

Surveys form the basis of the knowledge for planning control and eradication programs; and

Surveys measure the success of control and eradication programs.

for quality and pest and disease status. Approximately 1,900 hectares of seed potatoes were rejected by the CFIA because of plant disease levels in excess of permitted tolerances. This represents a 33 per cent decrease in rejections from the previous year.

In 1998-99, the CFIA issued 55,124 plant health (phytosanitary) certificates (66,000 in 1997-98) attesting to the pest and disease status of plant and forestry products shipped interprovincially and internationally. The CFIA continues to explore better means of evaluating its performance through the development of international standards for reporting rejected shipments directly to the exporting country. Improved international reporting standards would facilitate evaluation of the integrity and acceptance of Canadian phytosanitary certificates.

To protect annual sales of Canadian forest

product shipments valued at \$71 billion, maple syrup shipments valued at \$145 million and nursery and fruit tree industry shipments valued at \$318 million per year from the threat of exotic pests, the CFIA enacted, in early 1999, new import requirements for wood crating and packing material from China, including Hong Kong, the highest risk area, to prevent the introduction of these foreign pests. In support of these new plant health requirements, the CFIA enhanced its inspection of wood dunnage and packing materials (e.g., pallets and crates) accompanying various goods imported from abroad. In the first three-month period of 1998, the CFIA strengthened its presence in Canada's seaports, with more than 2,100 shipping containers inspected, of which about 1,100 were from China, including Hong Kong. About 60 per cent of all containers inspected contained wood dunnage and packing materials. At the end of this period, there was an increase from 50 per cent to over 95 per cent of containers from China, including

Live insects were found in two per cent of inspected containers. Half of these were from China, including Hong Kong, and were accompanied by treatment certificates. These incidents enabled the CFIA to identify corrective actions for the inspection efforts. The other

Hong Kong, which were certified to have been treated

significantly reduced the potential pest risk to Canada.

according to Canadian requirements. This treatment

half were from areas other than China. These incidents of pest risk to Canadian agriculture and forestry would have escaped notice without the inspection effort.

As a result, the CFIA plans to enact similar treatments for imports from all countries. No live Asian long-horned

beetles were found, but dead specimens were found in nine containers which had been fumigated. Without these treatment requirements, live instead of dead Asian long-horned beetles could have been introduced to Canada to cause damage to forests.

The CFIA was able to develop important tools and strategies for rapid deployment of staff in the enhanced inspection program. This included hiring, training and redeploying 30 full-time staff over a two month period.

Ongoing communications with industry and world trading partners, and media coverage of more than 100 articles, raised the Agency's profile in a positive way while keeping the public well informed.

Findings from the CFIA's on-site evaluation of Hong Kong's fumigation system resulted in immediate corrections of problems by local officials. Additional fumigation training was also provided to CFIA staff in March 1999.

To effectively and efficiently manage potential disease and pest incursions, the CFIA has developed an Emergency Pest Eradication Program for the Asian long-horned beetle. Tests will be conducted later in 1999 to prepare the Agency in the event of a positive find in Canada. Experience gained from such simulations enables continuing improvement of emergency response programs.

CFIA



Import Permits

The Plant Protection import permit office issued about 4,300 import permits in 1998-99 (4,200 in 1997-98). The permits are an important instrument to inform importers of Canada's regulatory requirements as well as to provide essential information on Canadian import commodities.

Harmonized Standards

The CFIA continues to support the development of improved harmonized regional and international standards through leadership in the North American Plant Protection Organization (NAPPO). This year's meeting, hosted by Canada, had delegations from Central and South America, Europe, Australia, China, New Zealand and the three NAPPO member countries – Mexico, the United States of America, and Canada. As a result of this collaborative environment, a NAPPO Standard on Wood Crating and Packing was codified. NAPPO member countries have agreed to enact import requirements that all non-manufactured wood crating and packing from sources other than continental North America be treated to kill pests by October 2000.

Environmental Sustainability

The CFIA's environmental policy states that the Agency "is dedicated to promoting environmentally sustainable approaches in our programs and operations". The CFIA is actively pursuing alternatives to

dependencies on chemicals where possible. Examples include a new directive on import requirements for untreated fresh grapes from Australia, providing an alternative to methyl bromide treatment and exploring further alternatives to the use of methyl bromide for imports of non-manufactured wood crating and packing material entering Canada from outside the North American continent. Program regulators are conscious of concerns regarding the use of ozone-depleting chemicals and have been exploring efficacious alternatives to methyl bromide.

International Standards and Market Access

Canada's Plant Protection Program remains committed to influencing the development of international standards through active representation on international committees. Through effective representation, the CFIA continues its efforts to reduce technical trade barriers and improve the reputation of our plant and plant products as pest free, thereby supporting and improving industries' access to markets.

The following standards and initiatives serve to strengthen Canada's position on the internationalstandard setting front, facilitating export trade and helping to maintain consistency with international obligations.

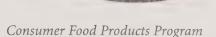
In November 1998, two International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures were endorsed by the Food and Agriculture Organization in Rome – "Determination of Pest Status in an Area" and "Guidelines for Pest Eradication Programmes". The NAPPO endorsed five new important regional standards for phytosanitary measures – two dealing with accreditation procedures, one for wood dunnage and wood packing materials, one on fruitfly surveillance and one dealing with biological control of weeds. Both regional and international standards benefit Canada by providing guidelines in trade negotiation procedures.

The CFIA continues to work closely with the potato industry.

In December 1998, a "Record of Understanding between the Government of Canada and the United States of America Regarding Areas of Agriculture Trade" was signed. Under this agreement Canada will recognize, over the next two years, areas of freedom from the plant disease, Karnal Bunt. With this recognition, U.S. grain will be allowed to be exported to Canada without laboratory testing for this disease. This agreement also allowed the CFIA to implement a program permitting grain to be moved in transit through Canada with only a certificate of origin. This program facilitated the movement of more than 1,685 railcars of grain between January 1 and March 31, 1999.

Seed Potato Stakeholder Group

Since the 1980s, the Canadian government has sought a forum to obtain advice from the seed potato grower community. Although each province has its own provincial grower association and long-standing provincial and industry/grower stakeholder groups, there has never been a national association to provide a position on policies and programs for the industry. In March 1999, the stakeholder groups voted to become a formalized body under the Canadian Horticultural Council. The CFIA will work with the new organization to develop terms of reference and a voting structure which will permit fair and equitable decisionmaking on the future directions of the seed potato certification program.



• 1997-98 Expenditures: \$21,465,000

• Full-time Equivalents (FTEs): 264

Expected Results: Health, safety and quality standards for consumer food products are met by industry. Product and process deviations are detected and effectively managed.

In addition to food safety inspections for meat, fish, dairy, eggs, processed products, etc., which are registered products under the *Meat Inspection Act*, the *Fish Inspection Act* and the *Canada Agricultural Products Act* administered and enforced by the CFIA, the Agency also enforces regulations under the *Food and Drugs Act* and the *Consumer Packaging and Labelling Act*. Inspections are conducted in a number of non-federally-registered food plants and food importers' premises to verify that foods and food processes meet the safety, quantity, composition, packaging and labelling requirements of the *Food and Drugs Act* and the *Consumer Packaging and Labelling Act*.

During 1998-99, CFIA officers conducted about 1,400 food safety inspections of establishments. Inspection frequency is based upon the plant's or exporting country's history of compliance and the nature of the process and product. During these inspections, CFIA officers assessed the degree of control which manufacturers and importers have over their operations and

CFIA

A1

the compliance of products with regulatory requirements. Compliance rates are used as a measure of program performance. For 1998-99, about 80 per cent of establishments were found to be satisfactory or better. Non-compliance resulted in correction of the problem, education of the firm and, where necessary, appropriate enforcement action to ensure compliance.

CFIA officers also conducted about 1,200 food composition and labelling product inspections in these establishments. In addition to food composition checks to verify the accuracy of ingredient lists and nutrition and declarations and that only approved food additives were being used, inspections were also conducted to verify net quantity and labelling compliance. Laboratory analyses were used to assess composition, identify possible product adulteration, check for the presence of undeclared allergens and misleading nutrition information or claims, especially in relation to imported foods which cannot be inspected at the time of production.

A risk-based approach to verify compliance with net quantity (e.g., weight), composition and labelling requirements, targets high-risk products and establishments suspected of being in violation. Therefore, a significant percentage of these food products were found to be in violation of compositional and labelling standards. Rejection rates have been increasing over the past two years.

In 1998-99, the CFIA investigated about 2,800 consumer complaints (2,500 in 1997-98), with violations resulting in correction of the problem and education of the firm. Where necessary, appropriate enforcement action was taken to ensure compliance. The number of lots of food products examined between 1997-98 and 1998-99 was reduced because of a significant increase in the amount of time required for food recalls, enforcement action and inspector training.

Training was conducted to increase the efficiency of inspecting establishments by ensuring that inspectors are able to address all food inspection and compliance

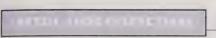
IMPERSED PRODUCTS

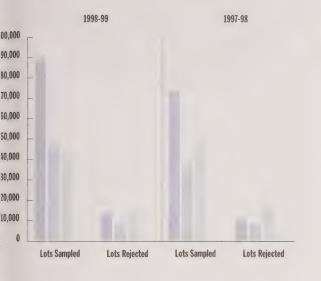
CFIA

		1998-99			1997-98		
	Lots Sampled	Lots Rejected	Rejection Rate	Lots Sampled	Lots Rejected	Rejection Rate	
Net Quantity	61	12	20%	143	22	15%	
Composition: Substitution	697	534	77%	931	715	77%	
Labelling	1,277	968	76%	1,645	1,204	73%	

STIC PRODUCTS

		1998-99			1997-98	
	Lots Sampled	Lots Rejected	Rejection Rate	Lots Sampled	Lots Rejected	Rejection Rate
Net Quantity	516	147	29%	828	151	18%
Composition: Substitution	2,419	1,867	77%	3,481	2,478	71%
Labelling	3,558	2,474	70%	4,338	2,657	61%







issues. In addition to an increase in the number of food recalls and enforcement actions, prosecutions were required to remove adulterated olive oil from the market and encourage olive oil-distributors to ensure that products imported to Canada meet all Canadian regulatory requirements.

Retail Food Program

- 1997-98 Expenditures: \$7,668,000
- Full-time Equivalents (FTEs): 95

Health, safety and quality standards for retail food products are met by industry. Product and process deviations are detected and effectively managed.

Inspections are conducted at establishments which manufacture, process, package or label foods offered for sale to consumers. These inspections verify that food products such as bakery, meat, seafood, dairy and delicatessen products, which are processed at retail, are not substituted or misrepresented and meet the composition, net quantity, quality and labelling standards of the *Food and Drugs Act* and *Regulations* and the *Consumer Packaging and Labelling Act* and *Regulations*.

During the 1998-99 fiscal year, CFIA officers conducted 2,621 inspections in retail establishments. Inspection frequency is based upon the size of the establishment and compliance history. Checks are made of the composition, net quantity, labelling and advertising compliance of retailer-responsible food products. When necessary, these inspections involve laboratory analysis to identify product composition violations, including product adulteration and misleading nutrient content claims and nutrition information.

A risk-based approach is used which targets food products suspected of being in violation. Rejection rates are used as a measure of program performance. As a result, a significant percentage were found to be in violation. Violations resulted in correction of the problem, retailer education and appropriate enforcement action to ensure compliance. The above graphs illustrate the number of inspections and the results for the last two years.

CFIA

Laboratories and Laboratory Services

CFIA laboratories provide scientific services that support the design, development and the delivery of CFIA programs to contribute to the safety of Canada's food supply, the protection of consumers and control the export and import of food and agricultural products. CFIA laboratory services fall into five main areas: research, scientific advice and consultation, testing, technology development and accreditation of non-CFIA laboratories.

To ensure that CFIA scientific services are internationally recognized as meeting the highest quality standards, the Agency's laboratories have obtained, or are in the process of obtaining, accreditation by the Standards Council of Canada to ISO Guide 25, the international standard for analytical and calibration labs. This includes ongoing proficiency panels and site audits at regular intervals.

Research and Technology Development

CFIA laboratory scientists carry out research on food hazards and food-borne diseases; on diseases and pests of animals, fish and plants, and on new and improved testing and analytical methods to ensure that foods and other commodities meet



international standards for health and safety. CFIA's formal research and technology development program supports long-term research. About 25 per cent of CFIA research projects are aimed at the development of new knowledge that contributes to the Agency's policy development and program design needs. About 75 per cent of projects are undertaken to develop and/or adapt new technologies to meet the Agency's program delivery needs.

Scientific Advice, Consultation and Accreditation

CFIA laboratory staff provide information, advice and expertise to:

- Support the design and operation of improved inspection practices, such as HACCP;
- Register and license products for use in agriculture, including feeds, fertilizers and veterinary biologics;

CFIA AR 98-99

Area	Activities/Services	Number of FTEs	% of Time
Program Design and Development	Research – new knowledge; surveys	34	5
	Scientific Advice and Consultation	88	13
	Sub Total:	122	18
Program Delivery	Testing – and associated expert advice	385	59
	Technology development – new tests and special short-term projects	120	18
	Accreditation of Non-CFIA Labs	30	5
	Sub Total:	535	82
TOTAL:		657	100

Our highly trained scientists are internationally recognized for their development of state-of-the-art testing methods.

- Assist in resolving consumer issues and investigations;
- Assist Canadian and international scientific organizations and trading partners in harmonizing health and safety requirements;
- Establish domestic and international equivalency in laboratory methods;
- Assist in hazard identification and the preparation of risk analyses; and

Provide proficiency testing and technical audit services required to accredit approximately 75 non-CFIA laboratories to ensure that they meet the Agency's domestic and international technical and quality management standards.

Testing

Laboratory scientists, chemists and biologists test and analyze samples submitted by CFIA inspectors for purposes of certification, surveillance and monitoring. They also provide special testing services, as required, for investigating issues of concern, outbreaks, or requests for new services. In 1997-98, CFIA laboratories conducted more than 760,000 tests at a cost of \$21.5-million. (See Appendix 4 on samples of fish and seafood, animals, plants, food, seeds, feeds and fertilizers for diseases, chemical contamination and microbiological examination.)

Cost Recovery

The CFIA collects fees for service in accordance with the government's current Cost Recovery and Charging Policy. The Agency's authority to set user fees is prescribed in various federal statutes, including the *Canadian Food Inspection Agency Act*. This legislation is the foundation upon which the Agency has established its guiding principles for cost recovery:

Create an open and transparent approach in developing a partnership with our clients;

Health and safety services will not be compromised;



International trade agreements will be honoured;

Any negative impact on the competitiveness of the agri-food sector will be minimized;

Adequate resources for regulated services to withstand third-party scrutiny from a legal liability standpoint will be maintained;

Program redesign will take into account cost reduction, cost avoidance and cost recovery;

Cost recovery will only apply to those activities from which private benefit is attained;

Cost recovery will be applied equitably for similar activities and commodities of comparable risk; and

Service fees should be simple and relevant to the service or product being provided.

These guiding principles apply where there is an identifiable beneficiary for CFIA services meeting industry requirements. User fees are an effective method to fund government services that were previously provided at no charge. Where the introduction of fees impacted on the price of goods, industry has responded by working with the Agency to ensure maximum benefit is derived from the minimum investment in CFIA services, thereby contributing to improvements in cost efficiency. By charging for services, the Agency can respond quickly to industry requirements and without direct cost to the taxpayer.

In 1998-99, the CFIA collected a total of about \$50 million in user-fee revenues; an increase of \$8 million or 19 per cent over the previous fiscal year. The Agency also has been successful in controlling its expenditures by reducing the cost of programs and services over the last several years.

CFIA

4E

For example, compared with 1995, the CFIA has reduced and/or avoided costs of approximately \$24 million in the agriculture and agri-food area and \$6 million in the fish inspection area. Appendix 5 provides a breakdown of user-fee revenues by program for 1998-99 and for 1997-98. Increased revenues are a result of several factors: 1) approximately \$6 million came from new or increased service fees affecting the Seed, Meat Hygiene, Animal Health, Plant Health and Fruit and Vegetables programs; 2) \$0.5 million in outstanding fees for services provided in the previous fiscal year; and 3) growth in demand for CFIA services. It is expected that the Agency's cost-recovery initiatives will continue to generate revenue consistent with increased value being provided to the Canadian food industry.

Year 2000 Initiatives

Year 2000 computer readiness has been an overriding concern for both public and private organizations throughout the world. In response, the CFIA initiated the Year 2000 Readiness project, with the objective of providing a management accountability structure and action plan to reduce, in a fiscally responsible manner, CFIA exposures and liabilities relating to the potential Year 2000 date problem. The Year 2000 challenge has been a top priority for the Agency since 1996 and significant progress has been made in Year 2000 remediation and testing, as well as business continuity planning.

As of July 1999, CFIA will have reviewed the readiness of various organizations with whom CFIA has a business relationship and prepared contingency plans to mitigate risk in case any failures are experienced. All embedded systems including laboratory equipment, facilities, telephone and office equipment will have been tested and

converted to Year 2000 compliance. The Agency will also have completed the development/conversion and testing on all Government Wide Mission Critical (GWMC) information systems. The Year 2000 compliant informatics infrastructure will have been implemented with processes and equipment in place to mitigate against service disruption. All facilities owned and under the direct control of the Agency with potential Year 2000 implications will have been tested and made fully compliant except for one location scheduled for completion by July 31, 1999. The CFIA is attempting to ensure that all other Agency locations that are government-owned or leased will be tested by August 1999.

The CFIA has been working with Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada on addressing the potential impact of Year 2000 on the food supply chain. Furthermore, in order to mitigate risk, detailed contingency procedures have been developed and ongoing monitoring of remediation of risk is in place. Extensive outreach and communications on Year 2000 readiness has been done internally and externally with CFIA stakeholders and clients, as well as our international trading partners.

An independent review, conducted by CFIA's Corporate Audit and Review Directorate, of the CFIA Year 2000 readiness has been completed. It included examination of the Agency's project management, renovation and implementation of assets, and contingency plans. This review indicated generally satisfactory results although several recommendations were made to improve the performance management framework, the renovation and implementation process and the contingency planning process. The recommendations have been or are in the process of being implemented. The independent review will continue to monitor key components of the Year 2000 readiness initiative.



Sustainable Development Strategies

The federal government requires all government departments and agencies to prepare a Sustainable Development Strategy every three years. These strategies have been prepared by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Health Canada, and Fisheries and Oceans Canada prior to the establishment of the CFIA in 1997. Consequently, the Agency continued to build on the sustainable development strategies of the three departments, all of which have a direct relationship to Canada's food sectors. This relationship and the need to address the Agency's environmental responsibilities, including the establishment of an Environmental Management System, is highlighted in the CFIA Corporate Business Plan. The Agency's environmental policy establishes an overall sense of direction and sets the parameters for action. The Environmental Management Plan was approved by the Executive Committee in June 1998.

In this context, the Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada Report on Plans and Priorities identifies four sustainable development issues where the CFIA plays a lead role:

1. Enhance the capacity to conduct environmental assessments of products of biotechnology, including feeds, fertilizers, supplements, veterinary biologics and plants. The following table indicates the work undertaken by the CFIA in relation to meeting this sustainable development requirement. These assessments mitigate any potentially-negative impacts on animals or plants. The number of assessments conducted in a given year depends on requests by industry.

Area	# of Environmental Assessments Conducted		
	1998-99	1997-98	
Feeds and Seeds	2	18	
Veterinary Biologics	6	4	

- 2. Develop new standards and regulations for contaminants in fertilizer products and animal feeds and assess existing ones. The CFIA has the responsibility to continue to review standards for fertilizer products and animal feeds in accordance with changing industry practices and products. The CFIA continues to review standards in consultation with stakeholders and other interested parties on an ongoing basis.
- 3. Work with industry to facilitate the development of internationally-acceptable national organic certification and accreditation mechanisms. The National Standard for Organic Agriculture was ratified by the Standards Council of Canada in February 1999. The CFIA continues to work with industry and other governments to develop the accreditation mechanism and enforcement strategies for the organic agricultural industry.
- 4. Influence domestic and international initiatives in the interests of environmental progress and the Canadian agriculture and agri-food sector. The CFIA is an active participant in the interdepartmental discussions pertaining to the World Trade Organization's Trade and Environment Committee. The Agency also provides ongoing commentary and makes recommendations on agriculture and trade policy issues.

Environmental Management Review

Consistent with the principles of environmental management, the CFIA endorses the position that self assessment is the most effective tool for managers and staff to assess their own operations in relation to overall Agency goals. Following this assessment, site specific objectives, targets and action plans will be set. The review process will examine 11 major aspects of operations that might lead to negative environmental impacts and therefore need to be documented to address and exercise due diligence. The results of this review will allow future assessment of environmental performance, identify environmental risk and liabilities and support environmental action plans.

Major aspects of food production systems with a direct impact on the environment are:

Water consumption

Effluent management

Energy management

Hazardous material storage facilities

Underground and aboveground storage tanks

Ozone-depleting substances

Non-hazardous and domestic waste

Hazardous waste

Emergency response

Fleet management

Procurement

In response to the Agency's commitment to sustainable development, the CFIA facilities group are now completing the Environmental Management Review. This review has established appropriate sustainable development goals for the Agency. Action plans are being developed to implement environmental performance measurement. These plans include descriptions of what will be measured, the timetable for implementation, what resources will be allocated to the initiative, who will be responsible for ensuring implementation, and how the results will be reported. The completion of this work is a critical link between the Environmental Management System and environmental performance indicators which facilitate ongoing reporting of results on the Agency's commitment to sustainable development.

Administrative Monetary Penalties Regulations

The Agriculture and Agri-Food Administrative
Monetary Penalties Act (AAAMPA), which came
into force July 30, 1997, establishes a system of administrative penalties for the enforcement of the Canada
Agricultural Products Act, Feeds Act, Fertilizers Act,
Health of Animals Act, Meat Inspection Act, Pest Control
Products Act, Plant Protection Act and the Seeds Act.
The AAAMPA authorizes the Agency to issue
monetary penalties for non-compliance with the
aforementioned Acts and their regulations. The

administrative penalty system provides an additional option for the Agency to exercise in undertaking enforcement actions against persons who contravene provisions of these Acts and their regulations. The AAAMPA regulations have been drafted and are expected to be published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part I. The AAAMPA provides for the establishment of a Review Tribunal, an independent body formed to review the imposition of monetary penalties. The Chairperson for the Review Tribunal has been appointed. Ongoing progress in the administration and implementation of an administrative monetary penalty system will continue to strengthen the ability of the Agency to ensure the safety of the Canadian food inspection system.

Plant Breeders' Rights

The *Plant Breeders' Rights Act* requires that the Minister report annually on the administration of the Act. Under the Act, the CFIA grants control of the multiplication and sale of reproductive material to breeders of a new variety. In calendar year 1998, 358 applications for protection were received (216 in 1997), 145 grants of rights were issued (132 in 1997), and 278 rights were renewed (202 in 1997). Revenues credited to the CFIA for this service amounted to \$427,000 in 1998 (\$318,000 in 1997).

PERSONAL PROPERTY AND ASSESSMENT

This year's Annual Report provides performance information on the second year of the Agency's operations. The program performance information is provided in the context of our expected results and includes a number of initiatives the Agency is undertaking to fulfill its mandate. The CFIA is committed to improving the effectiveness of Canada's food safety, plant and animal health systems. The information provided demonstrates the significant progress achieved in consolidating the various programs previously delivered by four different government departments.

The Canadian Food Inspection Agency Act established the CFIA as a separate employer on April 1, 1997, and as of April 1998, it no longer operates under the Public Service Employment Act. With this new status came the flexibility to design a Human Resources (HR) Strategy to best meet the emerging and evolving needs of the Agency, including the determination of collective bargaining, job classification and staffing regimes.

The Agency's five-year HR Strategy was developed in consultation with staff and is available on the Agency's Web site at <www.cfia-acia.agr.ca/english/toc.html> under Human Resources. It sets the parameters to build a human resources framework based on values and principles identified during the consultation process. The Agency's progress toward the achievement of this objective will be measured against the following two results statements:

employees have the competencies required to do their jobs now and in the future; and organizational values and principles, identified under the themes of Workplace and People, Employment, and Leadership and Management, are demonstrated in organizational practices. (More detail on the values and principles is

available on the Web site.)

During the first two years of the Agency's existence, the Human Resource focus has been on identifying and prioritizing the organization's needs, formally adopting the guiding values and principles as the foundation for the Agency's culture, establishing relevant strategic HR objectives, and designing tailored policies, programs and services. The impact of these activities on the CFIA workforce will be demonstrated over the next three to five years as their contribution to the achievement of the ultimate objective of continuing to develop a workforce whose competence is recognized by both internal and external stakeholders becomes evident. The Agency will then be able to analyze the impact of these activities and identify the return on investment.

Next year, the Agency will concentrate its efforts on implementing newly-designed policies, programs and services along with the provision of training and measuring progress. This will allow us to make changes as needs evolve.

The following reports the progress achieved in fiscal year 1998-99 against the five HR challenges identified in the CFIA HR Strategy:

A Supportive Work Environment

A corporate culture and organizational structure that allow the CFIA to most efficiently and effectively meet its evolving business objectives.

As a follow-up to the establishment of its values, the Agency is moving toward a values-based human resources philosophy. Such a philosophy allows managers to make decisions according to organizational needs, based on the Agency's values. This will give managers the flexibility needed to respond to changing demands from clients and to deal with situations in different regions and among a diverse group of staff. A values and ethics workshop has been developed and delivered to senior managers across the country to assist in the translation of the Agency's values into day-to-day practices. This workshop will be delivered to other levels of the organization over the next two years to achieve a common understanding across the Agency.

In April 1997, staff from the four founding departments were brought together to form the Agency. A transitional organization structure was created and senior positions were filled on an interim basis. This led to a perceived need for greater stability in leadership and in organizational structure. To address this urgent challenge and to enable the building of a more effective and efficient food inspection and quarantine system, the majority of senior management positions were staffed permanently and the structure was solidified by:

moving to a regional structure with four area operations centres and 18 regions, allowing Regional Directors to meet their respective client CFIA

١...

consolidating 22 laboratories under one Executive Director, in order to emphasize the importance of science in developing program requirements and to allow laboratories to react to new scientific knowledge, facilitate technology transfer and expand the scope of research through collaboration with other scientific communities;

establishing Program Networks to bring policy development and interpretation closer to the front lines;

creating National Service Centres across the country to minimize overlap in administration, finance and information management services; and

developing generic work descriptions to increase consistency.

An Effective Employment Framework Supporting a Qualified Workforce

An effective employment framework and the promotion of career development to maintain a qualified workforce now and for the future.

Building on a previous analysis which identified priority policy needs, a number of policies were developed in 1998-99. An HR policy framework designed to provide a blueprint for policy and decision-making on HR matters was developed. The framework is based on the philosophy that managers can be more effective decision-makers within well-defined values as opposed to being overly constrained by rules. To this end, a training package has been prepared to provide guidance in values-based decision-making. A key priority for 1999-00 will be to expand delivery of this training throughout the organization.

The Staffing and Accountability Framework was developed to clarify the delegation of authority and accountability across all staffing activities. The Framework document also specifies which staffing activities are subject to CFIA policies and where past staffing practices will continue until such time as CFIA policies emerge.

A Staffing Complaint Policy was implemented which provides employees with a recourse mechanism where staffing actions can be openly discussed and concerns resolved in accordance with the Agency's values. Based on information reported on June 1, 1999, only 11 of the 2,067 staffing actions completed in 1998-99 were the subject of a complaint under the policy. Of these, seven were resolved by discussion between the manager and the complainant, and only one went forward to the tribunal level. The decision of the tribunal provided a valuable lesson in process, i.e. that there is room for innovative assessment methods as long as processes are transparent. Three complaints are still outstanding.

Approval of the External Recruitment Policy signalled the Agency's independence with respect to external hiring. The policy incorporates the flexibility needed to better target specific applicant markets and to recruit specific individuals when appropriate.

Considering the working environment in which many Agency employees operate (e.g., slaughterhouses), strict attention to occupational health and safety must be an integral part of its corporate culture. To this end, revisions were made to the initial Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Policy through the development of specific role and responsibility statements for various levels within the Agency. This will assist in the monitoring of the OSH Program. Over the next year, the Agency's transitional OSH training policy will be revised and several OSH-related Treasury Board directives will be reviewed in order to develop directives more closely linked to the Agency's needs. The Agency's principles and responsibilities remain in compliance with the Canada Labour Code.

51

The determination of the CFIA's collective bargaining unit structure and the certification of bargaining agents was completed in 1997-98, in accordance with the Public Service Staff Relations Act's requirement for new employers to determine their bargaining unit structure prior to commencing collective bargaining. Twenty-eight groups were officially amalgamated into four bargaining units under two bargaining agents, in order to render collective bargaining more efficient, to facilitate the ongoing management and administration of these groups, and to lay the foundation for more equitable treatment across occupational groups. The CFIA negotiated and signed its first collective agreement with the Professional Institute of the Public Service of Canada in June 1998, covering approximately 500 employees of the Science and Administration Bargaining Unit. An additional 3,400 employees, covered by the Public Service Alliance of Canada, were provided with a 2 per cent wage advance prior to the final ratification of their agreement, expected in July 1999. This step was taken as an interim measure to ensure that CFIA employees were not disadvantaged by the Agency's new status. The Agency was able to negotiate a mutually-satisfactory package with each bargaining agent. Negotiations for an agreement with the VM group are ongoing.

Several HR planning and decision-making tools were made available to guide managers in the HR planning process to ensure a qualified workforce:

- a demographic analysis providing a profile of the workforce:
- an environmental scan of internal and external factors influencing the Agency;
- a Guide for Human Resource Planning to assist managers with the development of future HR plans; and

- a set of recommendations on which managers can act when preparing their HR plans, under the following three broad themes:
- Renewal, Rejuvenation and Recruitment;
- Retention and the Ongoing Development of a Qualified and Competent Workforce; and
- Employment Equity.

The process for HR planning will be implemented on a pilot basis in 1999-00, and will then be incorporated into the business planning cycle over the following three years.

Flexible and Integrated Human Resource Services, Programs and Systems

Human resources systems and programs that are flexible, integrated, streamlined and affordable.

The Agency inherited a variety of HR Programs from its parent departments. In order to increase efficiency and promote consistency within the Agency, and in response to challenges raised during employee consultations, emphasis was placed on the design of an Agency Performance Feedback and Review Program, a Career Management Program and a Rewards and Recognition Program. The Agency's ultimate objective is to phase in these three programs to reduce administrative burden, promote effective use of management and employee time, simplify communications, and enable access to timely information. In 1999-00, managers at all levels will be expected to set clear performance objectives and discuss these with employees in preparation for the integration of these three HR programs in 2000-01.







The Honourable Lyle Vanclief, Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food, joined CFIA staff in celebrating the Agency's second anniversary.

An Employment Equity (EE) Strategy and a three-year action plan were developed to improve the CFIA's ability to attract, recruit and retain a representative and skilled workforce. Four advisory councils representing each of the employment equity groups were created to support Agency initiatives toward EE objectives. Representation of the four designated groups at the Agency increased from 1997 to October 1998, bringing it closer to the Labor Market Availability (LMA), as reported in the 1991 Census:

The CFIA is currently developing a classification system modeled after the Treasury Board Secretariat's Universal Classification Standard, as it supports the requirements of the Canadian Human Rights Act to assess skill, effort, responsibility and working conditions when valuing work. The Agency Classification System (ACS) will more accurately value the different kinds of work undertaken within the Agency by allowing jobs to be clustered in a way that aligns them with the specific functions of the Agency. Phase One of the project included the development, in consultation with unions, of a profile of Agency positions and the writing of 100 work descriptions with input from both employees and management, to be used in designing the ACS. Phase Two, the design of the ACS, will begin in the fall of 1999. A new, single classification standard for the evaluation of all Agency positions, excluding the Executive Group, with updated work descriptions for each position, is expected by the end of 2000-01, at which time all employees will be informed of the results. Follow-up activity will include determining pay rates during the collective bargaining process, converting all positions to the new standard, and integrating the ACS with the Agency's HR System.

Representation 1997-98

EE Group

Aboriginal 0.7% 2.6% 1.3% Visible Minorities 9.0% 4.0% 5.8% Persons with disabilities 1.5% 2.7% 4.8% 36.2% 39.7% 47.3% Women

1998-99

LMA 1991

To address skill shortages, as well as to support the Government Youth Strategy, the Agency developed a Student Internship Program which augments student salaries with scholarships of \$5,000 per year. Should students be offered employment at the end of their participation in the program, they would be expected to remain with the Agency for a period of one year. The Program will be piloted in 1999-00 with a target of 10 interns, with full implementation over the next three years.

As a national organization, the Agency has developed a two-year action plan and an official languages policy to set the parameters for service to the public, language of work and equitable participation. A network of coordinators was created to monitor service to the public by tracking the nature and number of complaints and ensuring that proper signage is visible and that publications are displayed and available in both official languages. Public Service Commission as well as Agency language-training programs have been made available to assist employees in maintaining and enhancing their second-language proficiency, enabling the Agency to meet its language of work requirements. Francophone representation has improved from 13 to 24 per cent in the Executive Group and from 25 to 26 per cent in other groups.

Opportunities for Learning

Expected Results: Enhanced opportunities for learning and adaptability to change.

The CFIA recognizes the value of continuous learning in support of its evolving business needs. With this in mind, a Learning Strategy identifying learning needed to address business challenges was developed. A Learning Policy based on the premise that learning is a shared responsibility between employees and the employer was also developed. The Policy outlines employee and managerial responsibilities, and identifies criteria for managerial approval of learning.

In consultation with users, current and future technical training needs are identified and incorporated into the National Training Plan managed by Programs Branch. This Plan responds to the ongoing evolution of the organization's science-based programs. In 1998-99, more than \$2.4 million was spent on direct training in the following areas:

the redesign and evolution of the Agency's inspection methodologies, including increased emphasis on the audit of industry activities (e.g. the Food Safety Enhancement (FSEP) Program, the re-engineered Quality Management Program (QMP) for registered fish processing establishments and general auditing skills training incorporating the principles of the ISO 9000 standard);

the continuing health and safety of animals and plants (e.g., pest and disease recognition and control courses such as Foreign Animal Disease Course, fumigation training, Asian long-horned beetle);

the implementation and monitoring of alternative delivery mechanisms within the CFIA (e.g., the Modernized Poultry Inspection Program, which included accreditation of industry as well as training to conduct systems' audits of alternative delivery providers); and

the assurance of a safe food supply and accurate product information (e.g., metal can integrity, food and nutrition labelling and food safety).

Management Competency Profiles were developed and tailored to the Agency's needs using best practices research. When other related Agency initiatives, such as the ACS, and further staffing policies are in place, the need for competency profiles at other levels will be determined. In 1999-00, the Agency will develop the associated learning modules.

Over the next two years, the Agency will develop performance measurement indicators to assess the Learning Program. Benefits from the training provided will be evident over time through the achievement of the Agency's ultimate objective: to develop a workforce whose competence is recognized by both internal and external stakeholders.

Communicating the Vision and Managing Change

Communication of the corporate vision and effective management of the ongoing process of change.

As the Agency faces the ongoing process of change, the management of change remains a challenge. The CFIA recognizes that employee awareness of issues is of key importance to effective change management. A variety of communications tools have been developed, using media designed to involve as well as inform employees, managers and unions. Joint consultative committees have been put in place to share information. An internal Web site, newsletters, bulletins, face-to-face information sessions and focus-group discussions all contribute to the dissemination of information directly to employees. Many of these information vehicles also provide employees with a direct feedback link to the information source, which provides a measurement of employee satisfaction with Agency activities.

Communicating culture and managing change are difficult to measure in isolation. Over time, the successful accomplishment of these objectives can only be measured through an overall assessment of organizational wellness. This can be

CFIA

manifested through the Agency becoming an employer of choice with high retention rates and strong union-management relations. The organization will, in time, be in a better position to provide a more detailed analysis of workforce trends.

Conclusion on Human Resource Performance Although only a beginning, a solid HR foundation, respectful of the organization's values and principles, has been put in place. Key policies, programs, and services will assist in ensuring that employees have the competencies to do their jobs now and in the future. During 1999-00, the Agency will continue to develop its infrastructure and move toward implementation of policies, programs and tools

on many fronts.

Critical priorities for the coming year include work on the Agency's classification system and implementation of activities to support staffing, recruitment and retention. The CFIA will continue to capitalize on its flexibilities as a separate employer to foster the development of a competent and qualified workforce and the creation of a working environment which supports its mission and mandate.

GFA CANADIAN FOOD INSPECTION AGENCY
AGENCE CANADIENNE D'INSPECTION DES ALIMENTS



AUDITOR GENERAL'S ASSESSMENT of Performance Information

Purpose and Scope

The Canadian Food Inspection Agency Act requires the Auditor General of Canada to assess the fairness and reliability of the performance information in the Agency's annual report against the annual and overall objectives established in its corporate business plan.

The corporate business plan and the performance information in the annual report are the responsibility of the Agency's management. Our responsibility, as set out in the legislation, is to provide an assessment of how well the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) reports its own performance. To do so, I assessed the information against criteria for fairness and reliability that were discussed with the Agency and that are described in Annex I to this assessment. I did not assess or comment on the actual performance of the CFIA.

I recognize that performance reporting is still developing in the federal government. Therefore, in addition to assessing fairness and reliability, I looked at the progress being made by the CFIA toward producing a fully developed performance report. This is the second year that I have provided an assessment of the Agency's performance information and we, too, are continuing to develop the approach and techniques used in the assessment.

The Agency has reported its performance in a section of its annual report titled "How We Are Doing". Our assessment covers only that section, but does not include the sub-sections titled Year 2000 Initiatives and Sustainable Development Strategies, or the specific case studies used for illustrative purposes placed in text boxes. To adequately assess this additional information would require a separate examination. I did, however, review the entire report for consistency with the performance information.

General Assessment

Data presented are reasonably accurate. The data presented are generally timely, reflecting the 1998-99 fiscal year, but the data on resource utilization and laboratory services date from 1997-98. The performance data I reviewed was adequately supported by the Agency's data sources and other evidence. However, the report could be improved by providing an explanation of the relative strengths or limitations of the data.

It is difficult for readers to determine how well the Agency is doing its job. The inclusion of expected results addresses a concern expressed in last year's assessment, and a chart has been added that provides a rudimentary mapping of programs to objectives. However, the expected results have yet to be expressed in clear, measurable terms. The report provides considerable information on individual programs, but performance information is not summarized or compared with the expected results set out in the Agency's Performance Management Framework or to the Agency's objectives for food safety, animal and plant health and trade facilitation. This makes it difficult for readers to understand the extent to which the Agency has achieved its objectives.

The Agency's performance is not compared with that of other organizations. Some year-over-year comparisons are provided, but there is little management discussion and analysis to allow readers to judge the significance and reasons for changes. Thus, based on information presented in the report, it is not possible for the reader to judge the adequacy and consequence of performance levels and trends or whether these are worse or better than planned. In contrast, comparable agencies in some other countries, such as the United States Department of Agriculture and the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service, have established qualitative and quantitative targets.

CFIA

Gaps in the information reported lead to a less balanced report. There are numerous key aspects of performance that are not reported, or that are reported only by way of examples. Notably, there is little qualitative or quantitative information about the Agency's effectiveness in detecting non-compliance. Without such information, compliance or rejection rates provide an incomplete measure of performance.

The report provides very little information on the problems encountered by the Agency or on situations where performance has been less than satisfactory. The omission of this information leads to a less balanced report, and could detract from its credibility.

The illustrative example entitled "Outbreak of Salmonella Enteritidis" was not included in the scope of our assessment. However, I am concerned that there are certain aspects of the case that are not presented. The Auditor General is currently completing an audit of this case and plans to publish the findings in this year's Report of the Auditor General of Canada.

The Agency has moved to a three-year reporting cycle, with the performance of different programs reported on an annual, biennial or triennial basis. The Agency should nevertheless ensure that key aspects of its performance are reported each year, even though more detailed information in particular areas may be reported cyclically.

Some improvements have been made. I recognize that performance reporting takes time to establish and that the Agency operates in a complex environment. Some improvements have been made in the performance report this year, such as the inclusion of resource utilization by activity and expected results for individual programs. One specific area that shows improvement over last year is human resources performance reporting (see Annex II).

Performance reporting requires an increased commitment. In becoming an agency, the CFIA was given certain operational freedoms not enjoyed by government departments. In return, the Agency is subject to a separate form of accountability and scrutiny, including our assessment of the Agency's performance information. The improvements made by the Agency in this year's performance reporting are modest. An increased commitment by the Agency will be required to reach the state of performance reporting anticipated in the *Canadian Food Inspection Agency Act*.

Conclusion

The Canadian Food Inspection Agency has made a modest improvement in its performance report for the year ended 31 March 1999 compared with last year. The Agency has provided considerable information on its programs, but because of the deficiencies noted above, the report does not provide a clear picture of the Agency's performance and does not allow readers to judge how well the Agency is performing with respect to its objectives.

Signed

Sheila Fraser

Sheila Fraser, FCA
Deputy Auditor General
for the Auditor General of Canada

Ottawa, Canada 3 September 1999

ANNEX I

Criteria for the Assessment of Fairness and Reliability Office of the Auditor General

The following criteria were developed as a means of assessing the fairness and reliability of the information about the Agency's performance with respect to the objectives in its corporate business plan. They address two major concerns: first, has the Agency reported on its performance with respect to its objectives, and second, is that information fair and reliable? Performance information with respect to objectives is fair and reliable if it enables Parliament and the public to judge how well the entity or program in question is performing against the objectives it set out to accomplish. More information on the criteria used in this assessment is available on our web site at www.oag-bvg.gc.ca

Relevance	The performance information should report tangible and significant accomplishments
-----------	--

against objectives.

Understandability The performance information should, in addition to being relevant, tell a clear

performance story, describing the benchmark against which the reported performance

is to be interpreted.

Attributable The performance information should demonstrate in a reasonable fashion the

contribution made by the activities of the program or entity in question to the

reported accomplishments.

Accurate The performance information should adequately reflect facts, to an appropriate level

of accuracy.

Balanced The performance information should provide a representative and clear picture of

the full range of performance, which does not mislead the reader.

To assess the criteria of "Accurate", information reported by the Agency in the performance section has been reviewed to ensure that it is derived from Agency or other established data sources. To the extent necessary, this was supplemented by further enquiry, analysis and discussion to satisfy audit staff that the information presented is adequately supported.

The Agency includes a number of case studies in the report. As these are often intended to highlight exemplary cases, I have not assessed them in detail or assessed whether they are representative of the Agency's overall performance. Such an assessment would require a separate audit.

The work reported in this assessment was conducted in accordance with the policies and practices of the Office of the Auditor General of Canada. These policies and practices embrace the standards for assurance engagements recommended by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants.

CFIA

7

Assessment of Human Resources Performance Information

While the intention of our assessment is to focus on the Agency's program performance information, I am including a comment this year on the annual report's Human Resources section. In becoming an agency, the Canadian Food Inspection Agency was given certain freedoms and flexibilities with regard to human resources management that are different from departments. It is therefore important for the Agency to account for how these flexibilities are being used, and for parliamentarians and others to consider the impact of these new arrangements.

During the past year, the Agency has concentrated on establishing a framework to manage its human resources – the first stage of implementing its April 1998 Human Resources Strategy. Consequently, it is too early to expect reporting of the achievement of the Strategy's objectives.

In contrast to other parts of the Agency's performance reporting, the Human Resources section relates accomplishments to the organization's objectives and goals, specifically its five key human resources expected results, and explains the significance of the accomplishments. As the Agency progresses toward the achievement of its human resources objectives, it is reasonable to expect that performance reporting will improve and will also provide comparisons with other organizations. This would result in a more comprehensive and balanced product.

Where performance is reported, it is generally done in an acceptable manner. For example, the use of "labour market availability" to provide a benchmark for the employment equity policy allows the reader to gauge the adequacy of performance.

The main limitation of the Human Resources performance information section is the absence of information on the current state of human resources in the Agency. Reporting the results of, for instance, staff surveys, focus groups and feedback sessions would provide indications of the state of employee morale and satisfaction within the Agency. This information is important to ensure that performance expectations are realistic and to provide a baseline against which to report in future years. This information is also of interest to the public because of recent media reports alleging concerns about the Agency's human resources management.

How We Manage our Money

MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY FOR THANGSAL REPORTING:

he management of the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (the "Agency") is responsible for the preparation of all information included in its financial statement and Annual Report. These reports are legislated requirements as per Section 23 of the *Canadian Food Inspection Agency Act.* The accompanying financial statement has been prepared in accordance with the reporting requirements and standards established by the Receiver General for Canada for departmental corporations. This financial statement was prepared in accordance with the significant accounting policies set out in note 2.

Management is responsible for the integrity and objectivity of the information in this financial statement. Some of the information in the financial statement is based on management's best estimates and judgment and gives due consideration to materiality. To fulfil its accounting and reporting responsibilities, management maintains a set of accounts which provides a centralized record of the Agency's financial transactions. Financial information and operating data contained in the ministry statements and elsewhere in the *Public Accounts of Canada* is consistent with this financial statement.

Management maintains a system of financial management and internal control designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial information is reliable and that assets are safeguarded, that transactions are executed in accordance with prescribed regulations, within Parliamentary

authorities, and are properly recorded to maintain accountability of Government funds. Management also seeks to ensure the objectivity and integrity of data in its financial statement by the careful selection, training and development of qualified staff, by organizational arrangements that provide appropriate divisions of responsibility, and by communications programs aimed at ensuring that regulations, policies, standards and managerial authorities are understood throughout the Agency.

The Agency intends, as stipulated under Section 31 of the *Canadian Food Inspection Agency Act*, to maintain its accounting records according to generally accepted accounting principles. However, proclamation of Section 31 has been deferred. It is management's intention to seek Governor-in-Council approval to have Section 31 proclaimed for the fiscal year 1999-2000.

The Auditor General of Canada conducts an independent audit and expresses an opinion on the accompanying financial statement.

Ronald L. Doering

President

J. Jones
A/Comptroller

Ottawa, Canada August 20, 1999 CFIA

59



AUDITOR GENERAL OF CANADA

AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Canadian Food Inspection Agency and the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food

I have audited the statement of operations of the Canadian Food Inspection Agency for the year ended March 31, 1999. This financial statement is the responsibility of the Agency's management. My responsibility is to express an opinion on this financial statement based on my audit.

I conducted my audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that I plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statement is free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statement. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

In my opinion, this financial statement presents fairly, in all material respects, the results of operations of the Agency for the year ended March 31, 1999 in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 2 to the financial statement.

I wish to draw to your attention that Section 31 of the *Canadian Food Inspection Agency Act*, which requires the Agency to prepare financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, has not yet been proclaimed. As disclosed in note 2 to the financial statement, management is working towards the adoption of generally accepted accounting principles for the year ending March 31, 2000.

Sheila Fraser

Sheila Fraser, FCA
Deputy Auditor General
for the Auditor General of Canada

Ottawa, Canada August 20, 1999

CFIA

STATEMENT OF DEPENATIONS OF THE OWNER OF THE

	1999	1998 Restated (note 3)
	(in thousar	nds of dollars)
Expenditures		
Operating and administration		
Salaries and employee benefits	\$ 266,712	\$ 245,634
Employee termination benefits	5,678	17,230
Professional and special services	22,515	17,459
Travel and relocation	14,698	14,452
Utilities, materials and supplies	13,927	16,005
Accommodation (note 3)	13,114	17,283
Furniture and equipment	10,764	10,373
Repairs	3,823	4,908
Communication	3,778	4,595
Information	1,512	1,908
Equipment rentals	1,125	1,114
Miscellaneous	412	218
	358,058	351,179
Grants and contributions		
Compensation payments (note 11)	3,391	2,843
Other	24	125
	3,415	2,968
Total expenditures	361,473	354,147
Non-tax revenues		
Fees, permits and certificates		
Inspection fees	37,867	32,524
Registrations, permits, certificates	6,543	5,125
Establishment licence fees	2,566	2,025
Grading	226	303
Miscellaneous fees and services	2,508	1,936
	49,710	41,913
Capital assets disposal	472	405
Refunds of previous years' expenditures	393	655
Interest on overdue accounts	126	69
Administrative monetary penalties	90	104
	1,081	1,233
Total non-tax revenues	50,791	43,146
Net cost of operations (note 4)	\$ 310,682	\$ 311,001
net cost of operations (note 4)	\$ 310,062	Q 011,001

Contingencies (note 9)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement. Approved by:

4/200

Ronald L. Doering President J. Jones A/Comptroller CELA

ROTES TO THE STATEMENT OF DPERATIONS

1. Authority and purpose

The Canadian Food Inspection Agency (the "Agency") was established, effective April 1, 1997, under the *Canadian Food Inspection Agency Act*. The Act consolidates all federally mandated food and fish inspection services and federal animal and plant health activities into a single agency.

The Agency is a departmental corporation named in Schedule II to the *Financial Administration Act* and reports to Parliament through the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food.

The mandate of the Canadian Food Inspection Agency is to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of federal inspection and related services for food and animal and plant health. The objectives of the Agency are to contribute to a safe food supply and accurate product information; to contribute to the continuing health of animals and plants; and to facilitate trade in food, animals, plants and related products.

The Agency is responsible for the administration and enforcement of the following acts: Agriculture and Agri-Food Administrative Monetary Penalties Act, Canada Agricultural Products Act, Canadian Food Inspection Agency Act, Feeds Act, Fertilizers Act, Fish Inspection Act, Health of Animals Act, Meat Inspection Act, Plant Breeders' Rights Act, Plant Protection Act, Seeds Act, the Consumer Packaging and Labelling Act as it relates to food, and the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act as it relates to food.

The Minister of Health remains responsible for establishing policies and standards relating to the safety and nutritional quality of food sold in Canada. The Minister of Health is also responsible for assessing the effectiveness of the Agency's activities related to food safety.

Operating expenditures are funded by the Government of Canada through a budgetary lapsing authority. Compensation payments and employee benefits are authorized by separate statutory authorities. Non-tax revenues collected, including inspection fees, registration, permit, and certificate issuance, are deposited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund and are available for use by the Agency.

2. Significant accounting policies

The statement of operations has been prepared in accordance with the reporting requirements and standards established for departmental corporations by the Receiver General for Canada.

Section 31 of the Canadian Food Inspection Agency Act, which requires the preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), has not yet been proclaimed. Management is working towards the preparation of GAAP financial statements for the year ending March 31, 2000.

The most significant accounting policies are as follows:

- (a) Expenditure recognition:
 - Expenditures are recorded on an accrual basis, with the exception of employee termination benefits and accumulated vacation pay which are recorded on a cash basis.
- (b) Revenue recognition:

Non-tax revenues are recorded on a cash basis.

- (c) Capital expenditures:
 - Acquisitions of capital assets are charged to operating expenditures in the year of purchase.
- (d) Services provided without charge by other Government departments:
 - Estimates of amounts for services provided without charge by other Government departments are included in expenditures.
- (e) Contributions to Superannuation Plan:
 - The Agency's employees participate in the Superannuation Plan administered by the Government of Canada. The employees and the Agency contribute equally to the cost of the Plan. Contributions by the Agency are charged to expenditures in the period incurred and represent the total obligation of the Agency to the Plan.

3. Prior Period Adjustment - Correction in 1998 Statement of Operations

The 1998 statement of operations did not include all estimated costs of accommodation provided without charge by Public Works and Government Services Canada (PWGSC) for facilities that were occupied by the Agency. The amount of these excluded costs is estimated to be \$8,387,000.

The 1998 statement of operations has been restated to include the above costs. The effect of this restatement is to increase accommodation expenditures and the net cost of operations by \$8,387,000. In note 4, services provided without charge by other Government departments – accommodation for 1998 has also been increased by \$8,387,000.

4. Parliamentary appropriations:

4. Partiamentary appropriations:	4000	4000
	1999	1998 Restated (note 3)
	(in thous	ands of dollars)
Vote:		
Vote 20 – Operating expenditures	\$ 298,318	\$ 301,439
Vote 25 – Capital expenditures	11,507	11,247
Statutory compensation payments	3,391	2,843
	313,216	315,529
Add statutory contributions to employee benefit plans	45,188	34,636
	358,404	350,165
Less:		
Reduction in appropriation available due to shortfall in revenue		
credited to the vote	_	15,621
Amount lapsed	22,503	4,530
Total appropriations used	335,901	330,014
Add services provided without charge by other Government departments:		
Employee benefits	15,274	13,637
Accommodation (note 3)	10,198	10,198
Other	100	298
	25,572	24,133
Less non-tax revenue	50,791	43,146
Net cost of operations	\$ 310,682	\$ 311,001

CFIA AR 98-99

5. Accounts receivable:

As at March 31, 1999, the Agency has current accounts receivable from outside parties relating to its normal service activities.

	1999	1998
	(in thousand	s of dollars)
Inspection fees	\$ 6,039	\$ 6,367
Grading	19	9
Miscellaneous fees and services	-	6
	6,058	6,382
Less allowance for doubtful accounts	350	380
Total accounts receivable	\$ 5,708	\$ 6,002

Revenues associated with these accounts receivable are not reflected in the statement of operations.

6. Liabilities:

As at March 31, 1999, the Agency has liabilities of the following amounts:

	1999	1998
	(in thousand	ds of dollars)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 22,652	\$ 29,164
Salaries payable	4,655	5,454
Contractors' holdbacks	73	35
	27,380	34,653
Vacation pay	13,459	10,730
Employee termination benefits	24,098	22,558
Total liabilities	\$ 64,937	\$ 67,941

The costs associated with accounts payable and accrued liabilities, salaries payable and contractors' hold-backs are reflected in the statement of operations.

The costs associated with the liabilities for vacation pay and employee termination benefits are not reflected in the statement of operations. These costs are recognized when paid (note 2a). These liabilities represent an obligation of the Agency that are normally funded through the Treasury Board.

CFIA

85

As at March 31, 1999, the Agency had drawn \$ 7.4 million against its fund.

The terms and conditions call for the amounts advanced to bear no interest and be repayable in three equal annual instalments beginning in the fiscal year 2001-2002.

8. Capital expenditures

Capital assets including land, buildings, laboratories and equipment, were transferred from Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Health Canada, and Fisheries and Oceans Canada at the time of the Agency's creation.

During the year, the Agency incurred capital expenditures which have been charged to operating expenditures as follows:

	1999	1998
	(in thousand	s of dollars)
Furniture and equipment	\$ 2,801	\$ 2,850
Accommodation	1,789	6,138
Professional and special services	633	200
Travel and relocation	174	368
Utilities, material and supplies	59	193
Information	10	15
	\$ 5,466	\$ 9,764

9. Contingencies

The Agency is a defendant in certain cases of pending and threatened litigation which arose in the normal course of operations. At March 31, 1999, the total amount of claims is estimated at \$175.6 million (1998 – \$168.2 million). Settlements, if any, that may be made with respect to these actions, are expected to be accounted for as an operating expenditure when paid.

10. Specified purpose account

The Agency conducts joint projects with outside organizations related to food inspection and animal and plant health. Funds received from the outside organizations are administrated by the Agency through a specified purpose account held in the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The transactions of the specified purpose account are not reflected in the statement of operations.

	1999	1998
	(in thousand	s of dollars)
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 733	\$ 751
Add: receipts	1,214	1,531
Less: expenditures incurred	(936)	(1,549)
Balance, end of year	\$ 1,011	\$ 733

11. Compensation payments

The *Health of Animals Act* and the *Plant Protection Act* allow for the Minister, via the Agency, to compensate owners of animals and plants destroyed pursuant to the Acts. Actual expenditures for compensation payments for the year were as follows:

	1999	1998
	(in thousand	ls of dollars)
Health of animals	\$ 3,391	\$ 2,843
Plant protection	-	-
	\$ 3,391	\$ 2,843

12. Advisory board

Pursuant to Section 10 of the *Canadian Food Inspection Agency Act*, the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food has appointed an advisory board to advise the Minister on any matter within the responsibility of the Agency. Direct expenditures relating to the board's activities for the year amounted to \$45,992 (1998 – \$14,000) and are included in the statement of operations.

CFIA

13. Related party transactions

Through common ownership, the Agency is related to all Government of Canada departments, agencies and Crown corporations. The Agency enters into transactions with these entities in the normal course of business.

14. Uncertainty due to the Year 2000 Issue

The Year 2000 Issue arises because many computerized systems use two digits rather than four to identify a year. Date-sensitive systems may recognize the year 2000 as 1900 or some other date, resulting in errors when information using year 2000 dates is processed. The effects of the Year 2000 Issue may be experienced before, on, or after January 1, 2000, and, if not addressed, the impact on operations and financial reporting may range from minor errors to significant systems failure which could affect an entity's ability to conduct normal business operations. It is not possible to be certain that all aspects of the Year 2000 Issue affecting the Agency, including those related to the efforts of other government departments and agencies, customers, suppliers, or other third parties, will be fully resolved.

15. Comparative figures

Certain figures presented for comparative purposes have been reclassified to conform with the financial statement presentation adopted for 1999.

CHA OBJECTIVES AND RELATED PERFORMANCE INFURMATION

CFIA OBJECTIVES AND PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

Penalty Regulations
Plant Breeders' Rights

To contribute to a safe food supply and accurate product information

To contribute to the continuing health of animals and plants for protection of the resource base

To facilitate trade in food, animals, plants and their products

Program Design and Development			
Legislative Renewal	+		
Consumer Food Safety Education	+1		
Labelling of Food causing Allergens and Sensitivities	6		
Food Safety Enhancement Program	+		
Program Delivery			
Emergency Management	-		
Enforcement		4	
Compensation Payments		-	
Inspection Agreements	Y	4	
Animal Products Performance Information			
Meat Hygiene Program	6-1		
Fish Program	+		
Dairy Program	11		
Egg Program	+6		
Plant Product Performance Information			
Plant Protection Program			
Consumer Food Products Program	-		
Retail Food Program	100		
Consolidated Reporting			
Laboratories & Lab Services			
Cost Recovery	+		
Year 2000 Initiatives			-
Sustainable Development Strategies	6.7		
Administrative Monetary			

PROPOSATO THREE-YEAR REPORTING COLLE

PROGRAM/AREA	FREQUENCY OF REPORTING	1998-99 ANNUAL REPORT	1999-00 ANNUAL REPORT	2000-01 ANNUAL REPORT
PROGRAM				
Animal Products				
Animal Health	biennial			
Dairy	biennial			
Egg	biennial			
Feed	triennial		T	
Fish	biennial			
Honey	triennial		-	
Meat Hygiene	annual			
Plant Products				
Consumer Food Products	biennial			
Fertilizer	triennial		-	
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables	biennial		-	
Plant Protection	biennial			
Processed Products	biennial		7	
Retail Food	triennial			
Seed	triennial			
AREA				
Human Resource Management	annual			
Level of Resources by Program	annual		14	
Enforcement Information	annual	-	-14	
Food Recall/ Emergency Management	annual		-	
Plant Breeders' Rights	annual			

CFIA

7

FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS AND EXPENDITURES OF INSPENTION PROGRAMS FOR 1997-23

PROGRAM	FTEs ¹	% OF TOTAL FTEs	EXPENDITURES (\$'000)	% OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES
Animal Products				
Animal Health	784	18	74,261	21
Dairy	100	2	8,090	2
Egg	93	2	7,514	2
Feed	68	2	5,520	2
Fish	441	10	35,788	10
Honey ²	not available	not available	not available	not available
Meat Hygiene	1,601	37	117,544	33
Sub-total Animal Products	3,087	71	248,717	70
Plant Products				
Consumer Food Products	264	6	21,465	6
Fertilizer	23	1	1,848	1
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables	207	5	16,763	5
Plant Protection	417	10	33,819	10
Processed Products	88	2	7,150	2
Retail Food	95	2	7,668	2
Seed	151	3	16,717	4
Sub-total Plant Products	1,245	29	105,430	30
TOTAL FTES AND EXPENDITURES	4,332	100	354,147	100

^{1 -}

¹ Full-time equivalent (FTE) means a calculation that factors out the length of time an employee works each week. For example, if the scheduled hours of work were the same as the assigned hours of work and both had values of more than 30, the employee is deemed to be full-time. Where the assigned hours of work are less than the scheduled hours of work, the employee is working part-time. The full-time equivalent (or the portion of a full-time schedule worked by the part-time employee) is the ratio of the assigned hours of work to the scheduled hours of work.

² Costs and FTEs associated with this program have been included in the Processed Products Program.

LABORATORY TESTING FOR 1997-96

PROGRAM	# TESTS ('000)	% OF TOTAL TESTS	COST (\$'000)	% OF TOTAL COST
Animal Products				
Animal Health	600.5	78.9	5,367	24.8
Dairy	10.9	1.4	579	2.7
Egg	6.8	0.9	370	1.7
Feed	5.3	0.7	487	2.3
Fish	14.7	1.9	2,852	13.2
Honey	1.2	0.2	95	0.4
Meat Hygiene	39.3	5.2	2,522	11.7
Sub-total Animal Products	678.7	89.2	12,272	56.8
Plant Products				
Consumer Food Products	7.5	1.0	4,321	20.0
Fertilizer	1.5	0.2	103	0.5
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables	12.3	1.6	2,011	9.3
Plant Protection	39.7	5.2	1,545	7.1
Processed Products	9.0	1.2	383	1.8
Retail Food	0.4	0.1	389	1.8
Seed	11.5	1.5	575	2.7
Sub-total Plant Products	81.9	10.8	9,327	43.2
TOTAL LABORATORY TESTING	760.6	100.0	21,599	100.0

CFIA USER-FEE NEVENUES

PROGRAM	ACTUAL 1998-99 (\$'000)	% of TOTAL	ACTUAL 1997-98 (\$'000)	% of TOTAL
Animal Products				
Animal Health	6,088	12.2	4,629	11.0
Dairy	983	2.0	797	1.9
Egg	1,023	2.1	904	2.2
Feed	300	0.6	165	0.4
Fish	5,398	10.9	6,091	14.5
Honey	56	0.1	36	0.1
Meat Hygiene	20,989	42.2	17,531	41.8
Sub-total Animal Products	34,837	70.1	30,153	71.9
Plant Products				
Consumer Food Products	14	-	-	-
Fertilizer	113	0.2	89	0.2
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables	5,311	10.7	4,845	11.6
Plant Protection	4,657	9.4	3,459	8.2
Processed Products	927	1.9	621	1.5
Retail Food	-	_	-	-
Seed	3,547	7.1	2,514	6.0
Sub-total Plant Products	14,569	29.3	11,528	27.5
Miscellaneous	304	0.6	232	0.6
TOTAL USER FEE REVENUES	49,710	100.0	41,913	100.0

CFIA

72

Contacts for Further Information and CFIA Web site

Additional copies of this publication can be obtained by writing or sending a fax to the Canadian Food Inspection Agency office in your area. An electronic version of this document is available on the Internet. The CFIA Web site address is <www.cfia-acia.agr.ca>.

LULANIE

Communications Office Canadian Food Inspection Agency 1081 Main St., 5th Floor P.O. Box 6088 Moncton, NB E1C 8R2 Tel.: (506) 851-7910 Fax: (506) 851-2911

SWINE

Communications Office Canadian Food Inspection Agency 2001 University St., Rm. 746 Montreal, QC H3A 3N2 Tel.: (514) 283-8888 Fax: (514) 283-3143

OTTAKE

Corporate Communications
Canadian Food Inspection Agency
59 Camelot Drive
Nepean, ON K1A 0Y9
Tel.: (613) 225-2342
Fax: (613) 228-6653
Communications Office
Canadian Food Inspection Agency
174 Stone Road W.

174 Stone Road W.
Guelph, ON N1G 4S9
Tel.: (519) 837-9400
Fax: (519) 837-9783

MISTLIN

Communications Office Canadian Food Inspection Agency 269 Main St., Rm. 613 Winnipeg, MB R3C 1B2 Tel.: (204) 984-6024 Fax: (204) 983-8022

Communications Office Canadian Food Inspection Agency 220-4th Ave. S.E., Rm. 654 Calgary, AB T2G 4X3 Tel.: (403) 292-4301 Fax: (403) 292-5707

Communications Office Canadian Food Inspection Agency 620 Royal Ave., Rm 101 P.O. Box 2523 New Westminster, BC V3M 1J2

Tel.: (604) 666-8813 Fax: (604) 666-6130







Canadian Food Inspection Agency



CORPORATE BUSINESS PLAN UPDATE 2000 - 2002

© Her Majesty in Right of Canada (Canadian Food Inspection Agency) 2000 Cat. No. A1-17/2000 ISBN 0-662-65266-5 P0200-00



www.cfia-acia.agr.ca



For further information or additional copies, contact us at: Canadian Food Inspection Agency Corporate Communications 59 Camelot Drive Nepean, ON K1A 0Y9 Tel: 1-800-442-2342 Fax: (613) 228-6653 E-mail: chamaster@em.agr.ca

Canadian Food Inspection Agency 1999 - 2000 ANNUAL REPORT

Table of Contents

1999 - 2000 Annual Report

Messages	1 25	***
	to the Minister	
Presid	lent's Remarks	1V
Executive Sur	mmary	v
1.0 Agency (Overview	2
1.1	Our Legislative Mandate	
1.2	What We Do and How We Do It	
1.3	Who We Are	3
1.4	Organization	3
1.5	Societal Context	5
2.0 Agency F	Performance	9
2.1	Introduction	
2.2	Key Results Commitments	
2.3	Food Safety	
2.4	Animal Health	
2.5	Plant Protection	27
2.6	Agency-Wide Performance Accomplishments	31
2.7	Human Resources Management	
2.8	Consolidated Reporting	
2.9	Management Responsibility for Performance Reporting	
2.10	Auditor General's Assessment	
3.0 Financial	Performance	52
3.1	Management Responsibility for Financial Reporting	
3.2	Auditor's Report	
3.3	Financial Statements	
3.4	Notes to Financial Statements	
4.0 Appendic	ces	70

Corporate Business Plan Update 2000 – 2002



Canadian Food Inspection Agency

Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments

President

Président

Nepean, Ontario K1A 0Y9 Nepean (Ontario) K1A 0Y9

September 29, 2000

The Honourable Lyle Vanclief, P.C., M.P. Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food Room 207, Confederation Building House of Commons Ottawa, ON K1A 0A6

Dear Minister Vanclief:

Pursuant to Section 23 of the Canadian Food Inspection Agency Act, I am pleased to present to you the Agency's Annual Report for 1999-2000.

The Canadian Food Inspection Agency Annual Report describes all the Agency's activities carried out to protect Canadian consumers and the health of Canada's plants and animals. This year's Annual Report provides performance information organized along our business lines and in the context of the CFIA performance management framework. It also includes the 1999-2000 audited financial statements, the Auditor General's opinion thereon, and our Corporate Business Plan Update for the years 2000 to 2002.

Yours sincerely,

Ronald L. Doering

President



PRESIDENT'S REMARKS



This Annual Report, covering the Canadian Food Inspection Agency's (CFIA) activities for the period April 1, 1999 to March 31, 2000, describes the Agency's accomplishments along our three principal business lines – food safety, animal health, and plant protection. Also included is a section on Agency-wide accomplishments not specific to any one business line. Our plans for the next two years are at the end of this report in an Appendix entitled Corporate Business Plan Update.

Reporting along business lines is a change from previous years and reflects our commitment to developing a performance management framework that accurately and clearly reflects results and, ultimately, better assists us in reaching our goals.

This past year, our third since the creation of the Agency, was significant in that it marked our movement from an organization that had previously

concentrated on organizational development, to one that is now putting more emphasis on developing and fine-tuning the systems to support our work.

In the midst of this evolution, and in the face of increasing global challenges and a more complex food safety environment, I am pleased to report that we have continued to effectively protect Canadian consumers. We increased our surveillance on sectors, particular producers, processors and suppliers that caused us concern and we did not hesitate to use our considerable powers, including criminal prosecution, whenever appropriate.

On those occasions when there were food emergencies, we acted quickly, decisively and in cooperation with our partners to effectively manage situations.

Throughout the reporting period, we also strengthened the entire inspection system by increasing the Agency's scientific capabilities and developing stronger and more productive partnerships with the private sector, non-governmental organizations, federal government departments and provincial/territorial governments.

In addition to our activities in the area of food safety, we have continued to safeguard Canada's animal and plant resource base — its crops, forests, livestock and fish — from the devastation wrought by pests and disease. Thanks to our successes in these areas, and in meeting the formidable challenges presented by increased international trade, Canada continues to benefit from a worldwide reputation for producing safe and high quality animal and plant products.

In the final analysis, however, our accomplishments must be attributed to our highly qualified and dedicated employees. During this past year, we have taken steps to ensure that they remain with us, that they continue to grow professionally and that the best new entrants to the work force view CFIA as an employer of choice.

In conclusion, our current direction is showing positive results. Canadians continue to benefit from one of the best food inspection and quarantine systems in the world.

Ronald L. Doering

President

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 1999-2000, the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) entered its third year of operation. The Agency continued to serve Canadians by carrying out its important and far-reaching mandate in the areas of food safety, fair labelling practices, animal health and plant protection. CFIA is Canada's largest science-based regulator.

The Agency's work safeguarding and promoting a safe food supply involves much more than simply inspecting food products and the premises where they are produced. The food supply system extends from inputs, such as seed and fertilizer, through crops and livestock, to the food products at the retail level.

The Agency's activities in the areas of animal health and plant protection provide essential services to Canadians. The potential for damage by diseases or pests to Canada's forests, crops, livestock, and fish is always present. Failure to safeguard these resources could have serious consequences for Canadian consumers and producers, the economy as a whole and in some cases, the health of the Canadian public.

This report is guided by the Agency's cyclical reporting schedule and highlights performance information in the following areas:

Food Safety

Food safety is the first priority of the Agency. Our staff inspected federally registered food establishments and found high levels of compliance with our regulations for processed products, maple and honey. The results of our inspections of these food products were equally assuring. Moreover, our meat inspection efforts showed that condemnation rates for red meat and poultry and the rejection rate for imported meat remained relatively low. In instances where food recalls were necessary, we acted promptly and effectively.

Progress was achieved in our three Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) food safety programs. Agency staff continued to approve industry Food Safety Enhancement Program (FSEP) plans, pilot projects in the poultry industry increased, and all federally registered fish processing plants developed and implemented Quality Management Program (QMP) plans. We also expanded food safety educational programs and continued our participation with the Canadian Partnership for Consumer Food Safety Education.

Animal Health

CFIA has kept Canada free of transmissible diseases that are considered to be the most serious in terms of public health and socio-economic consequences. For example, Canada remains free of tuberculosis, brucellosis and bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE). Through our detection and

eradication activities, we have controlled and limited the spread of animal diseases found in Canada such as scrapie, chronic wasting disease (CWD) and rabies. We contributed to both human and animal health through our feed program. Due to concerns about BSE or "Mad Cow disease", all rendering plants that produce feed were inspected and found to be compliant with our regulations.

Plant Protection

We continued to provide third-party regulatory oversight of the Canadian Seed Institute. CFIA testing of seed imports showed a high rate of compliance and samples obtained from our marketplace monitoring activities over three years indicated that 95 percent of pedigreed seed and 84 percent of non-pedigreed seed met minimum standards.

We sampled fertilizer in order to contribute to their safety for users, the environment and consumers of agri-food as well as their efficacy and accuracy of claims. We continued to process research notifications, inquiries and requests for product registration, label reviews, and efficacy and safety data reviews.

Our People

We concentrated our human resource efforts in the areas of retention, recruitment and continuous learning. The Agency made progress on the five Human Resource (HR) challenges identified in CFIA's 1997-2000 HR Strategy. The Agency's HR Strategy helped guide the organization as it identified its development needs, adopted its values-based decision-making foundation and designed and implemented customized policies, programs, systems and services.

Serving Canadians into the New Century

The Agency continued its work on a number of other important and emerging fronts. The CFIA's Office of Biotechnology was created to provide a focal point for biotechnology policy related to the regulation of agricultural products. CFIA also continued to undertake initiatives to protect the environment and promote sustainable development.

CFIA was active in research and technology development on diseases and pests of animals, fish and plants, including improved testing and analytical methods to ensure that Canadian foods and other commodities meet international standards for health and safety. In addition, the Agency made progress in cooperating and partnering with other jurisdictions and supporting Canada's priorities on the international front.

We were successful in responding to the Y2K challenge and are poised and working to serve Canadians into the next century.





1.0 AGENCY OVERVIEW

The Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) was created in 1997 to consolidate the delivery of all federally mandated food inspection, plant protection and animal health programs — delivery that was previously provided by four federal government departments: Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Health Canada and Industry Canada.

1.1 Our Legislative Mandate

The Canadian Food Inspection Agency, reporting to the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food, delivers all federal inspection services related to

- · food;
- · animal health; and
- plant protection.

This includes responsibility for the administration and enforcement of 13 Acts and 32 sets of regulations.

Health Canada, reporting to the Minister of Health, establishes policies and standards relating to the safety and nutritional quality of food sold in Canada. In addition, Health Canada assesses the effectiveness of CFIA's activities related to food safety.

The information provided in this document refers only to those responsibilities that fall under CFIA jurisdiction.

1.2 What We Do and How We Do It

The Agency manages 14 distinct programs. These programs involve all types of foods including agricultural and aquatic commodities; agricultural inputs, such as feeds, seeds and fertilizers; plant protection; and animal health.

The focus of the food inspection programs is to verify that manufacturers, importers, distributors and producers regulated by CFIA meet federal standards for: safety; quality; quantity; composition; handling; identity; processing; packaging and labelling.

CFIA's Legislative Authority

- Agriculture and Agri-Food Administrative Monetary Penalties Act
- Canada Agricultural Products Act
- · Canadian Food Inspection Agency Act
- · Feeds Act
- · Fertilizers Act
- Fish Inspection Act
- · Food and Drugs Act, as it relates to food
- · Health of Animals Act
- Meat Inspection Act
- Plant Breeders' Rights Act
- · Plant Protection Act
- · Seeds Act
- Consumer Packaging and Labelling Act, as it relates to food

CFIA also certifies that exported food meets foreign country requirements where there are reciprocal inspection/certification agreements with other countries.

The animal health and plant protection programs contribute to the protection of Canada's animal and plant resource base — our crops, forests, livestock and fish — against the introduction and spread of regulated pests and diseases of significance to human health, the environment and the economy. The humane transportation of animals is also regulated by CFIA.

CFIA Programs

Food Programs: Dairy, Egg, Fish,
Meat Hygiene, Honey, Fresh Fruit and
Vegetables, Fair Labelling Practices, Food
Safety and Investigation, Processed Products
Animal Health Programs: Animal Health,
Feed

Plant Protection Programs: Plant Protection, Seed, Fertilizer

1.3 Who We Are

CFIA's services are provided by approximately 4,400 people working across Canada. CFIA's staff includes veterinarians, agronomists, biologists, chemists, support staff, computer systems specialists, financial officers, communications experts, research scientists, laboratory technicians, and some 1,800 highly trained front-line inspectors.

Delivery of CFIA's mandate requires the expertise and support of other federal departments, provincial/territorial/municipal governments, producers, industry, distributors, retailers, and consumers.

1.4 Organization

CFIA's headquarters is in the National Capital Region. The Agency manages the delivery of its mandate through four operational areas – which collectively cover the entire country. Reporting to the area offices are 18 regional offices, 185 field offices, and hundreds of offices in non-government establishments (i.e., processing facilities). CFIA also has 22 laboratories and research facilities across the country.

CFIA is led by a President who reports to the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food.

Canadian Food Inspection Agency Organizational Structure



WHAT OUR PEOPLE DO



Nancy Kummen, Agricultural Officer Canadian Food Inspection Agency Vancouver, BC

didn't know, growing up on the Prairies, that ships were being inspected by Canadian government people to make sure our export grain is the cleanest in the world," says Nancy Kummen, an Agricultural Officer with the Canadian Food Inspection Agency.

After receiving a Bachelor's degree in agriculture and a Master's degree, and after working for a provincial government, Ms. Kummen learned that federal employees inspect ships for controlled insects and debris from previous loads that could contain pests.

"That's one part of our job. Ship inspection is the priority because, if ships don't have our approval, they don't go." Ms. Kummen points out that grain exports are important to the people of Canada.

James Allena Alberta V.

"We work on weekends, statutory holidays, every day but Christmas. There would be no other way we could pass over 700 ships a year. It doesn't matter if it's 3:00 in the morning, we have to be there to clear it, because they can't start loading until we see it."

For ships meant to carry grain, the inspectors supervised by Ms. Kummen look for residues of previous cargoes such as copper concentrates, lead and old corn. If an inspector finds insects, the ship has to be fumigated and cleaned. The team checks wood packing materials from China and Hong Kong for the presence of the Asian Long Horn beetle, which is a risk to hardwoods and to the maple syrup industry. They also check any ship that has been to Siberia during the summer months for the presence of the Asian Gypsy Moth. Ms. Kummen emphasizes that people skills are very important in this work. "If the stevedores have been hired to start loading and you're saying, 'No, no, no. I'm not passing that ship,' thousands of dollars in wages are being paid out to people to not do their jobs.

"The hours on the ship are long, and sometimes the weather can be bad. Language differences are common. It can be frustrating and tiring but, even if you're at the end of your rope, you've still got to be cool."

Ms. Kummen has been working for Agriculture Canada (part of which is now with CFIA) since 1991. "I really love my job," she says. "People are happy with our staff and what we do here, particularly with the grain exports. They see us as non-biased government people, which doesn't happen in every country."

Adapted with permission from "A Day in the Life of the Public Service of Canada," Ottawa, The Leadership Network, Vol. 2, No. 1 (June 1999).

1.5 Societal Context

There are several factors — both internal and external to the Agency — that will continue to influence CFIA's strategic direction for the next several years.

Government Commitments

In the recent Speech from the Throne, the Government of Canada put forth a plan aimed at enhancing the quality of life for all Canadians. Of particular significance for the CFIA were the Government's commitments to:

- improve Canada's food safety system;
- pursue arrangements with provinces, territories and the private sector;
- participate in international fora to help build a more transparent, rules-based global trading system;
- attract and retain researchers;
- implement government-wide human resource strategies; and,
- implement environmentally sustainable strategies.

"The Government will protect the health of Canadians by strengthening Canada's food safety program..."

Speech from the Throne, 1999

Public Perceptions and Expectations

Canadian consumers are asking for more and better information about food safety and nutritional issues. Recent polling* indicates that Canadians consider food safety the most important food issue, followed by nutrition and quality. Increased public and media attention to these issues has been reinforced by several high-profile events in recent years including cases in the United States, Britain and Belgium—the "Jack-in-the-Box", "Mad Cow Disease" and dioxin issues, respectively.

Canadians expect the federal government's science programs to be "world-class", with policies and interventions that are based on high-quality information and science.

The public has told us that they recognize that food safety is not solely a government responsibility — consumers and industry also have a role in preventing bacterial food-borne illness. However, with respect to the government's role, Canadians expect accountability and openness, as well as effective and efficient service delivery.

Changing Marketplace and Food Industry

A greater variety and volume of retail manufactured foods are being introduced to the marketplace. Retailers increasingly offer ready-to-eat meals such as pasta, soup, pastry, sandwiches and rotisserie. Food is being sold in stores not traditionally associated with food selling — drug stores, department stores and warehouse clubs.

Food imports will continue to increase substantially. This presents a challenge in that incidents related to these foods can be difficult to trace back and may require considerable time to investigate.

New food products — herbal and botanical products, ethnic foods, sports and nutrition drinks, foods from products of biotechnology, organic foods and nutriceuticals — will increasingly enter the Canadian marketplace. Health Canada sets policies and standards for these products. CFIA will be required to develop new inspection methods and staff training programs to meet new regulatory requirements.

Pressures on the Food Safety System

The number of food emergencies requiring CFIA response has increased significantly in recent years. Since 1996-1997, food recalls have increased by 80 percent — with this year being the first moderate year-over-year decrease (five percent). The overall increase can be attributed to an increased number of CFIA investigations, more reported allergies and emerging pathogens, improved surveillance systems, greater consumer awareness, improved detection methodologies, more stringent Health Canada guidelines, and increasing food imports, particularly from non-traditional sources. More complex and varied food production and distribution channels have also elevated the potential for food safety incidents. Changing consumption habits have exposed Canadians to new food products, and in turn, to new food safety risks.

^{*}International Survey on Food Safety and Biotechnology, Environics Ltd., Toronto, Sept. 1999.

International Regulatory Control of Food, Plants and Animals

International standard-setting bodies are developing new, more stringent standards to verify the safety of food and agricultural inputs. Increasing trade liberalization exposes Canadians to new food products and greater risks. The establishment of "disease-free zones," - areas without serious diseases — is being promoted by international organizations and will further liberalize international movement of food, plants and animals. In the face of this, CFIA must continue to protect important Canadian resources — Canada's food supply system, its animals, crops and forests - through measures that enhance food safety and maintain a healthy animal and plant population. In addition, the Agency must continue to influence international inspection standards by being an active participant in international standard-setting bodies.

Technological Advances

Biotechnology is an increasingly important and challenging issue for the Agency. Public concern both at home and abroad regarding biotechnology products will continue to place increasing pressures on CFIA. The challenge will be to safely use this technology while ensuring that regulatory requirements are sufficiently stringent and strictly and consistently enforced to protect all Canadians.

Other examples of significant technological advances that present challenges include highspeed lines in meat plants, irradiation, and improved communications and information-exchange capabilities. There will continue to be significant opportunities to share information with partners, stakeholders and the public, especially by capitalizing on modern technologies including the Internet. The Agency's Government On-Line initiative will give the public greater access to more rapidly transmitted information about food safety and nutritional issues.

Collaborative efforts

At the present time, many levels of government are involved in food safety, plant protection and animal health. This has resulted in inefficiencies due to overlap and duplication. The Federal Government has directed all federal departments and agencies to work towards increased collaboration between various levels of government as a means to optimize resources and improve efficiency and effectiveness. Collaboration and partnerships between the federal government, producers, industry and consumers will also continue to increase.

WHAT OUR PEOPLE DO

Tim Booth and Yves Robinson, Research Scientists Canadian Food Inspection Agency Winnipeg, MB

The submarine door swings into place and is sealed shut. But no dive klaxon sounds. This is not a warship. The hatch is the entry to a closet-sized airlock lined with epoxy resin. It is part of the bio-containment mechanism surrounding the most secure biological laboratory in Canada. Entering a code into the keypad releases the magnetic latches permitting another shiny steel door to open, giving access to the workplace of Dr. Yves Robinson and Dr. Tim Booth at the National Centre for Foreign Animal Disease. They have no fear about working in this environment, despite the fact that it contains highly infectious diseases.

Dr. Booth says, "I go to parties and people say, 'Isn't what you do risky?' I actually feel safer in here than I do out on the street."

The laboratory air is cleansed by an entire floor of filters. Every object that leaves the lab must be made sterile. Even water and sewage are sterilized before being expelled.

The new Winnipeg laboratory is crucial to keeping Canadians safe. Nowhere else in the world has a facility been designed for both human and animal diseases. Collaboration with Health Canada's scientists is a great advantage for tackling diseases that may affect both humans and animals, or that could be transmitted in food.

There are scientific tools contained in these biologically sealed rooms that are among the most advanced of any similar lab in the world. That is important to Dr. Robinson, who is doing research on prion diseases. "With these facilities we can do work that would not be possible anywhere else. That is the main reason I am here."



Dr. Yves Robinson



Dr. Tim Booth

Reproduced from "A Day in the Life of the Public Service of Canada," Ottawa, The Leadership Network, Vol. 2, No. 1 (June 1999).



2.0 AGENCY PERFORMANCE

2.1 Introduction

uring 1999-2000, CFIA made steady progress towards improving its overall performance in an increasingly complex and challenging global environment for food safety and animal and plant health.

Safeguarding and promoting safe food involves much more than simply inspecting food products and the premises where they are produced. The food system extends from inputs, such as seed and fertilizer, through crops and livestock, to the food products that fill our shopping carts. The Agency is mandated to regulate several stages of this food continuum with an increasing number of new and diverse inputs and products from around the world.

The Agency's activities in the areas of animal health and plant protection provide essential services to Canadians. The potential for damage by diseases or pests to Canada's forests, crops, livestock, and fish is always present. Failure to safeguard these resources could have serious consequences for Canadian consumers and producers, the economy as a whole and in some cases, the health of the Canadian public.

However, it must be noted that the Agency does not have sole responsibility in these areas. The primary responsibility for meeting federal standards and requirements rests with producers, processors and suppliers. While it is our responsibility to inspect and enforce compliance with federal regulations, we work increasingly with these groups to take preventative measures to reduce food safety risks.

Developing Performance Management

In the past year, the Agency has taken significant steps to redefine the framework underlying our performance reporting to Parliament and the public. We have rethought our business line structure and redesigned our corporate level performance management framework, employing a rigorous and disciplined methodology. We are confident that these improvements provide a strong foundation upon which we can continue to develop performance management and reporting.

The proposed business line structure corresponds with the Agency's key results commitments to Canadians and is presently under review by the Treasury Board Secretariat of Canada. The redesigned performance management framework contains the measurement strategies for the Chart of Key Results Commitments (CKRC). We are continuing our efforts in performance management by cascading the corporate model down to the program level. Two studies are presently underway in the Meat Hygiene Program and the Fish Program.

Our successful response to the Y2K challenge led to the replacement of 117 information systems with 17 integrated systems. These systems will require considerable enhancement over the next several years to ensure maximum benefit. The development of these systems will support the Agency's work in the area of performance reporting.

Structure of Performance Section

The Agency has articulated three key commitments to Canadians:

- Food Safety;
- Animal Health; and
- Plant Protection.

Within each area, we report on the Agency's programs and key initiatives. These programs and initiatives are linked to the Agency's objectives as demonstrated in Appendix 1. As a result of our cyclical reporting schedule, not all programs are reported on an annual basis (see the schedule in Appendix 2). In addition, a breakdown of full-time equivalents and expenditures for all Agency programs can be found in Appendix 3 for 1998–1999 and Appendix 4 for 1999-2000.

The report includes a section on agency-wide performance accomplishments highlighting accomplishments that transcend Key Results areas. The Human Resource Management section includes performance information organized by expected result. Performance information on a number of other Agency initiatives is also included in the Consolidated Performance section. In providing the Agency's performance information, we have also provided some general contextual information about the program and the activities being reported on.

As an Agency, we are confident that the results of our important work continued to improve during this reporting period and trust that the following information will reflect this progress.

2.2 Key Results Commitments

The following chart provides the foundation for performance reporting by CFIA. The chart outlines the Agency's key results commitments to the Canadian public and provides a measurement strategy to assess the performance of the Agency in meeting these commitments.

The Agency recognizes that, within the complex environment in which we operate, many influences other than CFIA's efforts may contribute to our perfomance results. We work with domestic and foreign organizations and governments with similar goals and priorities. Producers, processors,

distributors, retailers and the Canadian public can affect our performance outcomes. The Agency's expected results can be influenced by an influx of new products into Canada, exotic plant and animal pests and diseases from around the world, increased international trade, technological advances, more and new processed products, expanding venues for retailing food products and increasingly complex international regulation. In telling the Agency's story, it is important to recognize that the CFIA does not operate alone in working towards the results that Canadians expect.

Chart of Key Results Commitments

To provide Canadians with	To be demonstrated by
Safe food and fair labelling practices	 timely and appropriate response to food emergencies industry adoption of science-based compliance practices, for example, HACCP compliance with federal standards for food safety on domestic and imported products enhanced consumer awareness and knowledge of food safety issues and practices effective standards and activities to deter deceptive practices Canadian food products meeting other governments' science-based food safety requirements and contributing to the development of jointly-agreed operational methods and procedures
Protection of the health of animals and prevention of the transmission of animal diseases to humans	 effective standards and enforcement approaches to control the entry into Canada and domestic spread of regulated animal diseases effective control of the transmission of animal diseases to humans compliance of livestock feeds with federal standards for safety, efficacy and labelling Canadian animals and their products meeting other governments' science-based animal health requirements and contributing to the development of jointly-agreed operational methods and procedures
Protection of the plant resource base from regulated pests and diseases	 effective standards and enforcement approaches to control the entry into Canada and domestic spread of regulated plant diseases and pests compliance of seed and fertilizer with federal standards for safety, product and process Canadian plants and their products meeting other governments' science-based plant protection requirements and contributing to the development of jointly-agreed operational methods and procedures

^{*} For a note on compliance see Appendix 7



2.3 Food Safety

Expected Results

- timely and appropriate response to food emergencies
- mdustry adoption of science-based compliance practices, for example, HACCP
- compliance with federal standards for food safety on domestic and imported products
- enhanced consumer awareness and knowledge of food safety issues and practices
- effective standards and activities to deter deceptive practices
- Canadian food products meeting other governments' science-based food safety requirements and contributing the development of jointly-agreed operational methods and procedures

Highlights of Our Accomplishments

ood safety is the first priority of the Agency.
Canadians express a high level of confidence in their food supply and value the safety of the food they eat. In Canada, the CFIA has a critical role to play in the food safety system.

During the past year, we continued to improve food safety and protect Canadians from deceptive practices. We have done this in the face of significant challenges: increasing international trade, a growing number of new products, more complex products, and new technology issues, to name but a few.

We inspected federally registered food establishments and found high levels of compliance with our regulations for processed products, maple and honey. The results of our inspections of these food products were equally assuring. Compliance levels were also high. For example, domestic processed products had high compliance rates for container integrity, net quantity, standard/composition and grade verification, and fresh fruit and vegetables were over 98 percent compliant with chemical residue standards.

The results from our meat inspections were equally encouraging. Condemnation rates for red meat and poultry and the rejection rate for imported meat remained relatively low. The rejection rate for meat that we export went down, continuing a three-year trend.

With respect to honey, we found Canadian producer-graders, packers and pasteurisers to be 99 percent compliant with federal regulations and standards for processing. We took action to address adulterated honey, thereby reducing the frequency of fraudulent practice in the honey industry.

In instances where food recalls were necessary, we acted promptly and effectively. Further, we improved our emergency response system by creating the Office of Food Safety and Recall (OFSR) to coordinate our food emergency response with internal and external partners. In cooperation with Health Canada and our provincial and territorial partners, we developed a Food-borne Illness Outbreak Response Protocol to outline roles and responsibilities in food emergency situations.

In the area of consumer food safety education, we continued our active role with the Canadian Partnership for Consumer Food Safety Education, supporting them with funding and services, expanding educational programs and, in partnership with others, produced a food-safety brochure that was sent to every household in Canada.

Progress was achieved in the three HACCP-based food safety programs. In federally registered meat plants, the Food Safety Enhancement Program (FSEP) expanded. We reviewed and approved a total of 230 industry FSEP plans completing over twice the number completed in the previous year. In poultry operations, the Modernized Poultry Inspection Program (MPIP) pilot projects are performing well and are on track, attracting applications from other processors. All federally registered fish processing plants have developed and implemented a QMP plan for their processing operations.

2.3.1 Emergency Management

In an emergency, the Agency's primary goal is to protect consumers. Risks to consumers include unsafe or hazardous levels of microbiological, extraneous material or chemical contaminants, or allergens that have not been declared on food labels. As a part of their ongoing work, Agency staff investigate consumer and trade complaints and respond to food safety enquiries. The Agency plays an important role in investigating and identifying potential food hazards and carries out laboratory testing to support food safety investigations. While it is industry's role to implement a food recall in a timely and effective manner, the Agency verifies the effectiveness of the recall. If required, the Canadian Food Inspection Agency Act authorizes the issuance of a mandatory recall order to individuals or companies distributing food, plant or animal products which represent a risk to Canadians.

Our emergency response teams are prepared to swing into action 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Partnering in Food Emergency Response

Following an outbreak of 100 reported cases of food-borne illness related to E. coli 0157 in November of 1999, the CFIA, in collaboration with Health Canada and the Province of British Columbia, initiated a successful recall of a dry fermented sausage product

Last year...

CFIA managed 243 food recalls, compared to 257 in 1998–1999.

We created the Office of Food Safety and Recall (OFSR) to coordinate food emergency response with CFIA staff across Canada and external partners. Timely and effective response to food safety emergencies is the priority of the OFSR. The OFSR established a 24 hour service standard to respond to all Class One food recalls. A review of 50% of Class One recalls managed by the OFSR demonstrated that the Office was successful in meeting their timeliness service standard in 98% of the cases. Due to file distribution in the Agency it was not possible to select a random sample; however, there are not any known biases in the sample. The Office functions as the main point of contact for other jurisdictions dealing with food emergencies and is the lead CFIA office in the Agency's response to food-borne illness outbreaks.

CFIA, Health Canada and their provincial and territorial partners developed a Food-Borne Illness Outbreak Response Protocol to articulate roles and responsibilities for the coordinated federal-provincial response to human illness outbreaks attributable to food sources. Health Canada and provincial, territorial and municipal public health officials are important partners in the recall process. Further, Health Canada and the Agency renegotiated the Food Emergency Response Appendix to the Memorandum of Understanding between the two organizations, clarifying the roles of Health Canada in food safety risk assessment and the Agency in emergency response/risk management.

Information on food recalls can be found on CFIA's Web site at www.cfia-acia.agr.ca. You may have recall notices delivered directly to your e-mail account by following the subscription instructions posted on the Web site.

Summary of Recalls by Type and Fiscal Year

	1998-1999	% of total	1999-2000	% of total
Microbiological	90	35%	101	41%
Allergen	125	49%	104	43%
Extraneous material	21	8%	24	10%
Chemical contaminants	16	6%	9	4%
Other	5	2%	5	2%
Total	257	100%	243	100%

Outbreak of salmonellosis in pet treats

In 1999, the Province of Alberta, after an extensive epidemiological investigation, identified the cause of an outbreak of salmonellosis as exposure to contaminated pet treat products, including pig ears and porcine hooves. Concern about public health was high, as there is high exposure to pet treats and 47 percent of reported illnesses were children under 12 years-old. CFIA was called upon to consider whether a risk management response, involving recalls of contaminated pet treat products, could be implemented. The Agency initiated a recall of 19 contaminated pet treat products as part of the coordinated federal-provincial management of this public health risk. The Agency was successful in reducing risk by removing the suspected contaminated product from the marketplace and in communicating, through recall news releases, the risk posed to consumers by these products.

2.3.2 Implementation of HACCP-Based Systems

To enhance food safety for consumers, CFIA has promoted programs based on Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) principles and regulatory requirements in 2,000 registered agrifood establishments and approximately 1,000 registered fish processing establishments in Canada. HACCP procedures reduce food safety hazards by preventing their occurence during the production process. HACCP is internationally recognized as an effective means for industry to enhance food safety and is increasingly required for export of agri-food products or by domestic buyers.

CFIA provides support through designating and recognizing HACCP systems and verifying compliance with HACCP requirements. Implementation of HACCP is the responsibilty of industry. HACCP programs are mandatory in federally registered fish processing plants and the CFIA is moving towards mandatory HACCP systems in federally registered meat and poultry establishments.

CFIA supports three programs based on HACCP principles: the Food Safety Enhancement Program (FSEP); the Modernized Poultry Inspection Program (MPIP); and the Quality Management Program (QMP).

Food Safety Enhancement Program Our staff...

worked with industry by providing guidelines and advice in developing FSEP plans and reviewed agri-food industry-designed food safety programs and, when satisfied that they were complete and effective, officially recognized them as HACCP establishments. As of March 31, 2000, CFIA reviewed and approved 230 FSEP plans from agri-food establishments representing a sizable increase over last year. CFIA resources are focussed on reviewing FSEP plans in higher risk meat processing establishments. Over 25 percent of federally registered meat processing establishments in Canada have now received official recognition of their FSEP plans.

Modernized Poultry Inspection Program

Our staff...

• provided continuous supervision and inspection of trained and accredited industry personnel who worked on the line and removed carcasses that presented defects. There are seven pilot establishments in operation representing 10 percent of Canada's 64 federally registered slaughter establishments. Three are phasing in MPIP and four are fully operational. Data available at this time shows that results are excellent in two establishments which have tested the system for at least one year.

Quality Management Program Our staff...

• worked in co-operation with fish processors to encourage them to develop and submit their re-engineered QMP plans to comply with the recently amended regulations which make it mandatory for all federally registered fish processing establishments to develop, implement and adhere to a re-engineered QMP plan for their processing operations. By March 2000, all federally registered fish processing plants had developed and implemented a QMP plan for their processing operations.

- reviewed QMP plans requesting revisions where necessary, while continuing to conduct "compliance checks" to ensure that the safety and quality of fish products were not adversely affected during the transition process.
- continued to work with 11 importers approved to assess compliance of their imported fish products with Canadian standards under the Quality Management Program for Importers (QMPI).

2.3.3 Consumer Food Safety Education

We made significant progress on the food safety education front primarily through our activities with the Canadian Partnership for Consumer Food Safety Education. The Partnership, founded in December 1997, brings together representatives from industry, consumer, health and environmental organizations, and federal, provincial, territorial and municipal governments to improve consumer understanding of food-borne illness and the measures that can be taken to decrease risks. This year its membership grew to 64 members.

CFIA is a founding member and co-chair of the Partnership and we continue to play a key role by participating actively in its activities and providing funding and services. We supported the *Fight* BAC!™ campaign to develop food safety learning materials to inform Canadians about safe food handling practices. In evaluating the success of the campaign, over 330,000 *Fight* BAC!™ communications tools have been distributed to Canadian consumers. In addition, there were over 164,000 visitors to the Web site, at an average of 3,162 visitors per week.

Last year, we...

- redesigned and updated the Fight BAC!™
 Web site;
- co-chaired and managed the Partnership and the Fight BAC!™ campaign;
- managed the development of the Fight BAC!™
 Kindergarten to Grade 3 Learning Program and
 organized the national and supplementary
 launches of the program. The program contains
 a presenter's guide which includes fact sheets
 to take home to parents, food safety skits, songs
 and poems, food safety patrol badges, a food
 safety game and materials to create a BAC
 puppet;
- attended numerous food and trade shows with the Partnership exhibit and mascot;
- produced a brochure, with the assistance of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada and in close collaboration with Health Canada, entitled *Food Safety and You*. The brochure, sent to every household in Canada, informed Canadians about Canada's food safety system and offered food safety tips.



2.3.4 Meat Hygiene Program Last year, we...

- inspected all federally registered meat establishments across Canada, approximately 800, including those involved with poultry processing, slaughter and storage.
- inspected every animal slaughtered in federally-registered establishments, approximately 633 million animals compared to 606 million in 1998. The condemnation rates by weight are used as a measure of the health of animals. There has been a 0.4 percent condemnation rate by weight for red meat and about three percent for poultry in both 1998 and 1999. Animals and carcasses condemned by CFIA inspectors are not used for human consumption.
- inspected approximately 447,000 tonnes of meat imported into Canada in 1999, an increase of five percent over 1998. In 1999, CFIA inspectors rejected 1.2 percent by weight of imported meat. The rejection rate has remained relatively constant over the last three years. Although information on the reason for rejection is not available for 1999, in past years, the most common reasons were violations of

- Canadian regulations concerning labelling, safety and wholesomeness of meat and meat products. We are currently redesigning the information system required to capture this information. Rejected shipments are either destroyed or removed from Canada.
- inspected about 1,200,000 tonnes of Canadianproduced meat, bound for more than 100 countries, an increase of almost seven percent over 1998. Through multilateral and bilateral agreements, meat intended for export is inspected to ensure that it meets Canadian safety and quality standards and, in some cases, additional requirements imposed by importing countries. In 1999, 0.03 percent by weight was returned to Canada either by the importer or by authorities in the importing country. The rejection rate by weight for exports has shown a downward trend over the past three years. Canada's reputation for meat and meat products is a direct result of our strong domestic program and the positive outcomes of over fifteen foreign reviews of the Canadian system of inspection.

Meat Imports: Rejections

('000 kg)	1997	1998	1999
Volume	418,873	425,049	447,213
Rejection by weight	6,978	5,405	5,554
Rejection rate	1.7%	1.3%	1.2%

Meat Exports: Rejections by importer or by authorities in importing country

(′000 kg)	1997	1998	1999
Volume	984,062	1,126,584	1,203,528
Rejection by weight	1,106	1,042	341
Rejection rate	0.11%	0.09%	0.03%

BEHIND THE SCENES: THE CFIA IN A CANADIAN MEAT PLANT

"The product gets inspected live, dead and before its shipped. Every single animal, nose to tail." With those words, Kelly Hopfauf, CFIA inspector, sums up what he and his colleagues do at a beef plant in Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan.

Mr. Hopfauf, a 12-year veteran with the Agency, has been working at the Moose Jaw plant for over five years. Ask him and he'll tell you that he enjoys what he does; knows that it's important. The hardest part of his job? That, he says, comes up on those rare occasions when inspectors and plant personnel are at odds. "Fortunately, they understand that we have a job to do and if that means shutting down the line for awhile, then so be it." In the end, he says, it all works out.

Dr. Mike Roberts, veterinarian, agrees that it's usually a team effort. "The Agency and industry are both working towards the same goal in this plant a safe product that can be consumed by anybody our grandmothers, our children." Working with the Agency, the plant received its HACCP recognition in 1999 and work continues on the success achieved to date.

Dr. Roberts is responsible for the work of 12 CFIA inspectors, an inspector supervisor, and another veterinarian. But his is no desk job. "We're in and out of the barns all day," he says, explaining that either he or the other veterinarian observe every animal at rest in the pens and quite a few on the move.

That's a lot of cattle. The Moose Jaw plant takes in approximately 720 animals a day, 5 days-a-week, year round. And they all go through a thorough inspection process. This begins with an initial screening by specially trained plant personnel who separate cattle that appear suspect, for example, those that are limping or acting lethargic. Dr. Roberts or his colleague closely examine and complete a full health report on each of these cattle.



Mr. Kelly Hopfauf & Dr. Mike Roberts

Meanwhile, healthy animals go to slaughter. Afterwards, they are subject to a postmortem examination by CFIA inspectors who exam each and every animal's organs, carcass, and head, looking for abnormalities. When they identify something minor, they discard the effected product; anything else they designate for examination by a veterinarian.

In order to stay sharp, inspectors rotate through all the stations in the slaughter operation. As well, they take turns working in the processing plant where "primal cuts" are made to the meat. There, they look for any signs of problems originating after slaughter — i.e., bacteria contamination and/or foreign matter, such as metal from saw blades. In addition, inspectors certify every shipment bound for the U.S.

If it sounds like inspectors have to know a lot, it's because they do, according to Mr. Hopfauf. "There's a real emphasis on continuing education," he adds, explaining that inspectors receive 34 training modules on-the-job and attend frequent seminars and training exercises. "CFIA inspectors really know what to look for," he says.

Dr. Mike Roberts agrees. "Our inspectors are a highly trained, tremendously knowledgeable and experienced group of people who do a very thorough job."

2.3.5 Honey Program Last year, we...

- carried out 189 in-depth plant inspections of producer-graders, packers and pasteurisers for sanitary conditions. Our inspectors found them to be 99 percent compliant with federal regulations and standards for processing.
- conducted 218 inspections of domestic honey products. Compliance rates for net quantity and grade standards continue to be very high; the compliance rate for labelling fell from 91 percent (1997-1998) to 79 percent (1999-2000). The Agency also tested domestic product and found 99 percent compliance with health and safety standards over the last two years and compliance rates for consumer fraud to be 74 percent in 1998-1999 and 100 percent in 1999-2000.
- worked jointly with Health Canada, provincial apiarists and the honey industry to develop a strategy to deal with antibiotic residue in honey.
- inspected imported honey and the rate of compliance for chemical residues fell from 96 percent in 1997–1999 to 95 percent in 1999–2000. Imported honey products have been targeted for additional sampling. Compliance with Canadian label standards continue to be a problem with imported products. The most common violation is not meeting our bilingual labelling requirements.
- Took action on all products found in non-compliance. Those rejected for health and safety reasons were removed from sale. CFIA efforts to target adulterated honey led to a successful prosecution and increased industry awareness and participation with CFIA to ensure the integrity of honey in the Canadian and international marketplace.

2.3.6 Fresh Fruit and Vegetables Program

Last year, we...

- took over 12,700 samples of domestic and imported fruit and vegetable products to test for chemical residues, including pesticides and heavy metals. Overall, the samples demonstrated a high level of compliance. In cases where the samples exceeded the maximum residue limits, our staff targeted the sources for further surveillance and follow-up action.
- took over 402 samples for testing to identify associated microbial risks. Of the samples taken, one was found positive for the presence of food-borne pathogens.
- initiated a nationwide special inspection and sampling project for sprouts. The CFIA evaluated 47 sprout producers by collecting samples or by administering a questionnaire designed to assess the producer's Good Manufacturing Practices. Some samples were not satisfactory and all of the information gathered assisted in the development of a draft Code of Practice for the Hygienic Production of Sprouted Seeds and Beans.
- tested 93 samples of mangoes and 16 samples of papayas for irradiation. None were found to be irradiated.
- carried out 17,069 inspections of fresh fruit and vegetable products imported, exported and shipped inter-provincially to verify non-health and safety issues such as quality standards, packaging and labelling requirements. In cases where CFIA inspectors detained a product, dealers were required to either dump, export (if the product was an import), donate it to a charitable organization, repackage, re-label or re-grade the product detained, in order to have the detention lifted. In addition, CFIA inspectors performed 19,590 inspections to

Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program

Chemical Residue Monitoring and Sampling Plan	1997-1998		1998-1999		1999–2000*	
	Domestic	Import	Domestic	Import	Domestic	Import
Samples	2,602	9,365	2,460	8,128	2,530	10,179
Samples in compliance (percentage)	98.7%	98.0%	98.8%	97.9%	98.7%	98.9%

Partial data (CFIA laboratory sample data is not available at this time.)

- evaluate the condition of produce at destination as a proof of produce damage in cases of potential commercial disputes.
- provided technical advice and support to the fresh fruit and vegetables industry leading to the creation of the Fruits and Vegetable Dispute Resolution Corporation (DRC). The DRC was established in response to article 707 of the North American Free Trade Agreement to serve as a private dispute resolution body for the fresh fruits and vegetables sectors in Canada, the United States and Mexico.
- worked with the fresh produce industry to develop "On Farm Food Safety Guidelines".
 The initiative establishes Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) and Good Manufacturing Practices (GMPs) for the production of fresh produce with the goal of enhancing food safety for consumers.

2.3.7 Processed Products Program Last year, we......

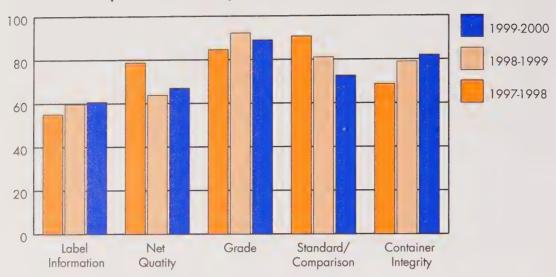
took some 970 samples under the Agency's monitoring program for product contamination, pesticide residues, heavy metals, container integrity and harmful extraneous matter.
 Compliance results are not yet available for 1999-2000; however, results for 1998–1999 showed high levels of compliance. The compliance levels ranged from 97.8 percent for metal and toxic elements to 100 percent for pesticide residues in domestic products. Tests

- done for residues (except heavy metals) on regulated processed products imported from 42 countries indicated a compliance level of 99.8 percent. Samples tested for heavy metals (imports) showed a compliance rate of 97.8 percent.
- conducted 211 in-depth inspections of processed fruit and vegetable registered establishments in 1999-2000 and 256 in 1998–1999, and found relatively high levels of compliance. Establishments were 95.3 percent compliant in 1999-2000 and 94 percent compliant in 1998-1999. CFIA staff followed up with establishments that were non-compliant in order to ensure that corrective actions were being undertaken to address health-hazard related infractions. CFIA continued to develop a new rating system for processed fruit and vegetable registered establishments. This initiative is aimed at improving the effectiveness and efficiency of our inspection activities and resource utilization.
- inspected processed products for verification of the following: label information, grade, net quantity, ingredients, standards/composition and container integrity.
- continued to target imports from countries that have historically lower compliance levels and detained non-compliant products. Those that could not be corrected to meet applicable Canadian standards were either destroyed or re-exported out of Canada.





Import - Level of Compliance by type verification



- carried out safety and consumer protection activities for maple syrup. Staff also inspected establishments associated with maple syrup production; all establishments inspected were in compliance. High levels of compliance were noted for products.
- responded to trade and consumer complaints.
 Over the last three years, staff investigated some 745 cases resulting in enforcement actions, including product re-labelling or sorting, destruction and re-export.
- continued to provide an independent fee-forservice inspection of products in order to confirm compliance of applicable standards prior to export. Our staff issued over 2000 export certifications over the last three years.
- completed the development, and promoted the use of, the voluntary Code of Practice for the manufacturing of non-pasteurized fruit juices (i.e., apple cider). Over the last year, no food-borne illnesses related to non-pasteurized cider in Canada were reported to CFIA.



2.4 Animal Health

Expected Results

- effective standards and enforcement approaches to control the entry into Canada and domestic spread of regulated animal diseases
- effective control of the transmission of animal diseases to humans
- compliance of livestock feeds with federal standards for safety, efficacy and labelling.
- Canadian animals and their products meeting other governments' science-based animal health requirements and contributing to the development of jointlyagreed operational methods and procedure

Highlights of Our Accomplishments

nimal diseases pose a serious threat to Canada's animal resource base, to human health, the environment and our economic well being. In recent years, a number of factors have increased this threat including growing international trade, the increasing movement of people throughout the world, climate change affecting animal habitat, the emergence of new diseases and the re-emergence of old ones.

In the face of these significant challenges, CFIA has kept Canada free of transmissible diseases that are considered to be the most serious in terms of public health and socio-economic consequences. Canada is a leading member of the Office International des Épizooties (OIE), the international organization that provides the world reference for standards concerning animal disease. Member countries must report disease occurrences to the OIE, based on the International Animal Health Code. Canada is one of a few countries that can report that it is free of OIE List A diseases, the most serious transmissible diseases. In addition, through our detection and eradication activities, we have controlled and limited the spread of other animal diseases found in Canada.

In carrying out our responsibilities effectively, we have also contributed to the excellent reputation for quality and safety that Canada enjoys around the world for its animals and animal products. This reputation supports Canada's efforts to expand its markets. In 1999, Canada was successful in entering ten new markets. Fifty-nine million live animals and embryos were exported representing an increase of 4 percent over the previous year.

Through our work inspecting animal feed, we contributed to both human and animal health. Feed can be the source where many harmful residues — i.e., drugs, heavy metals, and biological and chemical contaminants — may enter the food chain. Due to concerns about bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), rendering plants that produce feed were all inspected and found to be compliant with our regulations.

Lastly, we also worked to control the transmission of animal diseases to humans through our surveillance and testing activities, particularly our successful efforts in controlling the spread of rabies.

2.4.1 Animal Health Program

Our surveillance activities confirmed that Canada is free of those transmissible diseases considered to be the most serious in terms of public health and socio-economic consequences.

In response to world-wide concerns about bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) or "Mad Cow Disease", the Agency has strengthened its surveillance systems. Our officers examined 895 bovine brains histopathologically for BSE. All specimens were negative. We also initiated a program to detect and control chronic wasting disease (CWD) in farmed elk and deer.

Surveillance in Action: Bovine Brucellosis

In 1999, the CFIA conducted a bovine serum survey involving the testing of 17,170 randomly selected cattle. Testing confirmed that Canada's cattle remain free of bovine brucellosis

In addition, 156,423 cattle were tested for brucellosis, in conjunction with other routine testing programs in slaughter plants, at auction markets and for export reasons.

Canada is a leading member of the Office International des Épizooties (OIE). CFIA supports the mission of the OIE by sharing advice and information with the OIE and its member countries, in order to contribute to the eradication of the most dangerous diseases for animals, including those diseases that can be transmitted to humans, and to determine the health standards for international trade. The OIE serves as the world reference for standards concerning animal diseases on which disease control policies or eradication programs are based.

Member countries must report disease occurrences to the OIE. List A diseases are transmissible diseases which have the potential for very serious and rapid spread and which have serious public health or socio-economic consequences and which are of major importance in the international trade of animals and animal products. CFIA reported that Canada remains free of List A diseases, a notable achievement.

List B diseases, as defined by the OIE, are transmissible disease which are considered to be of socio-economic and/or public health importance within countries and which are significant in the international trade of animals and animal products.

Disease Control in Action: Bovine Tuberculosis

Confirmation that a captive elk had died of bovine tuberculosis (M. bovis) on an Ontario farm led CFIA veterinary staff to take immediate control and eradication measures. All 470 elk on the infected farm were quarantined and subsequently destroyed to prevent the spread of the disease. An extensive investigation was undertaken to locate and test the source herds from which the animals were purchased. Movement controls were put in place while all source herds and susceptible species neighbouring the infected herd were traced and tested. Over 1.500 animals were tested and no further evidence of the disease was found. Ongoing surveillance for bovine tuberculosis in cervids is part of Canada's control program and is based on the testing, every three years, of all cervid herds that are involved in commercial trade. In 1999, approximately 32,000 tuberculin tests were conducted on farmed elk and deer.

We identified 12 List B diseases including anthrax on seven premises; bovine tuberculosis in three herds; cysticercosis in beef carcasses from 29 premises; and scrapie in 14 sheep flocks, a significant reduction from 31 infected sheep flocks in 1998.

We examined all 3.3 million cattle slaughtered at registered abattoirs for cysticercosis and tested 77,222 horses for equine infectious anaemia. In 1999, our testing of poultry did not detect any cases of pullorum disease, a serious threat to our

Raccoon Rabies

Since 1993, an epidemic of raccoon rabies in the United States threatened to infiltrate Ontario. Rabies is a serious zoonotic disease, readily transmitted from wildlife to domestic animals to humans. Techniques developed by CFIA scientists enabled the identification of the "raccoon strain" of rabies virus in animals entering from the United States.

In July 1999, the first case of "raccoon strain" rabies was detected near Brockville, Ontario. CFIA, in partnership with the Ontario Ministries of Health and Natural Resources, implemented contingency plans and, to date, have been able to confine the rabies to two areas in Ontario. CFIA's laboratories provided disease test results within 24 hours and animal health experts prescribed control programs for exposed domestic animals.



commercial poultry flocks. These test results confirmed that the eradication measures implemented in 1998 by CFIA, during which time 2,900 birds were found to be positive in 27 premises, were successful in eliminating the disease in Canadian poultry flocks. All of the infected flocks were destroyed.

Whenever these diseases were detected, we implemented measures to control their spread, ranging from quarantine to destruction of the animals, herd or flock. In these cases, we compensated producers for the destruction of their herds or flocks. Compensation payments encourage producers to report diseases at an early stage, and help them rebuild their stock. For example, in 1999, all exposed animals in herds identified with bovine tuberculosis and scrapie were destroyed and producers compensated. In 1999-2000, we paid out compensation payments totalling approximately \$4 million.

ISA Epidemic in Atlantic Fish Stocks

The Veterinary Biologics Section frequently collaborates with industry and government agencies in the licensing of veterinary biologics that are used in the diagnosis, treatment or prevention of new or emerging animal diseases.

In 1998, an outbreak of infectious salmon anaemia (ISA) occurred on salmon farms in the Bay of Fundy. The Veterinary Biologics Section, in consultation with Fisheries and Oceans Canada and salmon producers, expedited the approval process for an autogenous vaccine, made from an ISA virus isolate from the local area. Through appropriate health management practices, which included the use of this vaccine, further losses due to infectious salmon anaemia were minimized.

In 1999-2000, approximately 50 million live animals and over 500,000 embryos and semen doses were imported to Canada. Those that failed to meet our standards were either quarantined, returned to the country of origin or destroyed. In the previous fiscal year, the number of imported live animals was 69 million and over 600,000 embryos and semen.

Fifty-nine million live animals and embryos were exported from Canada, an increase of four percent over the previous year. Our staff inspected and certified that all these animals met foreign country requirements.

Canada was successful in opening several new markets for animal exports. After 17 years, Canada is now permitted to ship cattle to the United Kingdom all year round. As well, 11 new health certification agreements were negotiated, allowing the export of pigeons and wild swine to Mexico, swine to Hungary, bovine semen to Croatia and Latvia, poultry to Poland, eagles to Argentina, cattle to Latvia and bird and sheep semen to Costa Rica.

Canada and China signed an agreement opening the door to significant Canadian pork exports to China. China agreed to accept CFIA data related to porcine respiratory and reproductive syndrome (PRRS) and transmissible gastroenteritis (TGE).

We licensed 52 new veterinary biologics and issued 205 permits for emergency or investigational use of vaccines. Safe and effective veterinary biologics are essential to prevent, treat and diagnose infectious diseases in animals. Review of requests for batch release of vaccines increased 79 percent while the number of new products approved doubled. Reported adverse reactions also increased significantly, likely a result of the increased awareness of veterinarians. We followed up on all cases of major adverse reactions.

Last year, 14 requests for assessment of novel organisms were received. Of these, we approved four. Due to human health or environmental concerns, the remaining requests are still under review in consultation with other departments and agencies.

2.4.2 Feed Program

Last year we registered 1,923 feeds that met regulatory requirements before product release into the market. Our turn-around time to review applications improved from 56 days to 48 days. The industry's response time to our requests for additional information also improved from 95 days to 66 days.

Our feed inspectors continued to carry out a Sulfa Traceback program involving investigations at farms to determine the cause of violative sulfa drugs residues found in pork inspected at federal abattoirs. The improper use of sulfa drugs in the manufacture of livestock feeds may contribute to the presence of unintended residues which pose a threat to food safety. Seventy-two on-site investigations were carried out over three years, targeting suspected sources of improper drug use. In over 60 percent of these cases, we found that the problem was caused by on-farm errors, notably inadequate clean-out of mixing equipment and storage facilities as well as feeding errors.

Medicated Feed Regulations

CFIA has proposed regulations which will require licensing and control measures for manufacturers of medicated animal feeds in Canada. The proposed regulations were published February 5, 2000 in the *Canada Gazette* Part I. The objective is to protect animal health and human safety by enhancing safe handling and use of medications in feeds at farms and commercial feed manufacturers.

We also continued to carry out a Heavy Metal Contamination Monitoring program in livestock feeds, taking 181 samples over the past three years. Of these, 12 samples contained cadmium levels greater than the action levels. No samples were found to contain levels exceeding the action limits for lead and arsenic. Sample test results indicated that the most frequent sources of heavy metal contamination were found in mineral mixes and mineral ingredients.

Outbreaks of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) in the United Kingdom and elsewhere during the 1990's, prompted several countries worldwide, including Canada, to enhance regulatory controls on rendered products. Renderers process some 1.7 million tonnes of inedible animal materials each year. The high quality protein meal produced from the cooking process is used in the manufacture of livestock feeds (90 percent) and pet foods (10 percent). It is important that these products be safe. In 1997, amendments under the Health of Animals Regulations introduced manufacturing and labelling requirements for ruminant feeds. We inspected all rendering plants in Canada and they were found to be compliant.

CFIA Shares Award

In recognition of intergovernmental efforts to coordinate feed regulatory initiatives, CFIA officials shared the Hammer Award, given out as part of U.S. Vice President Al Gore's National Partnership for Reinventing Government. The Award was given to representatives of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration's Center for Veterinary Medicine and Office of Regulatory Affairs as well as the Association of American Feed Control Officials (AAFCO) for the "FDA/AAFCO BSE Feed Regulation Team." Canada's work as a member of AAFCO was to develop equivalent regulations and inspection activities.

We continued our active participation as a member of the Association of American Feed Control Officials (AAFCO). AAFCO provides a forum for feed regulatory officials to work together co-operatively with regulated industries and other stakeholders to develop uniform regulations, standards and policies for use nationally and internationally. Our representative served on the Board of Directors and was President of the Association in 1998-1999.



2.5 Plant Protection

Expected Results

- effective standards and enforcement* approaches to control the entry into Canada and domestic spread of regulated plant diseases and pests
- compliance of seed and fertilizer with federal standards for safety, product and process
- Canadian plants and their products meeting other governments' science-based plant protection requirements and contributing to the development of jointlyagreed operational methods and procedures

Highlights of Our Accomplishments

anada is a major agricultural country. Over one half of our agricultural land base of 68 million hectares is arable, requiring seed and fertilizer products for the propagation of crops. Fertilizer products are also commonly used by Canadians in their home plants and gardens.

The internal commercial market value for seed and planting materials in Canada is estimated to be over \$800 million and our international trade in seed totals approximately \$200 million annually, split evenly between imports and exports. The CFIA oversees the regulation and inspection of seed imports, pedigreed seed production and domestic and export seed certification. We provide third-party regulatory oversight of the day-to-day operations of the conformity verification body, the Canadian Seed Institute (CSI). CFIA audits of the CSI and CSI quality systems assessors found that CSI quality standards were being applied to meet CFIA standards.

Seed testing of imports showed a high rate of compliance. In addition, over two hundred investigations were carried out to scrutinize seed industry compliance with federal regulations in 1998-1999. Samples obtained from market place inspections over three years indicated that 95 percent of pedigreed seed and 84 percent of non-pedigreed seed met minimum standards.

We continued our activities to ensure that fertilizers are effective, accurate in their claims and safe for users, the environment and consumers of agri-food. Fertilizers are very important to Canadian agriculture: generally speaking, 40-50 percent of crop yield can be attributed to fertilizer.

Over the last three years, we processed almost 1,800 research notifications, inquiries and requests for product registration, label review, efficacy or safety data review, or authorization to release a novel supplement

Our inspectors took some 2,400 samples of bulk blend fertilizers during the last three years to verify their compliance with safety and quality standards. We continued to target producers who demonstrated low compliance levels in the past or who did not voluntarily provide test results. During the same period, inspectors took 578 targeted samples of legume inoculants and pre-inoculated seed.

*Details follow on two programs in the Plant Protection area: The Fertilizer Program and the Seed Program. Results from the Plant Protection Program will be reported in the 2000-2001 Annual Report.

2.5.1 Seed Program

The Agency serves as the Registrar for seed establishments, operators and graders and provides third-party regulatory oversight of the conformity verification body, the Canadian Seed Institute. Approximately 1,420 of 1,670 seed establishments are operating under the requirements of the CSI. The remainder are expected to meet requirements in 2000. Over the last two years, CFIA audits of the CSI and CSI quality systems assessors found that CSI quality standards were being applied to meet CFIA standards.

In order to acquire CFIA accreditation, all operators and graders are now required to complete evaluations demonstrating their knowledge and ability under Canadian standards. Over 3,000 industry staff (operators and graders) have successfully completed their accreditation requirements since 1996. Last year marked the end of the grace period for this accreditation.

Creating the Canadian Seed Institute

The Canadian Seed Institute (CSI) was recognized in December 1998 as a conformity verification body under CFIA legislation. The Agency accepts CSI recommendations for the registration of seed establishments in Canada.

CSI was developed after industry-government consultations that looked at options to both reduce and recover costs. It was agreed that industry would take greater responsibility for quality assurance. The creation of the CSI was supported by the Canadian Seed Trade Association, the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, the Commercial Seed Analysts Association of Canada and the CFIA.

The CSI is a model for other sectors of the agriculture and agri-food industry and its approach is consistent with other major countries and organizations in the international seed marketplace.

CFIA staff continued to sample seed to assess industry performance of imported seed and domestically processed seed offered for sale in the Canadian marketplace as well as seed destined for export markets. A three-year summary of seed testing of imports indicated a compliance rate of at least 96 percent. CFIA seed laboratories received 10,496 samples and completed 15,876 determinations ranging from germination and mechanical purity through to disease and varietal purity analyses. These results provide valuable information on the overall health of the seed industry and forms the basis of the Agency's monitoring and compliance activities.

Agency staff, following producer and/or consumer complaints, scrutinized seed industry compliance with federal regulations through marketplace inspections and investigations. Over two hundred such investigations were completed in 1998-1999. A three-year summary of samples obtained from market place inspections indicated that 95 percent of pedigreed seed and 84 percent of non-pedigreed seed met minimum standards.

Our inspection staff verified seed and growing conditions of pedigreed seed based applications from members of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association (CSGA). Pedigreed seed was grown in 22,743 fields by 4,192 pedigreed seed growers under the auspices of the CSGA. The seed is conditioned and processed

by some 1,100 approved conditioner establishments and sold in bulk from another 550 bulk storage facilities across Canada.

Agency inspectors and CFIA-accredited private crop inspectors completed nearly 25,000 seed crop inspections encompassing a total of 518,908 hectares. Seed offered for sale in Canada or destined for export is graded and labelled prior to sale. Inspection reports are submitted to the CSGA which in turn issues crop certificates indicating conformance with varietal standards.

Since 1996, the Agency has registered a total of 80 authorized importers. Authorized importers are permitted to bring seed into Canada with reduced documentation.

2.5.2 Fertilizer Program

Fertilizer products are a \$5 billion industry in Canada. The range of products subject to regulation is wide and includes, among other things, bulk blended fertilizer for the production of agricultural crops; home and garden fertilizers; fertilizers that contain pesticides; supplements such as viable microbial products (i.e., inoculant and preinoculated seeds) to improve plant growth or plant yield; recycled products, such as composts; and synthetic chemical products, such as plant growth regulators or soil wetting agents.

In 1999-2000, the Agency monitored the production of bulk blend fertilizer at approximately 1,300 plants across Canada. Samples taken were analyzed to determine whether the products met the nutrient guarantees. Over the last three years, our inspectors took some 2,400 samples of bulk blend fertilizers to verify their compliance with safety and quality standards. The level of compliance was almost 4 percent less than the 83.7 percent compliance rate in 1998-1999. Low compliance levels may be attributed, in part, to the fact that the Agency pursues a sampling strategy that targets producers with historically poor test results.

During the same three year period, inspectors took 578 targeted samples of legume inoculants and pre-inoculated seed and also found a consistently high level of compliance. Inoculant and pre-inoculated legume seeds are important products because legume crops are a crucial element in crop rotation, or valuable sources of protein and oil. These products were also tested because they are viable microbial products and the products and seed to which they are applied are susceptible to many manufacturing and environmental factors. Our staff recorded a 90.6 percent compliance rate in 1999–2000.

Sharing Information Internationally

CFIA worked on the international front by sharing information and expertise with North American fertilizer regulators through our membership in the Association of American Plant Food Control Officials (AAPFCO).

Through this participation, we contributed to the Association's goals to develop harmonized standards and requirements, create a forum for information sharing and improve the effectiveness of regulatory programs.

We also oversaw sampling and testing under the Canadian Fertilizer Quality Assurance Program (CFQAP), a voluntary industry-Government of Canada program. Under the terms of this program, samples are sent to private accredited laboratories for analysis and results are forwarded to the bulk blender and to the Agency. Last year, the majority of samples were compliant with Canadian legislation. The Agency compiled the resulting information by blend plant and published blend plant ratings in the Canadian Fertilizer Quality Assurance Report.

Promoting Compliance Through Sampling

Over the past three years, CFIA inspectors have taken more than 250 samples of fertilizers and supplements to determine whether products that are sold in Canada, including imports, comply with standards for heavy metals such as cadmium, arsenic, lead and mercury.

Products that have been sampled include micronutrient fertilizers, phosphate fertilizers, processed sewage, compost and liming materials.

Non-compliant products are detained and, unless they can be brought into compliance, are disposed of by an appropriate method, such as re-exporting to the source, or land filling.

With respect to new fertilizer products, between 1997 and 1999, we processed some 1,798 research notifications, inquiries and requests for product registration, label review, efficacy or safety data review, or authorization to release a novel supplement.

Level of sampling and industry compliance under the Canadian Fertilizer Quality Assurance Program (CFQAP)

	1997	1998	1999
Samples	3,581	3,483	3,273
Industry Compliance	84.60%	82.95%	84.38%

^{*} The drop in samples is partly attributable to the variable number of voluntary participants in the CFQAP.



2.6 Agency-Wide Performance Accomplishments

2.6.1 Science Services and Advice

Laboratory Services

FIA's 22 laboratories deliver services that are crucial to the Agency's programs and operations. CFIA's laboratory scientists, chemist, biologists and veterinarians test and analyze samples submitted by CFIA inspectors for purposes of certification, surveillance and monitoring. They also provide special testing services, information, advice and expertise to CFIA inspection and policy officials as required for investigating issues of concern, outbreaks, or requests for new services. CFIA inspectors rely on this laboratory testing as well as field tests and on-site observations to enforce regulations.

Laboratory personnel also provide research and technology development to meet the Agency's program needs and expert science advice to the Agency's program officers and to international bodies that set standards for food, animal health, and plant health — such as *Codex Alimentarius*, *l'Office International des Épizooties* (OIE), and the International Plant Protection Convention.

CFIA Laboratories in Action

- During 1999-2000, CFIA strengthened its scientific capacity by consolidating all CFIA laboratories into a single reporting structure within the Laboratories Directorate.
- CFIA's National Centre for Foreign Animal Diseases (NCFAD) was officially opened in June, 1999. The NCFAD is part of the Canadian Science Centre for Human and Animal Health in Winnipeg, a joint initiative of CFIA and Health Canada. The new centre contains Canada's first biosafety level-four lab and is the first laboratory complex in the world to house facilities for both human and animal health research. It is one of only a few facilities in the world that can diagnose and investigate foreign diseases of animals that would pose a serious threat to Canadian livestock if they entered and became established in Canada.
- One of CFIA's goals is to have all its laboratories accredited to international standards. All CFIA laboratories have either achieved accreditation by the Standards Council of Canada to ISO/IEC Guide 25 (General Requirements for the Competence of Calibration and Testing

Laboratories), submitted an application for accreditation, or are preparing to do so.

Laboratory Testing Services

- In fiscal year 1999-2000, CFIA laboratories provided more than 500,000 test results for import, export and domestic programs, including tests to:
 - assess the safety, quality, and accurate labelling of fresh and processed foods, fish and seafood;
 - detect marine biotoxins;
 - certify the health of Canadian livestock, poultry and game-ranched animals; and of Canadian plants and plant materials;
 - assess the safety and quality of veterinary biologics, animal feeds, and fertilizers; and
 - certify the purity and quality of seeds.
- Tests performed for the Animal Health Program continued to account for over 75 percent of all tests done in CFIA laboratories (Appendix 5). However, the overall number of animal health program tests continued to decrease, largely due to a decreasing requirement for monitoring and export testing for bovine brucellosis. Over the same period, the number of tests to meet food safety program needs has increased due to the need to provide baseline information for HACCP program development and in response to increased consumer protection activities, including investigations to identify sources of infection.
 - CFIA's laboratory staff responded quickly and effectively to a number of food safety issues during the year including:
 - potential health hazards related to the presence of 3MCPD in soya and oyster sauces. Program staff were alerted by foreign sources and laboratory staff quickly set up and began appropriate testing; and
 - potential contamination of bean sprouts. After survey results indicated a potential microbial hazard, laboratory microbiologists quickly validated and conducted appropriate testing.
 - Chemists in the Laboratories Directorate responded to concerns about possible dioxin contamination of foodstuffs imported from Belgium by testing products for dioxin residues and providing the data to CFIA program officials. This required modifying existing methodology to meet new lower detection limits.

• In both fiscal year 1999-2000 and 1998-1999, CFIA contracted accredited laboratories to perform over 25,000 food safety tests at a cost of over \$2 million. CFIA continues to promote the transfer, where feasible, of testing services to non-federal laboratories. Agency scientists provide proficiency testing and technical audit services to the Standards Council of Canada and to the Canadian Seeds Institute for their accreditation programs. As well, CFIA has it own accreditation programs for laboratories that provide tests for certain animal diseases, or for pests of seed potatoes.

Laboratory Research and Technology Development

 CFIA laboratory scientists are active in research and technology development on diseases and pests of animals, fish and plants, including improved testing and analytical methods to ensure that Canadian foods and other commodities meet international standards for health and safety. In 1999-2000, about 75 percent of CFIA's research and technology development resources were allocated to develop and/or adapt new technologies to meet the Agency's program delivery needs; and about 25 percent were devoted to developing the basic knowledge about diseases, pests and hazards that Agency officials need for sciencebased policy development and program design. CFIA laboratory scientists worked on more than 80 long-term research projects on animal health, plant health and food safety. Thirty of these were collaborations with the private sector, for which industry contributions of \$1.3 million were matched by funds from the CFIA's Matching Investment Initiative fund.

University Partnership

The University of Guelph and the Canadian Food Inspection Agency signed an agreement in January 2000 to create a unique Canadian research and educational program in food safety regulation. The three-year agreement will benefit Canadian students and pave the way for the establishment, at the University of Guelph, of a Canadian Institute for Food Inspection and Regulation.

Currently CFIA laboratory scientists are collaborating with Animal Health Program officials, Canadian sheep breeders and Quebec provincial authorities on a long-term project to evaluate a new test for early detection of scrapie-infected sheep that could be the basis of an effective control program for this serious disease. Scrapie is a transmissible spongiform encephalopathy, similar to BSE disease. As there is currently no test capable of discriminating between animals incubating the disease and those free of scrapie, it is necessary to destroy the entire flock when an infected animal is found. Over the past three years alone, 284 farms in Canada were infected with the disease, and the Agency paid over \$3.4 million in compensation for destroyed animals. The new test will enable us to identify and destroy only the animals with scrapie. We estimate that compensation payments would be reduced by 60-90 percent.

Science Advice

The Science Evaluation Unit (SEU) ensures that well focussed science underlies Agency decisions through providing scientific and technical advice to the President and Executive Committee and representing CFIA at national and international scientific fora.

Science Evaluation Unit (SEU) in Action

- The SEU spearheaded the Agency's contributions to the Government of Canada's Science and Technology (S&T) initiatives including the Government's response to the Science Advice for Government Effectiveness (SAGE) Report. The SEU coordinated internal consultations and consulted with Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada. The end result of the government-wide consultation process was a set of principles and guidelines for the effective use of science and technology advice in decision-making. Over the coming years, the science components of the Agency will work to align their existing science advice practices with those described in the S&T Framework.
- The SEU organized a veterinary medicine forum and fish science forum to take a broad look at the role of science within CFIA, to enhance consistency in the application of sound science, and to reflect the Agency science objectives.
- The unit produced a major paper on the regulatory aspects of emerging food technology.

2.6.2 Enforcement

CFIA in Action

In 1999-2000 a new national Enforcement and Investigations Services (EIS) Office was created to coordinate enforcement and investigation functions and manage prosecution actions. The Office's role in the prosecution process is to provide advice, guidance and support to CFIA inspectors and managers in all programs and operations with regard to their investigations of non-compliance situations and the related impact assessment. EIS also works closely with CFIA Legal Services and Department of Justice Prosecution Counsel to obtain legal advice regarding the appropriateness of charges. As is highlighted in the case study, this process worked very well and resulted in a successful prosecution. It is anticipated that this case will have a significant deterrent effect.

A revised Enforcement and Compliance Policy was developed, approved and distributed to Operations and Program personnel in order to address the Agency's need for a consistent and uniform approach in enforcement procedures and practices across all commodities and regions.

The revised policy emphasizes prosecutions as the preferred response, where evidence exists, to situations of non- compliance which result in a significant impact. The exception to this approach is situations where compliance can be more effectively achieved by some other type of compliance action.

The policy provides CFIA managers with a consistent set of criteria in assessing the impact of a non-compliance situation, allowing them to decide on the appropriate enforcement or compliance action to be taken. Compliance actions include product seizure or forfeiture, removal of product from Canada, detention until product is brought into compliance, licence or registration suspension, cancellation or revocation. Compliance actions available vary depending upon the statute under which non-compliance has occurred.

In 1999-2000, there were 464 active investigation files within EIS. Eighty-two prosecutions comprising 375 charges or counts were laid and 59 prosecutions, representing 115 charges, were concluded. Most cases were resolved through guilty pleas by the regulated party. Total fines assessed by the courts for those 59 prosecutions were \$228,750.

Provigo Case

In 1997-1998, CFIA inspectors, on a routine inspection, encountered a series of occurrences of non-compliance with provisions of the *Food and Drugs Act* (FDA) at a Loeb Inc. store in Ontario. They extended their inspection and investigation activities to other Loeb Inc. stores in Ontario and found further instances of non-compliance.

In November, 1999, over 100 charges for various violations of the FDA were laid against Provigo Ltd., with whom Loeb Inc. had amalgamated since the time of the alleged offences. The violations included mislabelling meat products, misrepresenting ingredients, misrepresenting original packaging dates, misrepresenting country of origin information, failing to declare pork fat added, and failing to store cooked poultry at the proper temperature.

The case was resolved with a guilty plea by Provigo Ltd. to 10 representative charges for violations in their stores in 7 different Ontario municipalities. Total fines levied were \$120,000. This was the highest total fine and highest per-charge fine ever levied under these provisions of the FDA.

2.6.3 Biotechnology

Biotechnology uses living organisms to make new products or provide new methods of protection. The term covers all organisms, whether developed traditionally or through the newer molecular techniques such as genetic engineering. In the past decade over 5,500 field trials were conducted on plants developed through biotechnology, and to date 34 plant products have been approved for commercial release.

CFIA provides the first line of defence to protect Canada's environment from potential safety questions related to agricultural products of biotechnology. In 1993, the Federal Regulatory Framework established the guiding principles for regulations of biotechnology. The document confirmed the regulatory responsibility of CFIA for environmental assessment for plants, microbial supplements, fertilizers, feeds and veterinary biologics.

Agricultural products of biotechnology regulated by the Agency must undergo environmental evaluations prior to import into Canada, prior to testing in field trials, and prior to commercialization. CFIA meets its responsibilities through evaluation and inspection.

CFIA evaluators conduct in-depth environmental safety assessments related to biotechnology. These evaluators are highly qualified scientists, supported by specialized expertise within and outside the Agency. External expert panels have been established to access the best available science. CFIA inspectors provide the front-line of protection by ensuring that regulations for the containment of agricultural products of biotechnology are respected. Inspectors work onsite to ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of field trials.

In the Budget 2000, the Government of Canada made a \$90 million commitment to enhance and improve the federal regulatory capacity. The CFIA's Office of Biotechnology played a pivotal coordinating role in the identification of the key regulatory priorities and program initiatives by the six departments and agencies who will receive this funding.

In addition, the Government of Canada established the Royal Society of Canada Expert Scientific Panel, a group of eminent scientists, to provide advice on the future science needs of the regulatory system.

CFIA in Action

The Office of Biotechnology was created to provide a single window for biotechnology policy related to the regulation of agricultural products. The office works with CFIA program experts to provide input to national and international biotechnology initiatives and forums, provides information to the public and responds to media inquires.

The Canadian Biotechnology Advisory
Committee is being supported with information
from the Agency. This committee, established in
1999 under the Canadian Biotechnology Strategy,
has a mandate to engage Canadians in a dialogue
and to provide independent advice to Ministers.
The first project will focus on the social, economic,
ethical, legal, regulatory and environmental aspects
of foods derived form biotechnology.

The Agency played an important role in the successful negotiation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety in January 2000. The objective of the Protocol is to ensure the safe international trade of living modified organisms.

The Agency shares the responsibility for food labelling policies with Health Canada. CFIA has been leading the federal program in the development of general food labelling policies and regulations not related to health and safety. Specific activities in the area of biotechnology includes the Agency's active participation in the recent international work of the *Codex Alimentarius* commitee on food which is developing a labelling approach for foods from biotechnology, and the domestic work being done with the Canadian General Standards Board to develop a Canadian standard for the voluntary labelling of foods derived from biotechnology.

The volume and increasing complexity of biotechnology applications are expected to grow. The Agency will continue to apply its "safety first" approach to regulation.

2.6.4 Federal-Provincial/Territorial and International Agreements

Federal-Provincial/Territorial Agreements

CFIA in Action

In December 1999, a framework agreement with the government of Saskatchewan, represented by its departments of Agriculture and Food, and Health, and 11 district health boards, was signed. By signing this memorandum of understanding (MOU), the participants demonstrated their commitment to establishing a more effective system of inspection and enforcement for food safety, a system that minimizes duplication of services, bridges potential gaps and builds on the strengths of each of the participants.

A management committee has been created to implement the MOU and subsidiary agreements will be developed for food recalls, meat inspection, training and emergency preparedness.

This MOU is the fifth that has been signed by the Agency. It follows successful agreements with Alberta (December, 1997), Ontario (May, 1998), Québec (May, 1998) and the Northwest Territories (November, 1998). Marked progress has been achieved in entering into collaborative agreements with other provinces and territories.

International Agreements

Canada imports new products from an increasing number of countries and exports rising volumes of agriculture products, food, fish and forestry products.

During this past year, CFIA continued to pursue its international strategy both multilaterally and bilaterally. The following are some of the highlights:

CFIA in Action

Multilaterally, CFIA in cooperation with other federal departments, supports the maintenance and development of a coherent international regulatory framework which is both science-based and rules-based, involving a range of trade and environmental agreements as well as standard setting instruments.

World Trade Organization (WTO) Committee on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS) – CFIA, as head of the Canadian delegation to the WTO SPS Committee, played a leadership role in concluding negotiations of consistency guidelines to assist regulatory authorities in the selection and use of SPS measures intended to achieve a country's desired level of protection.

Developing consistent, uniform food safety standards

The Canadian Food Inspection System Implementation Group (CFISIG), established to implement the Blueprint for a Canadian Food Inspection System, held its semi-annual meetings in April and September, 1999. CFISIG, a permanent working group made up of officials from all levels of government, is working to develop consistent, uniform food safety standards for use across the food industry that are recognized by consumers, industry and governments.

Various working groups have been struck to develop harmonized model regulations and accompanying codes for various commodities or sector activities. These codes and regulations are crafted as a set of standards and serve as guides for each jurisdiction upon which to model its own laws and codes of practice.

CFIA has begun to rewrite its dairy regulation relying heavily upon the CFIS Dairy Model Regulation and Code (1998).

Codes and regulations for the food retail and food service industry were approved in 1999. Other working groups continue their progress in developing model regulations and codes for sectors such as, but not limited to, meat and poultry, horticulture, bottled water, and transportation practices.

Codex Alimentarius – CFIA participated, with Health Canada and the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, in discussions within the Codex Committee on General Principles, inter alia, to clarify the role of precaution and the use of non-science factors within a science-based food safety decision making framework used for the development of international standards as well as national measures.

Biotechnology – CFIA was active in a wide range of biotechnology-related international discussions/negotiations. For example, Canada, with the full participation of CFIA as one of the world's most experienced regulators of products of biotechnology, led one of five negotiating groups

involving over 130 countries in the successful conclusion of a multilateral environmental agreement known formally as the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety under the UN Convention on Biological Diversity. CFIA also spearheaded the development of a Canadian proposal in the WTO to establish a working party on biotechnology with a time-limited, fact-finding mandate to assist countries in coming to a common view about how WTO rules apply to biotechnology and its products.

China's Accession to the World Trade
Organization – In conjunction with Canada-China
negotiations on China's accession to the World
Trade Organization (WTO), CFIA and China's State
Administration for Entry-Exit Inspection and
Quarantine (CIQ-SA) signed a Record of
Understanding to resolve outstanding Canadian
priority issues related to SPS barriers. The
agreement established a work plan for completing
negotiations to revise animal health conditions for
exports of Canadian pork, to provide approvals for
registered Canadian beef/pork plants and to
establish import conditions for seed potatoes.

Canada-China Seed Potato Protocol – In February 2000, Canada and China signed a seed potato protocol that permitted, for the first time, commercial shipments of potatoes to enter and be planted in China. Canada is the first country to sign a seed potato protocol with China.

CFIA-FDA Cooperation on Food Safety – For many years the US Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) "hold and test" practice has been an irritant for Canadian exporters because non-suspect shipments of perishable fresh fruits and vegetables were sometimes held for up to two weeks or more. The FDA and CFIA have agreed to work together to enhance the safety of food being traded bilaterally.

MOU on Cooperation in Food Safety and Inspection, and Animal and Plant Health – On September 29, 1999, the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food and the Minister of Health signed a MOU with Mexico to further enhance cooperation and communication.

Canada - Chile MOU on Pork and Pork

Products – Chile, a major out-of-season supplier of Canadian fresh fruits and vegetables, and CFIA have taken a step forward in enhancing cooperation with the May 6, 1999, signing of a MOU on cooperation. A second MOU was signed establishing the conditions under which Canada can export pork to Chile.

Bilateral Agreements

CFIA currently manages over 1500 product-specific bilateral agreements and protocols with other countries on a wide range of food safety and animal and plant health issues. The overarching purpose of this network of agreements is to ensure that Canada's food safety and animal and plant health standards, as well as those of other countries, are science-based and effectively adhered to in a manner which avoid unnecessarily disrupting trade.

The objectives of such agreements include establishing 1) the sanitary and/or phytosanitary standards for products to be traded internationally; 2) pest or disease-free areas as well as effective testing and verification procedures; 3) the conditions under which different national systems of inspection and certification can be treated as equivalent and 4) bilateral programs of institutional and technical cooperation and assistance. CFIA prioritizes the negotiation of such technical agreements based on requests from Canadian producers and importers, as well as from foreign governments, and in so doing benefits from the cooperation of Health Canada, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Agriculture and Agri-food Canada, Natural Resources Canada, Canadian International Development Agency, and Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada.



2.7 Human Resources Management

In this, our third year since becoming a separate employer, CFIA focussed on building an Agency-wide human resource management framework to support evolving business priorities. This has meant the continued development and implementation of Human Resources' policies, programs and systems.

The following reports the progress achieved in fiscal year 1999-2000 against the five Human Resource (HR) challenges identified in CFIA's 1997-2000 HR Strategy:

2.7.1 A Supportive Work Environment

Expected Result

 A corporate culture and organizational structure that allows the CFIA to most efficiently and effectively meet its evolving business objectives.

The Agency continues to foster positive workplace, leadership and employment values. For example, we recognize the efforts of CFIA employees. In the last year, the Agency rewarded 82 employees with the President's National Award for outstanding performance, and more than 570 employees with Long Service Awards. Local and area managers recognized other employees through less formal means.

Continuing to demonstrate its flexibility as a separate employer, the Agency converted 193 long-term specified employees to indeterminate status. CFIA also developed and implemented two values-based policies: an Area of Selection policy that allows managers to identify the most appropriate candidate pool; and a transfer policy that provides for lateral movement between jobs within CFIA.

Over the past year, three initiatives have contributed to laying the foundation for the Agency Classification System:

- 1. the Agency Classification Accreditation Program;
- 2. the development of generic work descriptions; and
- 3. the provision of tools for senior management to make informed organizational choices that will lead to transparent, equitable and defensible classification decisions

The Agency, together with the Public Service Alliance of Canada (PSAC), is reviewing its existing classification structure for the Primary Product Inspection group (PI). This group has its origins in four different departments and represents approximately half, or 1,900, of the Agency's total staff. The intent is to address issues of appropriate and equitable classification levels that reflect the variety and complexity of the work performed.

A solid organizational structure contributes to the achievement of business objectives. Some of the Agency's endeavours toward this were:

- staffing of key positions within the organization such as the appointment of the Director, Office of Biotechnology; the four area Laboratories' Network Directors; and a Regional Directors in the Ontario and Western area for the Operations Branch;
- bringing a key senior medical advisor on board in the Science and Evaluation Unit to improve linkages with other federal departments on health issues;
- the creation of the Office of Food Safety and Recall and the Enforcement and Investigation Services Unit of the Operations Branch to streamline service;
- staffing four Occupational Health and Safety Coordinator positions to facilitate program implementation;
- completing the realignment of the Agency's organizational charts exercise for Administrative Service Centres across Canada; and
- creating a Laboratory Network System to improve service and better meet program requirements.

An indicator of an organization's stability is its capability to retain its employees. The Agency saw an increase of five percent in its retention rate over the previous year.

2.7.2 An Effective Employment Framework Supporting a Qualified Workforce

Expected Result

 An effective employment framework and the promotion of career development to maintain a qualified workforce now and for the future.

The Agency continued to provide effective employment conditions for its staff and maintained a skilled workforce, by applying its human resource management practices and principles and encouraging employees to participate in the decision-making process.

Strategic linkages were formed with other organizations to ensure program continuity and future science capacity. These include a Memorandum of Understanding with the University of Guelph to create a unique Canadian research and educational program in food safety regulation. The three-year agreement will benefit Canadian students and pave the way for the establishment, at the University of Guelph, of a Canadian Institute for Food Inspection and Regulation that will guide the two organizations' collaborative projects, as well as attract and secure research and development funding from the private and public sectors.

As well, CFIA maintains memoranda of understanding with Health Canada and with Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada giving CFIA employees access to certain competitive selection processes in these departments.

CFIA participated in the development of the Graduate Opportunities Strategy and in the Government of Canada's Regulatory/Inspection Community Initiative to address recruitment and retention challenges. A study of veterinarians in the Agency provided staffing, labour market and retention information for use in developing a recruitment strategy.

A process for undertaking comprehensive, management driven HR planning activities is currently being piloted. It includes consultations, spanning the country, with over fifty percent of the 600 employees in the Laboratories Directorate. Approximately 20 workshops were held with managers and employees to produce a local and

Area HR Plan for each service centre. Other organizations within the Agency are poised to begin similar processes.

In 1999-2000, CFIA introduced its Student Internship Program (SIP) to attract high-calibre students to the Agency upon graduation. The pilot project, involving just one intern at present, will be expanded across the Agency in 2000-2001. In addition to the SIP program, the Agency hired over 100 students in the last year through co-op and summer programs.

The Agency designed its Career Management Program (CMP), which includes training, the Career Planning Guide and career counselling services, to help employees identify career aspirations and goals. The CFIA Mentorship Program, to be launched next year, was developed in partnership with Natural Resources Canada, Fisheries and Oceans Canada and the Public Service Commission of Canada.

CFIA and the Public Service Alliance of Canada (PSAC) entered into their first collective agreement on July 8, 1999. This agreement consolidates the terms and conditions found in the PSAC Master Collective Agreement and in 18 group-specific agreements. It provides a salary scale comparable to the greater public service as well as benefits to which employees are entitled. As well, CFIA and the Professional Institute of the Public Service of Canada signed an agreement for veterinarians on November 8, 1999.

2.7.3 Flexible and Integrated Human Resource Services, Programs and Systems

Expected Result

 Human resource systems and programs that are flexible, integrated, streamlined and affordable.

The Agency continued to develop its human resource systems and programs.

The Human Resource Information System has been updated to make it more accessible to staff. In the process, the administrative burden has been reduced and service delivery streamlined. The tracking of grievances and discipline issues has been improved by the use of new software.

To gauge the effectiveness and efficiency of our training initiatives, the Agency's non-technical training statistics have now been centralized through the development of new training modules within the Human Resource Information System. The modules will be implemented and monitored over the next two years.

The Agency's Performance Feedback and Review Program was launched in 1999-2000. This program assists managers and their employees to set clear performance objectives. Standardized objectives were identified during the 1999-2000 fiscal year.

In 1999-2000, the Agency identified an official languages Champion to promote official language matters to senior managers. A tool for monitoring service to the public, language of work, and equitable representation was developed. Francophone representation at the Agency increased in the last year and remains well above the percentage of Canadians who identified French as their first language in the 1996 census.

The Employment Equity (EE) focus in the past year was on developing tools to address EE challenges:

- a new EE policy promoting better understanding of EE principles, and setting guidelines to help managers develop an organizational culture supportive of a representative workforce;
- a Diversity Management Learning Session was piloted in the Atlantic Area; and
- a work planning tool was developed for the EE Advisory Councils.

A demographic questionnaire was recently sent to all employees. Resultant information, coupled with a detailed demographic breakdown of the four EE groups in the Agency, will provide valuable information for future action.

In 1999-2000, with respect to the executive group, representation by women increased to 34 percent compared to 26 percent in 1998-1999.

2.7.4 Opportunities for Learning

Expected Result

 Enhanced opportunities for learning and adaptability to change.

In 1999-2000, CFIA demonstrated support for continuous learning, both technical and non-technical, in order to meet evolving business needs:

- an Annual Training Planning and Reporting
 Cycle was implemented to provide a consistent
 and integrated approach to the planning,
 implementation, monitoring and reporting of
 technical training activities, as well as the
 allocation and management of associated
 resources;
- a Science Forum for veterinarians was held and working groups have been created to follow up on the resulting recommendations;
- the Operations Branch instituted several special training opportunities for staff, including "Leadership In Action" training and updating of the professional skills of branch veterinarians;
- a revised Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Training Policy was developed and implemented; and
- information sessions to update management on the new collective agreements were held across the country.



Francophone representation at the CFIA

March 1999	March 2000	1996 Canadian Census French as first language
25.8%	26.5%	23.0%

In consultation with Program and Operational management and staff, current and future technical training needs were incorporated into the National Training Initiatives Plan managed by Programs Branch. This plan responds to the ongoing evolution of the organization's science-based programs. In 1999-2000, more than \$3.2 million was spent on training and development within CFIA. In relation to scientific and technical training, the focus included such high priority files as:

- Food Recalls and Emergencies
- Food Safety Enhancement Program
- Quality Management Program
- Modernized Poultry Inspection Program
- Metal Can Integrity
- Humane Transportation of Animals
- Foreign Animal Disease Recognition/Outbreak Management
- Seed Potato Tuber Inspection
- Feed and Fertilizer Training
- Y2K compliant Informatics Systems
- ISO 14001/IEC 25 Training

The CFIA Learning Resource Centre was launched to make non-technical learning information available to employees and managers. A listing of materials is available for staff through the Intranet.

CFIA's new Management Learning Continuum catalogue describes the first wave of learning programs associated with the Management Competency Profile. Four new learning modules were developed in this series and are now available to staff.

2.7.5 Communicating the Vision and Managing Change

Expected Result

 Communication of the corporate vision and effective management of the ongoing process of change.

To communicate its vision and foster change within the organization, the Agency implemented and maintained several initiatives:

• Executive Councils, which are planning sessions for members of the management team;

- the framework to establish Area Management Councils for middle managers during 2000-2001: and
- the creation of the CFIA Science Committee to further promote awareness of science issues.

To support communication between all levels of the organization, the Agency continues to publish four regional staff newsletters as well as corporate documents such as "Contact", "HR and You" and HR Bulletins. The Operations Branch developed an Intranet site to communicate with staff on Branch issues and events. They also instituted a program to share "best practices" among staff.

In addition to open fora, three areas have established an Area Employee Assistance Program (EAP) Committee. These joint union-management committees discuss employee wellness issues as well as training and EAP awareness opportunities.

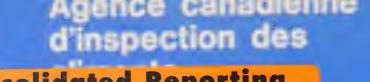
To maintain harmonious employee/employer relations, Labour/Management Committees composed of senior CFIA management and representatives of both bargaining agents, were established nationally and locally.

In addition, regular communications between CFIA and the bargaining agents are maintained by the Labour Relations Division which serves as the primary point of contact.

Conclusion on Human Resource Performance

Over these last three years, the Agency's HR Strategy has helped to guide the organization as it identified its development needs, adopted its values-based decision-making foundation and designed and implemented customized policies, programs, systems and services.

For the next three years, the Agency has developed a new HR Strategy that will set the stage for the Agency to equip its employees with the tools and knowledge to perform their jobs, to attract and retain the skills needed to fulfill the Agency's mandate and to provide its staff with a supportive working environment.



Inspection Agency

Consolidated Reporting

Canadä



2.8 Consolidated Reporting

2.8.1 Year 2000 Initiatives

ver the past three years, we made a significant effort to ensure that business functions would continue uninterrupted into the new millennium. Contingency plans, advanced preparedness plans and fall-back systems were developed. All identified areas requiring remediation activities were completed on time. CFIA developed an operational Business Continuity Plan to ensure the continuation of operations in the event that remediation steps were not successful.

In addition, a Y2K CFIA Resource Centre for laboratory equipment was formed in November 1998 and funded by Treasury Board. The Resource Centre provided assistance to Government of Canada agencies and departments for Y2K testing and facilitated the readiness of laboratory equipment across the Government of Canada.

As most systems were not Y2K compliant and did not fully serve CFIA's operational requirements, the Agency used this opportunity to invest in new information systems. This initiative consolidated 117 information systems into 17 new and fully integrated systems.

On December 31, 1999, all systems were shut down and were up and running by January 1, 2000. During this time, the information systems, including all of our data bases, were verified. The laboratories passed their facilities checks and equipment inspections. In the four Areas, major offices were inspected by special teams and determined to be ready for business. A special team of corporate managers answered all incoming calls on a toll-free line and referred them to the appropriate Executive Directors for action. Finally, our Emergency Manager provided the linkages between the Agency and the Federal Y2K Monitoring and Coordination Centre.

Our efforts paid off. On January 4, 2000, our first business day, the Agency's facilities across the country were fully functional, phones and computers were running, and laboratory facilities and equipment were operational.

2.8.2 CFIA and Environmental Sustainability

CFIA continued to strengthen its performance in protecting the environment and promoting sustainable development. Environmental protection and sustainable development are an integral part of the Agency's legislative responsibilities in pursuing objectives related to food, plant protection and animal health. In 1999-2000, the Agency continued to contribute to key activities under the umbrella of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada's Sustainable Development Strategy.

All agricultural products of biotechnology regulated under the feeds, seeds, fertilizer and health of animals regulations, which will be released to the environment, undergo a pre-release environmental assessment. The criteria for these assessments were developed in consultation with scientific experts from academia, industry and Environment Canada. As the largest science-based regulator in the Government of Canada, the Agency benefits from expert scientific advice in carrying out its mandate. Science and analysis can increase understanding of sustainable development issues and, in turn, help governments and Canadians alike make more informed decisions. The Agency conducted environmental assessments in order to assess potential environmental effects related to feeds, fertilizer, seeds and veterinary biologics. This process has enabled the Agency to consider measures which avoid or minimize negative social, economic and environmental impacts. The number of assessments conducted is based on the number of applications that are brought forward by industry.

CFIA Environmental Assessments (Products of Biotechnology)

Area	Number of Environmental Assessments Conducted						
	1998-1999	1999-2000					
Feeds and Seeds	2	2					
Veterinary Biologics	6	2*					
Fertilizer	0	1*					

^{*} Assessments in progress but not completed in 1999.

The Agency continued its work developing new standards and regulations for contaminants in fertilizer products, and animal feeds and supplements. CFIA worked with industry and other government agencies to develop internationally acceptable national organic standards, recognized validation processes, and certification and accreditation mechanisms. Organic agriculture relies less on pesticides and synthetic fertilizers. The National Standard for Organic Agriculture was ratified by the Standards Council of Canada and published in June, 1999.

The direction for the Agency's Environmental Management Plan (EMP) was approved in June, 1998. In a effort to integrate environmentally responsible approaches to the management of its physical operations, CFIA has committed to developing and implementing an Environmental Management System (EMS) based on ISO 14000 principles. Measures which conserve energy and water, reduce solid waste, improve fleet management, and encourage the purchase of environmentally-sensitive products make good economic and environmental sense.

Throughout 1999-2000, the Agency continued to examine a number of environmentally responsible approaches to managing its physical operations. At the local level, test sites in each of the Areas have started EMS implementation in order to pilot the initiative and share the best practices. In Quebec and Ontario, a number of work sites have completed environmental reviews aimed at minimizing or eliminating negative environmental impacts. An EMS Task Force, supported by local "Green Teams", has been established to move forward on the Agency's overall EMS commitment.

The Agency will continue to strengthen and share its scientific and analytical expertise, work with its clients and stakeholders, and develop an innovative mix of policy, management tools and environmentally sustainable practices.

2.8.3 Legislative/Regulatory Initiatives

Legislative Initiatives

The proposed Canada Food Safety and Inspection Act (formerly known as Bill C-80) was introduced into Parliament on April 22, 1999. The proposed Bill consolidates and modernizes the existing food, agriculture and aquatic commodities and agricultural input statutes

and provides Health Canada and CFIA with more effective enforcement tools.

Following the prorogation of Parliament in the fall of 1999, Agency officials met with stakeholders and other interested parties to provide further briefings on the proposed legislation and to obtain suggestions on proposed technical amendments to the Bill.

Statutory Changes

- Public Service Rearrangement and Transfer of Duties Act (Consumer Packaging and Labelling Act)
- Coming into Force of Section 31 of the Canadian Food Inspection Agency Act

Regulatory Initiatives

CFIA is one of several major regulatory agencies/departments in the Government of Canada. The Agency's mandate includes responsibility for the administration and/or enforcement of 13 Acts and their regulations. These legislative authorities provide health, social and economic benefits for all Canadians. In some cases, the nature of the Agency's broad and dynamic operating environment demands that additions and/or changes be made to the Agency's regulatory responsibilities. Over the course of the last year, the following regulatory additions and amendments were approved:

Regulations

- Fish Inspection Regulations (QMP)
- Livestock and Poultry Carcass Grading Regulations (Lamb Standards)
- Maximum Amounts for Destroyed Animals Regulations, 1992 (Phase I)
- Meat Inspection Regulations, 1990
 (Use of Controlled Atmosphere Systems for the Stunning of Food Animals)
- Regulations Amending the Health of Animals Regulations (Slaughter Swine)
- Regulations Amending the Dairy Products Regulations (Standard Container Size De-regulation)
- Regulations Amending the Licensing and Arbitration Regulations (NAFTA Tri-National Dispute Resolution Corporation (DRC))

2.8.4 Administrative Monetary Penalties Regulations

The Agriculture and Agri-Food Administrative Monetary Penalties Act (AAAMPA), which came into force July 30, 1997, establishes a system of administrative monetary penalties for the enforcement of statutes administered and enforced by CFIA. AAAMPA authorizes the Agency to issue administrative monetary penalties for noncompliance as an alternative to prosecution.

In 1999-2000, regulations were published in the *Canada Gazette* Part I to bring *AAAMPA* into effect for violations of the *Health of Animals Act* and the *Plant Protection Act* and their regulations. Policies, procedures, training and communications plans were developed and delivered, with implementation scheduled to take place in 2000.

The Canada Agricultural Products Act provides for the establishment of a Review Tribunal, an independent body formed to review the imposition of monetary penalties. Last year, the Chairperson for the Review Tribunal was appointed. Ongoing progress in the administration and implementation of an administrative monetary penalty system will continue to strengthen the ability of the Agency to provide a secure animal and plant health inspection system.

2.8.5 Plant Breeders' Rights

Under the authority of the Plant Breeders' Rights Act, CFIA protects the work of plant breeders by granting them the rights to control the multiplication and sale of reproductive material of new varieties. The CFIA's Plant Breeders' Rights Office (PBRO) examines applications to determine whether applicants are entitled to receive a grant of rights. To be successful the applicant must demonstrate to the PBRO that the variety under consideration is new, distinct, uniform and stable.

There was a large increase in the number of applications over the previous year. This was due to a regulatory amendment in December 1998 that brought all plant species, excluding algae, bacteria and fungi, under the Act. In calender year 1999, 549 applications for protection were received (358 in 1998), 147 grants of rights were issued (145 in 1998), and 362 rights were renewed (278 in 1998). Revenues credited to the CFIA for this service amounted to \$511,000 (\$427,000 in 1998).

2.8.6 Cost Recovery

In accordance with the Government of Canada's current Cost Recovery and Charging Policy, CFIA collects fees for some services. The Agency's authority to set user fees is prescribed in various federal statutes, including the Canadian Food Inspection Agency Act.

Our guiding principles for cost recovery are as follows:

- Create an open and transparent approach in developing a partnership with our clients.
- Do not compromise health and safety services.
- · Honour international trade agreements.
- Minimize negative impacts on the competitiveness of the agri-food sector.
- Maintain adequate resources for regulated services to withstand third-party scrutiny from a legal liability standpoint.
- Take into account cost reduction, cost avoidance and cost recovery when redesigning programs.
- Apply cost recovery only to those activities from which private benefit is attained.
- Apply cost recovery equitably for similar activities and commodities of comparable risk.
- Service fees should be simple and relevant to the service or product being provided.

In 1999-2000, CFIA collected a total of over \$53 million in user-fee revenues, an increase of \$3.5 million or seven percent over the previous fiscal year. This increase reflects a greater demand for CFIA services; individual fees were not increased. The Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food recently announced a freeze of mandatory fees pending review.

Appendix 6 provides a breakdown of service fees by program for 1999-2000 and for 1998-1999

2.9 Management Responsibility for Performance Reporting

he Canadian Food Inspection Agency Act (CFIA Act) sets out a requirement for tabling an Annual Report in Parliament. In accordance with the CFIA Act, this report must include information about the Agency's performance with respect to the objectives established in the corporate business plan and a summary statement of the assessment of the Office of the Auditor General (OAG) of the fairness and reliability of the performance information. The role of the OAG is to assess only the fairness and reliability of the information, not to assess or comment on the Agency's actual performance.

The performance information contained in this report has been prepared and presented in accordance with Treasury Board policies on reporting to Parliament. Since its inception in 1997, the Agency has continued to make progress in measuring and reporting performance information. In the past year the Agency redesigned its business line structure and performance reporting framework. The new framework, the Chart of Key Results Commitments (found in Section 2), provides the platform for performance reporting for the Agency. A new Planning, Reporting and Accountability Structure (PRAS), updated to reflect the business line structure and reporting framework, has been approved by the Treasury Board. The new PRAS establishes a stable foundation for further development of performance reporting by the Agency.

CFIA is responsible for the accuracy and completeness of the performance information in the report. The information is also reported in the Agency's Performance Report and forms part of the Government of Canada's budgetary approval process and is tabled in Parliament. The information is derived from Agency information systems that collect a wide range of information on Agency activities, outputs and outcomes. The completeness and accuracy of this information has been verified by CFIA management.

Agency management has serious concerns with the balance and supporting evidence of several of the statements in the assessment of performance information by the OAG. We agree with some of the concerns raised by the assessment and are actively pursuing improvements designed specifically to address these issues. Our response to the assessment, organized by the criteria defined by the OAG, is summarized as follows:

An in-depth review by the OAG confirmed the accuracy of the performance information presented in the Annual Report.

Relevant, outcome information is reported in ten of the eleven areas on which we report. The reported information adheres to the Chart of Key Results Commitments, approved by the Agency and the Treasury Board.

To provide a clear performance story, benchmarks are provided whenever possible, generally through reporting multi-year results. We agree with the OAG that work is required to provide performance expectations.

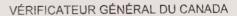
The report notes the contribution of other parties in the complex fields of food safety and animal and plant health. We have confined our reporting to outcomes that are attributable to the efforts of Agency staff.

The report provides information on the full range of Agency performance, following the reporting strategy defined by the Chart of Key Results Commitments. Compliance rates have been fully reported, including instances in which rates have fallen.

The Agency continues to seek clarification from the OAG on the 'model' of performance management which they envisage for the Agency and to which they hold the Agency accountable. In the dynamic environment of a regulatory science-based organization, performance measurement presents unique and complex challenges that require practical solutions. The Agency is actively addressing these challenges.

Section 2 of this Annual Report fulfils CFIA's statutory requirement to report the Agency's performance information. The full assessment of the OAG follows the performance report.

Ronald L. Doering





AUDITOR GENERAL OF CANADA

AUDITOR GENERAL'S ASSESSMENT of Performance Information

Purpose

The Canadian Food Inspection Agency Act requires the Auditor General of Canada to assess the fairness and reliability of the performance information in the Agency's annual report against the annual and overall objectives established in its corporate business plan.

Scope

The corporate business plan and the performance information in the annual report are the responsibility of Agency management. The responsibility of the Office of the Auditor General is to provide an assessment of the fairness and reliability of the Canadian Food Inspection Agency's (CFIA) performance information. Our role is not to assess or comment on the Agency's actual performance.

We assessed the report against the criteria of relevant, meaningful, attributable, accurate and balanced performance information. The criteria and scope of the assessment are described in more detail in Annex I.

Assessment

As an agency, the CFIA has certain financial, human resource and contracting freedoms not enjoyed by government departments. In return, it is subject to additional accountability provisions, including the statutory requirement to report performance in its annual report.

Our assessment found that the Agency's reporting still does not provide the type of performance information we believe is anticipated by the *Canadian Food Inspection Agency Act*. The information does not yet provide a clear and complete picture of the Agency's performance to allow readers to judge the extent to which it is meeting its objectives.

Only some relevant accomplishments are reported. Much of the information the Agency has reported consists of its various activities and outputs. Although some outcomes are reported in almost all areas, a number of important outcomes where measurement is feasible are missing. For example, "appropriate" response to food emergencies is stated as one of the expected results of emergency management, but actual performance is reported only by way of two examples.

Meaningful performance expectations are not provided. The Canadian Food Inspection Agency Act requires that the corporate business plan state performance expectations as well as annual and overall objectives. In this third annual report, the Agency still does not provide clear and concrete performance expectations. In contrast, agencies with similar functions in some other countries have established qualitative and quantitative targets.

Without clearly stated, concrete expectations with specified time frames, readers lack the necessary basis to conclude whether the Agency's performance has been satisfactory.

Better information to understand the extent to which accomplishments are attributable to the Agency would improve the report. In its report, the Agency acknowledges the involvement of other parties in its areas of responsibility. Where outcomes are reported, however, further discussion of other factors that may have contributed would improve the report.

Data presented are reasonably accurate. With a few exceptions, the data are timely, reflecting the most recent year. The performance data we reviewed were adequately supported by references to the Agency's data sources and other evidence. Nevertheless, some explanations of the relative strengths or limitations of the data could improve the report.

Gaps in reported information lead to an incomplete and unbalanced report. There are numerous key aspects of performance that are not reported or are reported for some programs but not for others. There is little discussion or analysis to help readers interpret the significance of the information that is provided. Year-over-year comparisons are provided in some cases but not in others. Progress on a few key initiatives in the corporate business plan is not reported. Compliance rates are used throughout the report, but are meaningful only if there is also information about the Agency's effectiveness in detecting non-compliance. Without such information, compliance or rejection rates do not provide a complete measure of performance.

The Agency continues to report on a three-year cycle, with the performance of different programs reported on an annual, biennial or triennial basis. The Agency should report key aspects of its performance each year, though more detailed information could be reported cyclically in particular areas. Agency officials told us that they agree, and intend to change their reporting in the future.

Of particular concern is the lack of information on problems the Agency may have encountered or on aspects of performance that may have been less than satisfactory- information that parliamentarians have repeatedly asked organizations to provide. The omission of such information leads to an unbalanced report and detracts from its credibility.

Despite past commitments, only modest improvements have been made. We are concerned about the slowness of improvement. In its Annual Report for 1997-1998, the Agency committed to developing its performance management and reporting system within three years. In last year's annual report, it revised this commitment, saying that a minimum of four to five years would be required. Current internal plans indicate that this target has slipped further, by a year. The Agency also indicated in last year's annual report that it would develop detailed performance management frameworks for two or three programs during 1999-2000. Work began in two programs, but the Agency recognized that more fundamental changes to its overall performance management framework were required. As a result, the Agency has undertaken important work toward developing a new performance management framework that it believes will significantly improve future performance reports. For example, the Agency is now revising its system of internal performance reporting. Although the work is moving the Agency in the right direction, the CFIA agrees that much more work needs to be done.

The main improvement this year is the addition of highlights of accomplishments and a chart of key result commitments. While these changes partially address our previous concerns about the need to summarize reported information against objectives, they do not significantly improve the annual report's performance information. As well, one area that last year we noted had improved – human resource performance reporting – is weaker this year.

Conclusion

The performance report of the Canadian Food Inspection Agency for the period ended 31 March 2000 shows little improvement over last year's report. The work in the past year shows some promise but has not yet significantly improved the performance information reported, and the concerns that we expressed in previous assessments remain. In conclusion, the performance information provided in the annual report does not yet provide a clear and complete picture of the Agency's performance to allow readers to judge the extent to which the Agency is meeting its objectives.

Signed

0. .. = =0.

Theila Fraser

Sheila Fraser, FCA
Deputy Auditor General
for the Auditor General of Canada

Ottawa, Canada 28 September 2000

Criteria and Scope for the Assessment of Fairness and Reliability Office of the Auditor General

Criteria

The following criteria were developed as a means of assessing the fairness and reliability of the information about the Agency's performance with respect to the objectives in its corporate business plan. They were discussed with the Agency. The criteria address two major concerns: first, has the Agency reported on its performance with respect to its objectives, and second, is the reported information fair and reliable? Performance information with respect to objectives is fair and reliable if it enables Parliament and the public to judge how well the entity or program in question is performing against the objectives it set out to accomplish.

Relevant The performance information should report tangible and significant

accomplishments against objectives.

Meaningful The performance information should, in addition to being relevant, tell a clear

performance story, describing the benchmark against which the reported

performance is to be interpreted.

Attributable The performance information should demonstrate in a reasonable fashion the

contribution to the reported accomplishments made by the activities of the

program or entity.

Accurate The performance information should adequately reflect facts, to an

appropriate level of accuracy.

Balanced The performance information should provide a representative yet clear picture

of the full range of performance, which does not mislead the reader.

In applying these criteria, we fully appreciate the challenges and the time needed to implement robust and useful performance measures and to develop a credible analysis and articulation of the contributions made to outcomes. However, we would expect to see noteworthy improvement each year in meeting these criteria. More information on the criteria is available on our Web site at www.oag-bvg.gc.ca

The work reported in this assessment was conducted in accordance with the policies and practices of the Office of the Auditor General of Canada. These policies and practices embrace the standards for assurance engagements recommended by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants.

Scope

The Agency has reported its performance in section 2.0 of its annual report titled "Agency Performance". Our assessment covers only that section, but does not include the case studies and testimonials in the text boxes. To assess this additional information adequately would require a separate examination. We did not assess section 4.0, "Consolidated Reporting", which provides largely descriptive information on various miscellaneous activities of the Agency. We did review the entire report for consistency with the performance information.

Included in this annual report is an update of the Agency's corporate business plan. We did not assess the clarity of performance expectations or other aspects of this update, because the performance reported in the annual report is linked to the previous plan.

Financial Performance

CANADIAN FOOD INSPECTION AGENCY

MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

The management of the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (the "Agency") is responsible for the preparation of all information included in its financial statements and Annual Report. These reports are legislated requirements as per Section 23 of the Canadian Food Inspection Agency Act. The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principals as per the Section 31 of the Canadian Food Inspection Agency Act. The significant financial statement accounting policies are identified in note 2.

Management is responsible for the integrity and objectivity of the information in these financial statements. Some of the information in the financial statements is based on management's best estimates and judgment and gives due consideration to materiality. To fulfil its accounting and reporting responsibilities, management maintains a set of accounts which provides a centralized record of the Agency's financial transactions. Financial information and operating data contained in the ministry statements and elsewhere in the *Public Accounts of Canada* is consistent with these financial statements.

Management maintains a system of financial management and internal control designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial information is reliable and that assets are safeguarded, that transactions are executed in accordance with prescribed regulations, within Parliamentary authorities, and are properly recorded to maintain accountability of Government funds. Management also seeks to ensure the objectivity and integrity of data in its financial statements by the careful selection, training and development of qualified staff, by organizational arrangements that provide appropriate divisions of responsibility, and by communications programs aimed at ensuring that regulations, policies, standards and managerial authorities are understood throughout the Agency.

The Auditor General of Canada conducts an independent audit and expresses an opinion on the accompanying financial statements.

Royald L. Doering
President

J. Jones A (Comptroller

Ottawa, Canada September 8, 2000



AUDITOR GENERAL OF CANADA

VÉRIFICATEUR GÉNÉRAL DU CANADA

AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the President of the Canadian Food Inspection Agency and the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food

I have audited the statement of financial position of the Canadian Food Inspection Agency as at March 31, 2000 and as at March 31, 1999 and the statements of operations, equity of Canada and cash flows for the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Agency's management. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit.

I conducted my audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that I plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

In my opinion, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Agency as at March 31, 2000 and as at March 31, 1999 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Therea Fraser

Sheila Fraser, FCA
Deputy Auditor General
for the Auditor General of Canada

Ottawa, Canada September 8, 2000

Statement of Financial Position

As at March 31 (In thousands of dollars)

	2000		1999
Assets			
Current assets: Cash entitlements Accounts receivable Consumable supplies (note 5)	\$ 27,673 8,628 1,226	\$	28,123 5,444 1,369
	37,527		34,936
Capital assets (note 6)	150,873		154,231
	\$ 188,400	\$	189,167
Liabilities and Equity of Canada			
Current liabilities: Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Vacation pay Deferred revenue (note 7) Current portion of employee termination benefits	\$ 27,169 15,777 1,116 3,983	\$	27,534 13,459 1,016 2,179
	48,045	. 7	44,188
Employee termination benefits	23,075		21,919
Equity of Canada	117,280		123,060
	\$ 188,400	\$	189,167

Commitments and contingencies (note 13) Subsequent event (note 14)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Approved by:

Ronald L. Doering

President

J. Jones Acting Comptroller

Statement of Operations

Year ended March 31 (In thousands of dollars)

	2000	1999
		Restated (note 3
Revenue:		
Fees, permits and certificates:	¢ 20.000	¢ 27.005
Inspection fees Registrations, permits, certificates	\$ 39,888	\$ 37,305
Miscellaneous fees and services	7,343 3,499	6,543 3,438
Establishment licence fees	2,438	2,566
Grading	325	2,300
Other:		
Gains on disposal of capital assets	384	472
Administrative monetary penalties	124	90
Interest on overdue accounts	48	126
Total revenues	54,049	50,776
Total revenues	54,049	50,776
Expenses:		
Operating and administration:	30F 7F9	260 600
Salaries and employee benefits	305,758	269,609 22,127
Professional and special services Travel and relocation	20,502 18,102	14,699
Accommodation	16,131	16,110
Amortization of capital assets	11,507	12,510
Utilities, materials and supplies	10,964	14,864
Repairs	8,728	3,897
Furniture and equipment	6,782	3,441
Employee termination benefits	4,745	7,218
Communication	3,982	3.778
Miscellaneous	1,862	412
Information	1,704	1,512
Equipment rentals	1,492	1,125
	412,259	371,302
Grants and contributions:	0.075	0.004
Compensation payments (note 9)	3,875	3,391
Other	122 3,997	24 3,415
	0,001	
Total expenses	416,256	374,717
Net cost of operations	\$ (362,207)	\$ (323,941

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Statement of Equity of Canada

As at March 31 (In thousands of dollars)

	2000	1999
Equity of Canada, beginning balance	\$ 123,060	\$ 132,691
Net cost of operations	\$ (362,207)	(323,941)
Parliamentary appropriations used (note 4): Operating Capital	324,005 4,464	279,644 5,466
	328,469	 285,110
Services provided without charge by other government departments	27,958	29,200
Equity of Canada, ending balance (note 8)	\$ 117,280	\$ 123,060

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended March 31 (In thousands of dollars)

	2000	1999
Cash provided by (used in):		
Operating activities:		
Net cost of operations Non-cash items:	\$ (362,207)	\$ (323,941)
Amortization of capital assets Services provided without charge by	11,507	12,510
other government departments	27,958	29,200
Net change in non-cash working capital Increase (decrease) in employee termination benefits	816 1,156	(1,172) (1,561)
	(320,770)	(284,964)
Investing activities:		
Acquisition of capital assets Proceeds from disposal of assets	(8,533) 384	(7,881) 472
1 Todeeds Hoth disposar of assets	(8,149)	(7,409)
Financing activities:		
Parliamentary appropriations - operating	324,005	279,644
Parliamentary appropriations - capital	4,464	5,466
	328,469	285,110
Cash used in year	(450)	(7,263)
Cash entitlements, beginning of year	28,123	35,386
Cash entitlements, end of year	\$ 27,673	\$ 28,123

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended March 31, 2000 (Tabular amounts in thousands of dollars)

1. Authority and purposes:

The Canadian Food Inspection Agency (the "Agency") was established, effective April 1, 1997, under the Canadian Food Inspection Agency Act. The Act consolidates all federally mandated food and fish inspection services and federal animal and plant health activities into a single agency.

The Agency is a departmental corporation named in Schedule II to the *Financial Administration*Act and reports to Parliament through the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food.

The mandate of the Canadian Food Inspection Agency is to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of federal inspection and related services for food and animal and plant health. The objectives of the Agency are to contribute to a safe food supply and accurate product information; to contribute to the continuing health of animals and plants; and to facilitate trade in food, animals, plants, and related products.

The Agency is responsible for the administration and enforcement of the following acts: Agriculture and Agri-Food Administrative Monetary Penalties Act, Canada Agricultural Products Act, Canadian Food Inspection Agency Act, Feeds Act, Fertilizers Act, Fish Inspection Act, Health of Animals Act, Meat Inspection Act, Plant Breeders' Rights Act, Plant Protection Act, and Seeds Act.

In addition, the Agency is responsible for enforcement of the *Consumer Packaging and Labelling Act* and the *Food and Drugs Act* as they relate to food and the administration of the provisions of the *Food and Drugs Act* as they relate to food, except those provisions that relate to public health, safety, or nutrition.

The Minister of Health remains responsible for establishing policies and standards relating to the safety and nutritional quality of food sold in Canada. The Minister of Health is also responsible for assessing the effectiveness of the Agency's activities related to food safety.

Operating and capital expenditures are funded by the Government of Canada through a budgetary lapsing authority. Compensation payments under the *Health of Animals Act* and the *Plant Protection Act* and employee benefits are authorized by separate statutory authorities. Revenues received through the conduct of its operations are deposited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund and are available for use by the Agency.

2. Significant accounting policies:

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles as required under Section 31 of the *Canadian Food Inspection Agency Act.* Significant accounting policies are as follows:

Notes to Financial Statements, page 2

Year ended March 31, 2000 (Tabular amounts in thousands of dollars)

2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(a) Parliamentary appropriations:

The Agency is mainly financed by the Government of Canada through parliamentary appropriations. Parliamentary appropriations provided and used for operating expenditures as well as those for capital expenditures are recorded directly to Equity of Canada.

(b) Revenue recognition:

Revenues for fees, permits and certificates are recognized in the accounts based on the service provided in the Agency's fiscal year.

Funds received from external parties for specified purposes are recorded upon receipt as deferred revenue. Revenue from external parties for specified purposes is recognized in the period in which the related expenses are incurred.

(c) Consumable supplies:

Consumable supplies consisting of laboratory materials, supplies and livestock are recorded at cost. The cost of the consumable supplies is charged to operations in the period in which the items are consumed.

(d) Capital assets:

Capital assets are recorded at historical cost or management's estimated historical cost less accumulated amortization. Amortization is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Asset	Useful life
Buildings Machinery and equipment Computer equipment and software Vehicles	20-30 years 5-15 years 3-5 years 7-10 years

Capital assets transferred to the Agency from Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Health Canada and the Department of Fisheries and Oceans on April 1, 1997 were recorded at their historical cost less estimated amortization at that date.

Notes to Financial Statements, page 3

Year ended March 31, 2000 (Tabular amounts in thousands of dollars)

2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(e) Employee termination benefits and vacation pay:

Employee termination benefits and vacation pay are expensed as the benefits accrue to employees under their respective terms of employment.

The employee termination benefits liability is estimated based on the respective terms of employment using the employees' salary levels at year-end. The liability for vacation pay is calculated at the salary levels in effect at the end of the year for all unused vacation pay benefits accruing to employees.

Employee termination benefits and vacation pay liabilities payable on cessation of employment represent obligations of the Agency that are normally funded through the Treasury Board.

The Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants has approved a new standard for recording and disclosing future employee benefits, which must be adopted beginning with the Agency's March 31, 2001 fiscal year end. The overall impact of the new standard is not determinable at this time, however it could be significant.

(f) Services provided without charge by other Government departments:

Estimates of amounts for employee benefits, accommodation and other services provided without charge by other Government departments are recorded as operating and administrative expenses by the Agency. A corresponding amount is credited directly to Equity of Canada.

(g) Contributions to Public Service Superannuation Plan:

The Agency's eligible employees participate in the Public Service Superannuation Plan administered by the Government of Canada. Both the employees and the Agency contribute to the cost of the Plan. Contributions by the Agency are expensed in the year incurred.

The Agency is not required under present legislation to make contributions with respect to actuarial deficiencies of the Public Service Superannuation Plan.

Notes to Financial Statements, page 4

Year ended March 31, 2000 (Tabular amounts in thousands of dollars)

2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(h) Measurement uncertainty:

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Employee termination benefits, contingencies and the valuation of capital assets are the most significant items where estimates are used. Actual amounts could differ from the current estimates. These estimates are reviewed annually and as adjustments become necessary, they are recognized in the financial statements in the period in which they become known.

3. Changes in accounting policies:

Section 31 of the Canadian Food Inspection Agency Act, which requires the preparation of financial statements in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles came into force on March 29, 2000 effective for the year ended March 31, 2000. The Agency has adopted generally accepted accounting principles in the March 31, 2000 year ended financial statements in accordance with the Act. These changes have been affected on a retroactive basis as follows:

(a) Financial statement presentation:

In prior years, the Agency's financial statements consisted of a statement of operations and notes to the statement. The Agency's March 31, 2000 financial statements contain a statement of financial position, a statement of operations, a statement of Equity of Canada, a statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements.

(b) Parliamentary appropriations:

In prior years, parliamentary appropriations were disclosed and reconciled to the net cost of operations in a note to the statement of operations. During the year, the Agency retroactively changed its accounting policy for parliamentary appropriations to that described in note 2(a). The effect of this change is to record parliamentary appropriations directly to Equity of Canada in the amount of \$328,469,000 (1999 - \$285,110,000).

Notes to Financial Statements, page 5

Year ended March 31, 2000 (Tabular amounts in thousands of dollars)

3. Changes in accounting policies (continued):

(c) Revenue recognition:

In prior years, the Agency recognized its revenue for fees, permits, certificates and other services in the fiscal year that payment was received. During the year, the Agency retroactively changed its revenue recognition policy to that described in note 2(b). The effect of this change is to increase (decrease) revenues by \$4,300,000 (1999 - \$(15,000)). This considers the effect of the change in accounting policy for specified purpose accounts as described in note 3(d).

(d) Specified purpose accounts:

In prior years, revenues and expenditures related to the specified purpose accounts were not recorded in the statement of operations. During the year, the Agency retroactively changed its policy for accounting for the specified purpose accounts. The revenues and expenses are now recorded in the statement of operations. The effect of this change is to increase revenues and expenses by \$1,116,000 (1999 - \$936,000).

(e) Salaries and employee benefits:

In prior years, the Agency recognized expenditures relating to employee accumulated vacation pay on the cash basis. During the year, the Agency retroactively changed its accounting policy with respect to employee accumulated vacation pay to that described in note 2(e). The effect of this change is to increase expenses by \$2,318,000 (1999 - \$2,897,000).

(f) Employee termination benefits:

In prior years, the Agency recognized expenditures relating to employee termination benefits on the cash basis. During the year, the Agency retroactively changed its accounting policy with respect to employee termination benefits to that described in note 2(e). The effect of this change is to increase expenses by \$2,960,000 (1999 - \$1,540,000).

(g) Consumable supplies:

In prior years, the Agency expensed consumable supplies items in the period of purchase. During the year, the Agency retroactively changed its accounting policy with respect to inventories to that described in note 2(c). The effect of this change is to increase expenses by \$143,000 (1999 - \$175,000).

Notes to Financial Statements, page 6

Year ended March 31, 2000 (Tabular amounts in thousands of dollars)

3. Changes in accounting policies (continued):

(h) Capital assets:

In prior years, purchases of capital assets were charged to operating expenditures in the year of acquisition. For fiscal 2000, the Agency retroactively changed its policy of accounting for capital assets. The costs are now capitalized and amortized over their estimated useful lives as detailed in note 2(d). During the year, capital asset acquisitions in the amount of \$8,533,000 (1999 - \$7,881,000) which would have previously been expensed have been capitalized. Amortization expense in the amount of \$11,507,000 (1999 - \$12,510,000) has been recorded in the statement of operations. The effect of these changes is to increase expenses by \$2,974,000 (1999 - \$4,629,000).

The cumulative effect of the changes in accounting policies and other restatements on the 1999 comparative amounts in the statement of operations are as follows:

	^-	aravia rahv		1999			
	As previously reported				Α	s restated	
Revenues:							
Fees, permits and certificates Other	\$	49,710 1,081	\$	378 (393)	\$	50,088 688	
		50,791		(15)		50,776	
Expenses:							
Salaries and employee benefits		266,712		2,897		269,609	
Utilities, materials and supplies		13,927		937		14,864	
Accommodation		13,114		2,996		16,110	
Furniture and equipment		10,764		(7,323)		3,441	
Employee termination benefits		5,678		1,540		7,218	
Other operating and administration		47,863		(313)		47,550	
Grants and contributions		3,415		-		3,415	
Amortization of capital assets				12,510		12,510	
		361,473		13,244		374,717	
Net cost of operations	\$	(310,682)	\$	(13,259)	\$	(323,941)	

Notes to Financial Statements, page 7

Year ended March 31, 2000 (Tabular amounts in thousands of dollars)

4. Parliamentary appropriations:

The Agency receives the majority of its funding through Parliamentary appropriations, which is based primarily on cash flow requirements. Items recognized in the statement of operations and the statement of Equity of Canada in one year may be funded through Parliamentary appropriations in prior and future years. Accordingly, the Agency has different net results of operations for the year on a government funding basis than on a generally accepted accounting principles basis. These differences are reconciled below.

(a) Reconciliation of net cost of operations to total Parliamentary appropriations used:

	2000		1999
Net cost of operations	\$ 362,207	;	\$ 323,941
Less: expenses not requiring use of appropriations: Amortization of capital assets Services provided without charge by other Government	(11,507)		(12,510)
departments	(27,958)		(29,200)
	322,742		282,231
Proceeds from disposal of assets	(384)		(472)
Net changes in future funding requirements	(2,422)		(4,530)
Capital asset acquisitions funded by operating appropriation	4,069		2,415
Funded by operating appropriations	324,005		279,644
Capital asset acquisitions funded by capital appropriation	4,464		5,466
Total parliamentary appropriations used	\$ 328,469		\$ 285,110

Notes to Financial Statements, page 8

Year ended March 31, 2000 (Tabular amounts in thousands of dollars)

4. Parliamentary appropriations (continued):

(b) Reconciliation of Parliamentary appropriations voted to Parliamentary appropriations used:

	2000	1999
Parliamentary appropriations - voted:		
Vote 20 - Operating expenditures Statutory contributions to employee benefit plans Statutory compensation payments	\$ 328,604 44,985 3,875	\$ 298,318 45,188 3,391
	377,464	346,897
Vote 25 - Capital expenditures	15,465 392,929	11,507
Less: (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	002,020	000, 101
Lapsed appropriation - operating Lapsed appropriation - capital	(2,517) (11,001)	(16,462) (6,041)
	379,411	335,901
Less: non-tax revenues received	(50,942)	(50,791)
Total parliamentary appropriations used	\$ 328,469	\$ 285,110

5. Consumable supplies:

Consumable supplies consist of the following:

	2000	1999
Laboratory materials and supplies Livestock	\$ 926 300	\$ 1,069 300
	\$ 1,226	\$ 1,369

Notes to Financial Statements, page 9

Year ended March 31, 2000 (Tabular amounts in thousands of dollars)

6. Capital assets:

		2000	* ***	1999
				Accumulated Net book Cost amortization value
	,	97,932	120,756	\$ 1,394 \$ \$ 1,394 217,834 90,996 126,838 25,008 13,979 11,029
Computer equipment and software Vehicles		4,704 11,134	•	11,860 3,232 8,628 16,740 10,398 6,342
	\$ 279,460 \$	128,587 \$	150,873	\$ 272,836 \$ 118,605 \$ 154,231

Net capital asset acquisitions of \$6,624,000 for the 2000 fiscal year include \$8,533,000 of additions and \$1,909,000 of disposals.

7. Deferred revenue:

The Agency conducts joint projects with external organizations related to food inspection and animal and plant health. Funds received from external organizations are administered through specified purpose accounts.

	2000		1999
Balance, beginning of year	1,016	: \$ \$	
Add amounts received from external organizations	1,216		1,219
Less revenues recognized in the year	(1,116)		(936)
Balance, end of year	1,116	\$	1,016

Notes to Financial Statements, page 10

Year ended March 31, 2000 (Tabular amounts in thousands of dollars)

8. Equity of Canada:

Included in the Equity of Canada as at March 31 is (33,593,000) (1999 – (31,171,000)) which represents transactions, incurred by the Agency to provide services, that have not yet been funded. Significant components of this amount are employee termination benefits and vacation pay liabilities. These will need to be funded by Treasury Board in future years as they are paid.

9. Compensation payments:

The Health of Animals Act and the Plant Protection Act allow for the Minister, via the Agency, to compensate owners of animals and plants destroyed pursuant to the Acts. During the year, compensation payment expenses incurred pursuant to the Health of Animals Act totaled \$3,875,000 (1999 - \$3,391,000).

10. Year 2000 repayable appropriation:

In order to finance the Agency's requirements with respect to the Year 2000 Government Wide Mission Critical Systems, the Agency negotiated an appropriation with the Treasury Board in the amount of \$15,400,000. The appropriation was to be used to finance the Agency's requirements to upgrade and/or replace existing systems, equipment, computer applications and infrastructure components that were not Year 2000 compliant.

For fiscal 2000, the Agency received the authority to spend \$3,530,000 (1999 - \$11,250,000) with respect to the Year 2000 Government Wide Mission Critical Systems which is reflected in the total amount disclosed for the 1999 Vote 20 - Operating expenditures in note 5. As at March 31, 2000, the Agency had drawn \$4,519,000 (1999 - \$7,400,000) against this authority.

The appropriation is repayable in three equal annual instalments beginning in the fiscal year 2000-2001 through a mandatory decrease in the Agency's parliamentary appropriations in three payment years.

11. Advisory board:

Pursuant to Section 10 of the Canadian Food Inspection Act, 1997, the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food has appointed an advisory board to advise the Minister on any matter within the responsibility of the Agency. Direct expenses relating to the board's activities amounted to \$32,798 (1999 - \$45,992) and are included in the statement of operations.

Notes to Financial Statements, page 11

Year ended March 31, 2000 (Tabular amounts in thousands of dollars)

12. Related party transactions:

The Agency is related in terms of common ownership to all Government of Canada departments, agencies, and Crown corporations. The Agency enters into transactions with these entities in the normal course of business and on normal trade terms applicable to all individuals and enterprises. In addition, the Agency has several agreements with Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada related to the operation of their finance and administrative systems and some administrative activities with Health Canada related to the operations and maintenance of the Winnipeg Laboratory.

Also, during the year, the Agency received utilities, rental of space, assets and services which were obtained without charge from other government departments and agencies.

The above transactions have been recorded in the Agency's statement of operations as follows:

		2000		1999
Public Works and Government Services Canada Treasury Board Agriculture and Agri-food Canada Health Canada Human Resources Canada Department of Justice Other	\$	962		23,320 13,713 - 3,176 1,600 725 1,520
	 \$	56,961	\$ 3	44,054

13. Commitments and contingencies:

- (a) The Agency has commitments on capital projects of approximately \$4,366,100 for the 2001 fiscal year.
- (b) The Agency is a defendant in certain cases of pending and threatened litigation which arose in the normal course of operations. The total face value of claims is estimated at \$175,500,000 (1999 \$175,600,000). Management has recognized as an accrual their best estimate of the liability and they do not believe this will be significantly higher in the future.
- (c) The Agency has developed a plan to complete environmental site assessments for various sites over the next year. The nature and extent of contamination, if any, is not determinable at this time. However, management believes the amounts will not be significant. Accordingly, no amounts have been recorded in the financial statements.
- (d) The Agency does not carry insurance on its property. This is in accordance with the Government of Canada policy of self insurance.

CANADIAN FOOD INSPECTION AGENCY

Notes to Financial Statements, page 12

Year ended March 31, 2000 (Tabular amounts in thousands of dollars)

14. Subsequent event - pay equity:

Treasury Board Secretariat and the Public Service Alliance of Canada reached an agreement on the implementation of the Canadian Human Rights Tribunal pay equity ruling of July 29, 1998. In July 2000, Treasury Board announced this agreement would be extended to employees of the Agency who are members of the groups included in the pay equity ruling. An estimate of the amount owed to employees, related to this decision, has not yet been determined.

As a result, no amounts have been recorded in the financial statements. Amounts owed to employees related to this decision will be funded by Treasury Board.

Appendices

4.0 APPENDICES

Appendix 1 - CFIA Objectives and Related Performance Information

T his table provides a crosswalk between the objectives in the Corporate Business Plan for 1997-2000 and the Agency's new Performance Management Framework.

FORMER CFIA OBJECTIVES	To contribute to a safe food supply and accurate product information	To contribute to the continuing health of animals and plants for protection of the resource base	To facilitate trade in food, animals, plants and their products
Performance Acco	omplishments by curre	ent Strategic Priority	
	Food Safety		
Emergency Management			
HACCP (FSEP, MPIP and QMP Programs)	./		./
Consumer Food Safety Education			•
Meat Hygiene Program	· /		,
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables	· /		v
Processed Products	v		V
Honey Program	./		y
	Animal Health		<u> </u>
		√	
Animal Health Program		√	✓,
Feed Program		V	√
	Plant Protection		
Seed Program		✓	✓
Fertilizer Program		✓	✓
Agency-Wi	de Performance Accor	mplishments	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Laboratories and Laboratory Services	/	J	,
Enforcement	V	V	√
Biotechnology	V	V	√
Inspection Agreements	,	√	
Year 2000 Initiatives	✓	√	✓
Hun	nan Resources Manage	ement	
Human Resources	/	✓	1
C	onsolidated Performa	nce	
Sustainable Development Strategies	✓	/	✓
Legislative/Regulatory Initiatives	✓	✓	✓
Administrative Monetary Penalty Regulations	✓	✓	/
Plant Breeders' Rights		✓	1
Cost Recovery		✓	

Appendix 2 - Proposed Three-Year Reporting Cycle¹

	FREQUENCY	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
PROGRAM/AREA	OF REPORTING	ANNUAL REPORT	ANNUAL REPORT	ANNUAL REPORT
PROGRAM				1
		Food Safety		
Meat Hygiene	annual	✓	√	✓
Fish	biennial		✓	
Consumer Food Products	biennial		✓	
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables	biennial	✓		✓
Processed Products	biennial	✓		✓
Dairy	biennial		✓	
Egg	biennial		✓	
Retail Food	triennial			✓
Honey	triennial	✓		
		Animal Health		
Animal Health	biennial	✓		✓
Feed	triennial	· ✓		
		Plant Protection		
Plant Protection	biennial		✓	
Seed	triennial	✓		
Fertilizer	triennial	✓		
AREA				
Human Resource Management	annual	✓	✓	✓
Level of Resources by Program	annual	✓	✓	✓
Enforcement Information	annual	✓	✓	✓
Food Recall/Emergency Management	annual	✓	✓	✓
Plant Breeders' Rights	annual	✓	✓	✓
Laboratories and Laboratory services	annual	✓	✓	✓

¹ Currently under review given recent changes to the Agency's reporting structure.

Appendix 3 - Full-Time Equivalents and Expenditures of Inspection Programs for 1998–1999 (Accrual Based)

PROGRAM	FTEs ²	% OF TOTAL FTEs	EXPENDITURE (\$'000)	% OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES
		Food Safety		1
Meat Hygiene	1,525	35.8	117,484	31.4
Fish	444	10.4	40,692	10.9
Consumer Food Products	255	6.0	22,471	6.0
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables	192	4.5	17,072	4.5
Processed Products	109	2.5	9,340	2.5
Dairy	101	2.4	8,444	2.2
Egg	88	2.1	7,682	2.0
Retail Food	79	1.8	6,121	1.6
Honey ³	See below	See below	See below	See below
Sub-total Food Safety	2,793	65.5	229,306	61.1
		Animal Health		
Animal Health	797	18.7	87,156	23.3
Feed	68	1.6	5,466	1.5
Sub-total Animal Health	865	20.3	92,622	24.8
		Plant Protection		
Plant Protection	451	10.6	41,444	11.1
Seed	133	3.1	9,842	2.6
Fertilizer	20	0.5	1,503	0.4
Sub-total Plant Protection	604	14.2	52,789	14.1
Total by Business Line	4,262	100	374,717	100

Full-time equivalent (FTE) means a calculation that factors out the length of time an employee works each week. For example, if the scheduled hours of work were the same as the assigned hours of work and both had values of more than 30, the employee is deemed to be full-time. Where the assigned hours of work are less than the scheduled hours of work, the employee is working part-time. The full-time equivalent (or the portion of a full-time schedule worked by the part-time employee) is the ratio of the assigned hours of work to the scheduled hours of work.

Costs and FTEs associated with this program have been included in the Processed Products Program.

Appendix 4 - Full-Time Equivalents and Expenditures of Inspection Programs for 1999-2000 (Accrual Based)

PROGRAM	FTEs 4	% OF TOTAL FTEs	EXPENDITURES (\$'000)	% OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES
		Food Safety		
Meat Hygiene	1,736	39.3	162,916	39.1
Fish	467	10.6	43,906	10.5
Consumer Food Products	250	5.7	23,554	5.7
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables	204	4.6	18,971	4.6
Processed Products	93	2.1	8,658	2.1
Dairy	91	2.1	8,538	2.1
Egg	72	1.6	6,784	1.6
Retail Food	59	1.3	5,376	1.3
Honey ⁵	See below	See below	See below	See below
Sub-total Food Safety	2,972	67.3	278,703	67
		Animal Health		
Animal Health	738	16.7	71,209	17.1
Feed	62	1.4	5,882	1.4
Sub-total Animal Health	800	18.1	77,091	18.5
		Plant Protection		
Plant Protection	478	10.8	44,683	10.7
Seed	151	3.4	14,184	3.4
Fertilizer	19	0.4	1,595	0.4
Sub-total Plant Protection	648	14.6	60,462	14.5
TOTAL BY BUSINESS LINE	4,420	100	416,256	100

Full-time equivalent (FTE) means a calculation that factors out the length of time an employee works each week. For example, if the scheduled hours of work were the same as the assigned hours of work and both had values of more than 30, the employee is deemed to be full-time. Where the assigned hours of work are less than the scheduled hours of work, the employee is working part-time. The full-time equivalent (or the portion of a full-time schedule worked by the part-time employee) is the ratio of the assigned hours of work to the scheduled hours of work.

⁵ Costs and FTEs associated with this program have been included in the Processed Products Program.

Appendix 5 - Laboratory Testing for 1998-1999 and 1999-2000

	1	998-1999			1999-2000	
PROGRAM	# TESTS ('000)	% OF TOTAL TESTS	% OF TOTAL TIME	# TESTS ('000)	% OF TOTAL TESTS	% OF TOTAL TIME
			Food Safety			
Meat Hygiene	11.7	1.7	6.2	24.96	4.6	11.6
Fish	13.6	2.0	17.5	14.2	2.6	16.6
Consumer Food Products	6.7	1.0	13.0	10.47	1.9	19.0
Fresh Fruit and Vegetable	2.6	0.4	3.2	3.6	0.7	2.0
Processed Products	6.2	0.9	1.7	4.5	0.8	1.1
Dairy	9.7	1.4	3.5	8.0	1.5	3.3
Egg	6.9	1.0	2.5	5.3	1.0	2.0
Retail Foods	0.2	0.03	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.5
Honey	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.3
Sub Total Food Safety:	58.5	8.5	48.4	72.3	13.4	56.4
		Anin	nal Health			
Animal Health	567.7	83.2	31.8	410.5	76.0 8	26.3
Feed	5.4	0.8	3.2	4.4	0.8	2.3
Sub Total Animal Health:	573.1	84	35	414.9	76.8	28.6
		Plant	Protection			
Plant Protection	33.7	5.0	12.0	35.9	6.7	10.6
Seed	15.9	2.3	4.2	15.6	2.9	4.0
Fertilizer	1.3	0.2	0.4	1.2	0.2	0.4
Sub Total Plant Protection:	50.9	7.5	16.6	52.7	9.8	15.0
TOTAL BY BUSINESS LINE:	682.5	100	100	539.9	100	100

The number of sample increased due to changes in the reporting and additional samples for a survey. In addition to this private laboratories performed 25,000 tests under contract for the meat hygiene program

⁷ Program and reporting changes. Increased consumer protection investigations

^{*} Decreased brucellosis testing

Appendix 6 - CFIA User-Fee Revenues 1998-1999 and 1999-2000

PROGRAM	ACTUAL 1998-1999 (\$'000)	% OF TOTAL	ACTUAL 1999-2000 (\$'000)	% OF TOTAL
	Food Safety			
Meat Hygiene	21,061	42.0	21,483	40.1
Fish	5,468	10.9	7,445	13.9
Consumer Food Products	14		-	-
Fresh Fruits and Vegetable	5,396	10.8	5,293	9.9
Processed Products	925	1.9	1,089	2.0
Dairy	987	2.0	901	1.7
Egg	1,026	2.0	1,529	2.9
Retail Food	-	-		
Honey	56	0.1	-	
Total Food Safety	34,933	69.7	37,740	70.5
	Animal Health			
Animal Health	6,155	12.3	7,402	13.8
Feed	300	0.6	168	0.3
Total Animal Health	6,455	12.9	7,570	14.1
	Plant Protection			
Plant Protection	4,719	9.5	4,936	9.2
Seed	3,563	7.1	3,234	6.0
Fertilizer	113	0.2	112	0.2
Total Plant Protection	8,395	16.8	8,282	15.4
Miscellaneous	305	0.6	1	_
TOTAL USER FEE REVENUES	50,088	100	53,593	100

Appendix 7 - A Note on Compliance

In many cases, in presenting the Agency's performance information, we have provided rates of compliance for products and establishments. The following information serves as a general guide for understanding the compliance rates for the applicable programs contained in the report.

Food Safety

The Agency is responsible for enforcing federal legislation related to food safety and is guided by policies and standards set by Health Canada. Compliance rates are one outcome measure that we track to assess food safety.

COMPLIANCE	PROCESSED PRODUCTS	HONEY	FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	MEAT HYGIENE
Product	Samples meet minimum requirements under the Canada Agricultural Products Act and Regulations, Food and Drug Act and Regulations and Consumer Packaging and Labelling Act and Regulations for product contamination, pesticide residues, heavy metals, microbial risks, labelling, container integrity, grade, product identity, and harmful extraneous material*.	Samples meet minimum requirements under the Canada Agricultural Products Act and Regulations, Food and Drug Act and Regulations and Consumer Packaging and Labelling Act and Regulations for product contamination, microbial risks, pesticide residues, heavy metals, labelling, container integrity and harmful extraneous material*.	Samples do not exceed maximum tolerance levels for chemical residues established under the <i>Food and Drug Act</i> and Regulations*. Microbial compliance determined by Human Health Risk Evaluations carried out by Health Canada*. Non-health and safety meet the requirements established under the <i>Canada Agricultural Product Act</i> (Fresh Fruit and Vegetables Regulations)**.	Product meets regulatory requirements for formulation, labelling, microbial contamination, process, heavy metals, chemical residues*.
Establishments	All applicable requirements met within established tolerance levels. The conditions at the time of inspection*** were adequate for production, packaging and storage of safe food products.	All applicable requirements met within established tolerance levels. The conditions at the time of inspection*** were adequate for production, packaging and storage.	Not applicable.	Establishments meet regulatory requirements for safe construction, equipment, manufacturing, packaging, storage and sanitation***.

^{*} Non-compliance may result in additional sampling and/or product detention, recall or enforcement action.

^{**} CFIA services carried out by request. Products not meeting requirements are detained.

^{***} Compliance results reflect the conditions of the establishments at the time of inspection. The frequency of inspection is influenced by the compliance rating and the type of commodity (in the case processed products).

Animal Health and Plant Protection

In the area of Animal Health, the Agency inspects for compliance of livestock feeds with federal standards for safety, efficacy and labelling.

In the area of Plant Protection, the Agency inspects for compliance of seed and fertilizer with federal standards for safety, product and process.

COMPLIANCE	SEED	FERTILIZER	FEED
Product	Meets standards under the Seeds Act and Regulations*.	Meets all relevant standards under the <i>Fertilizers Act</i> and Regulations*.	Meets regulatory requirements under the Feeds Act and Regulations*.
Establishment	Establishment All applicable quality system requirements met prescribed standards under the Seeds Act and Regulations. The conditions at time of audit were adequate for production, packaging, labelling, storage and sale.		Meets regulatory requirements under the Health of Animals Act and Regulations.

^{*} Based on general market place monitoring, follow-up and investigation. Non-compliance may result in additional sampling and/ or product detention.



CANADIAN FOOD INSPECTION AGENCY

Corporate Business Plan Update 2000 - 2002

Table of Contents

Protecting Canada's food, animals and plants – today and tomorrow	3
Toloching Canada (Coa) annias sample of the coal and the	
CFIA's Commitments	
1.0 Food	
2.0 Animal Health	
3.0 Plant Protection	
4.0 Crosscutting Initiatives	
Conclusion	21

The Canadian Food Inspection Agency Act requires that the Agency produce a Corporate Business Plan at least once every five years. Our first Business Plan covered three years, 1997 - 2000.

A Business Plan update for the next two years is herein submitted, and as permitted by the Act, forms a part of this Annual Report.

The Agency's budget for each year of the Business Plan update can be found in the 2000-2001 Report on Plans and Priorities (RPP). The RPP was tabled in Parliament in March, 2000. It can be found at http://www.cfia-acia.agr.ca

PROTECTING CANADA'S FOOD, ANIMALS AND PLANTS -TODAY AND TOMORROW

The Canadian Food Inspection Agency, created in 1997, delivers federal inspection services related to food safety, plant protection and animal health. We do this under the authority of 13 federal acts and 34 sets of regulations and meet our responsibilities through 14 distinct programs. We are Canada's largest science-based regulator.

Our story is about serving Canadians — enhancing their quality of life now and in the future. We are over 4,400 highly-trained employees including front-line inspectors and veterinarians, scientists, support staff, computer systems specialists, communications experts and financial officers. We work across Canada in a variety of settings including field offices, food processing facilities, laboratories and research facilities.

Many of us are involved with food, all types of food: fresh and processed; domestically produced and imported; fruits; vegetables; meats; fish; dairy products; eggs; and honey. Safety is our first priority. Other government jurisdictions, as well as producers, processors, distributers and retailers, are also concerned about safety. As federal regulators however, our role in contributing to the safety of food is clear — when federal standards for safety are not met, we use the substantial powers of the Agency, up to and including prosecution, to enforce those standards. We also use our powers as a means to enforce fair and accurate representation of food products in the marketplace. We subscribe to science-based principles that identify and correct potential food processing trouble spots before they become a problem. CFIA also takes an active role in consumer education on the safe handling and preparation of food. When food emergencies occur, we act as quickly and decisively as possible to prevent their spread and, afterwards, take action to reduce the likelihood of their recurrence.

While the Agency's food safety activities have a relatively high profile, we also do very important work to protect Canada's plant and animal resource base — its crops, forests, and livestock — from diseases and pests. We are vigilant at our borders to minimize the possibility of intrusion of such threats and we carry out inspection, audit and testing activities to detect and manage diseases and pests within our borders. The stakes are very high: failure to do this work effectively could, in some cases, impact the health of humans and could be catastrophic for Canadian producers, entire industries and the Canadian economy as a whole.

In no small part due to the quality of our inspection system, Canada has a reputation throughout the world for producing safe food and having plants and animals that are largely free of reportable diseases and pests. As a result, our products have ready access to international markets.

However, our successes do not mean that the Agency can afford to be complacent. On the contrary, we are faced with an increasing number of new challenges: an influx of products not traditionally available in Canada; exotic plant and animal pests and diseases from around the world; increased international trade; technological advances including biotechnology; more and more new processed products; expanding venues for retailing food products; and increasingly complex international regulation.

In the years ahead, in order to meet our responsibilities and the considerable challenges with which we are faced, we will continue to focus our efforts on the design and delivery of effective inspection and enforcement services; work to strengthen coordination, cooperation and understanding between jurisdictions and with all of our other partners, including consumers and industry; support state-of-the-art science and the incorporation of science advice into sound policy and decision-making; keep abreast and take advantage of the opportunities posed by advancing technology; and strengthen links and networks with national and international standard-setting bodies. We are committed to make this happen.

CFIA'S COMMITMENTS

Pood safety in Canada is a shared responsibility between CFIA and Health Canada, provincial/territorial governments, producers, processors, distributors and retailers. Consumers also play a key role in the food safety chain.

Protection of Canada's plant and animal resource base is a cooperative effort between CFIA and other federal government departments, different levels of government, industry, international regulatory bodies and foreign governments as well as producers.

While the environment is complex, the Agency's areas of responsibility are clearly defined. Based on these responsibilities, our commitments and their anticipated results are as follows:

Chart of Key Results Commitments

То	To provide Canadians with:		e demonstrated by:
1.	Safe food and fair labelling practices	1.2 1.3 1.4 1.5	timely and appropriate response to food emergencies industry adoption of science-based compliance practices, for example, HACCP compliance with federal standards for food safety on domestic and imported products enhanced consumer awareness and knowledge of food safety issues and practices effective standards and activities to deter deceptive practices Canadian food products meeting other governments' science-based food safety requirements and contributing to the development of jointly-agreed operational methods and procedures
2.	Protection of the health of animals and prevention of the transmission of animal diseases to humans	2.2 2.3	effective standards and enforcement approaches to control the entry into Canada and domestic spread of regulated animal diseases effective control of the transmission of animal diseases to humans compliance of livestock feeds with federal standards for safety, efficacy and labelling Canadian animals and their products meeting other governments' science-based animal health requirements and contributing to the development of jointly-agreed operational methods and procedures
3.	Protection of the plant resource base from regulated pests and diseases	3.2	effective standards and enforcement approaches to control the entry into Canada and domestic spread of regulated plant diseases and pests compliance of seed and fertilizer with federal standards for safety, product and process Canadian plants and their products meeting other governments' science-based plant protection requirements and contributing to the development of jointly-agreed operational methods and procedures

1.0 FOOD

Our Commitment: Safe food and fair labelling practices

FIA has the authority to carry out legislated activities related to the safety and quality of food sold, manufactured, prepared, processed and packaged for sale in Canada. These activities include policy and standards development, monitoring, inspecting, testing, and taking enforcement action.

Food Safety Programs

- · Meat Hygiene
- Fish
- Egg
- Dairy
- Honey
- · Fresh Fruit and Vegetables
- Processed Products
- Food Safety Investigation
- Fair Labelling Practices

The following is a description of how we will meet our safe food and fair labelling practices commitment.

1.1 Timely and appropriate response to food emergencies

When food emergencies occur, the Agency's highest priority is to prevent illness and save lives. Our emergency response teams are ready to be called into action 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

The Office of Food Safety and Recall (OFSR), which is CFIA's decision-making centre for managing food emergencies, will continue to examine emergency response processes and coordination with a view to continuously improve our ability to respond in a timely, appropriate and consistent manner. The OFSR will also continue to offer a single point of contact for international food emergency offices.

CFIA will provide its field officers with science support, including the new knowledge,

skills and tools, to contain and investigate outbreaks of food-borne illnesses due to *Salmonella*, *E. coli*, and other pathogens.

We will further refine our highly developed emergency communication systems to provide consumers with rapid information and answers during food emergencies. We will also improve the tracking of complaints and incidents by strengthening our Issues Management System.

The Agency will continue to work closely with Health Canada and provincial and territorial counterparts to improve coordination efforts in response to food emergencies. In particular, we will continue to work with these organizations on the finalization and implementation of the Food-borne Illness Outbreak Response Protocol. The Agency will also continue to address how to best share database information and is looking at the feasibility of linking to the databases of other public health partners, such as Health Canada, as a means to enhance public safety when food crises occur.

1.2 Industry adoption of sciencebased compliance practices, for example Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP)

One of the most effective ways CFIA can improve consumer protection is by promoting prevention. Accordingly, the Agency actively promotes industry use of Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) principles.

These science-based principles are internationally recognized as the best means to prevent food safety problems – whether they are biological, physical, chemical or other safety hazards. In HACCP-based systems, the Agency's and industry's primary goal is to identify and control key hazards in the food production process and then to prevent problems by monitoring these "critical points".

Poultry inspection moves into a new era

Ultra-modern, high-speed processing technologies, coupled with a better understanding of poultry safety risks, are changing the nature of poultry inspection in Canada. In 1996, CFIA launched the Modernized Poultry Inspection Program (MPIP), which reduces the risk of bacterial contamination by expanding the use of microbiological testing, statistical process control and flock information documents. With CFIA's help and guidance, and CFIA inspectors providing frequent audits, industry is phasing in the new HACCP-based system. CFIA trains and accredits industry trainers with CFIA verification, who in turn train and accredit industry personnel. Results have been excellent in two chicken establishments which have rigorously tested the system for at least a year. Five other pilot projects are in operation.

The three most common HACCP-based systems being adopted by Canadian industry are the Food Safety Enhancement Program (FSEP) for agri-food products; the Quality Management Program (QMP) for fish; and the Modernized Poultry Inspection Program (MPIP).

Some HACCP-based programs are mandatory in Canada. For example, QMP, which has recently been re-engineered to reflect current science and risk-based management techniques, is required in all federally registered fish processing plants. CFIA is currently working toward regulatory amendments that would result in mandatory FSEP in federally-registered meat processing plants. From CFIA's perspective, this will enhance consumer protection. From industry's perspective, recognition that they have a safety program based upon internationally recognized principles helps open markets for their products.

CFIA will continue to assist industry to individually tailor and refine their HACCP systems, provide recognition of HACCP systems and verify ongoing compliance. This will include completing the piloting of MPIP in poultry processing plants; testing MPIP in hen and turkey establishments; and working with the hog industry to apply HACCP principles to their processing. In addition, CFIA will continue to provide food safety related

scientific and technical support for the Canadian On-Farm Food Safety Program.

1.3 Compliance with federal standards for food safety on domestic and imported products

CFIA's day-to-day activities involve verifying that domestic and imported food products are compliant with our acts, regulations and standards and therefore safe for consumers. Our front-line inspectors and veterinarians inspect and audit establishments and products. They are assisted in their work by experts who examine and test food samples for chemical, microbiological and physical hazards.

We will continue to verify that domestic producers, processors, distributors, and retailers are complying with federal regulations and to take enforcement action when appropriate. We will also continue to inspect imported food products, and in some instances, by special agreement, assess equivalency of foreign systems to Canadian standards.

In May 2000 the Bureau of Food Safety and Consumer Protection was created within CFIA. The Bureau consists of two programs: the Food Safety Investigations Program (the former Food Safety Inspection Program) and the Fair Labelling Practices Program (the former Manufactured and Retail Food Programs). The mandate for these programs includes investigating consumer and industry complaints, developing programs designed to encourage compliance with legislation and developing overall consumer protection policies for the Agency.

Honey

There are over 577,000 honeybee hives in Canada. Honey inspection is increasingly complex, not only because imitation honey products have become more available in world markets, but also because better laboratory techniques are making it possible to detect chemical and antibiotic residues in honey at much lower levels. Over the course of the next two years, CFIA will amend the honey products regulations to deal with emerging hazards and industry changes as well as to address international standards and codes.

To help fulfil this mandate, the Food Safety Investigations Program is developing projects for the control of microbiological safety and nutritional quality of foods; control of allergens in foods; monitoring pesticide and veterinary drug residues and microbiological quality of food; and the provision of technical support to the Office of Food Safety and Recall. Some of the key initiatives of the Fair Labelling Practices Program include responding to enquiries regarding regulatory requirements and requests for voluntary label reviews, education seminars and activities for stakeholders, compliance audits, inspections and product sampling, and the use of appropriate enforcement actions. These programs will be managed using a risk-based approach to ensure efficient resource utilization. In addition, a Steering Committee and a number of science and technical committees will provide overall guidance and direction to the Bureau.

CFIA inspectors will continue to focus their attention on where the risks are greatest – whether that be because of the risks inherent with certain commodities or because certain products or establishments have a history of non-compliance. For example, one of our priorities is to expand CFIA's capacity to monitor and test for fish-related pathogens such as *Vibrio parahemolyticus* and monitor for marine biotoxins associated with shellfish. In addition to routine inspections, we will continue to carry out detailed investigations when violations are suspected and when we receive industry or consumer complaints.

With industry's increased adoption of HACCP principles, our inspectors' role will increasingly shift to that of safety auditor - establishing appropriate standards of protection and assessing the performance of industry's science-based, preventive food safety control processes. Training in new areas will provide field officers with the new information, skills and tools that they will require to carry out this function. Training will also be enhanced to keep staff abreast of new processing systems and technologies.

Our approaches to assessing compliance will continue to evolve. By March 2001, the Agency will pilot a common approach to assessing food establishments. CFIA is also launching a cross-commodity working group to standardize and harmonize, where feasible, a common approach to imports.

Recycled Materials in Food Containers

Just what can be used and for what? The Agency, in consultation with Health Canada, will be developing a protocol for the use of recycled materials in food containers.

CFIA will also continue to work in cooperation with our partners to reduce the need for recalls. For example, we will continue to work with industry on the labelling of allergens. CFIA will continue to plan and deliver training for our inspectors who are involved in allergy-related investigations and develop allergy-prevention programs for manufacturers, importers and distributors.

CFIA will continue to work in international fora such as *CODEX Alimentarius* to influence the development of science-based international food safety standards. We will continue to rigorously negotiate and enforce international food agreements and protocols – which are essential to protect Canadians from unsafe food imports and to sell Canadian products abroad.

Finally, the Agency will continue to develop new enforcement strategies and policies and apply them in a fair, appropriate and consistent manner. CFIA's enforcement mechanisms include the power to detain or seize goods, condemn or destroy non-compliant products, recall products, and to prosecute those attempting to illegally sell foods.

1.4 Enhanced consumer awareness and knowledge of food safety issues and practices

CFIA is committed to supporting consumer education – providing consumers with information about safe food handling practices. With this goal in mind, we became a founding participant and the co-chair of the Canadian Partnership for Consumer Food Safety Education, a broad-based coalition of stakeholders with a common goal to prevent food-borne illness.

We will continue to actively support and work with the Partnership. This year the Partnership intends to develop a series of fact sheets to fill requests on demand and for posting on its web site; issue news releases tied to key food-related milestone dates, such as Thanksgiving and Christmas: and participate in fairs, exhibits and interviews. We have also helped develop, and will continue to support, the Fight BAC!™ program to educate consumers about food safety.

Ouite apart from the Partnership, CFIA itself will continue to fully use the communication tools available us to promote food safety, including our Web site, trade shows and exhibitions and direct mailings. In particular, our Web site will be continually updated and made more interactive to encourage its use by consumers as a source of food safety information. Among other things, this will support the growing demand on our very important recall subscription service.

Mobilizing Students to Fight Bacteria in the Home

Launched in November, 1998, the Fight BAC™! campaign brings to Canadians four essential food safety messages: Cook, Clean, Separate and Chill. Last year, the Partnership took the messages into school rooms, introducing kindergarten to Grade 3 students to a germy puppet villain called BAC, and providing take-home material for parents as well — everything from refrigerator thermometers to fact sheets, stickers and bookmarks.

the Partnership web site more interactive.

The goals for the coming two years are to take the food safety message to older children by helping the Partnership to develop educational programs for grades four to six and to continue efforts to make



Consumer interest contributes to a better system

Growing consumer interest in food issues is helping CFIA build a better system for Canadians. Over the last two years, for example, CFIA, the organic industry and the Canadian General Standards Board consulted widely with a diverse group of Canadians to achieve agreement on the labelling of organic foods. Now, CFIA is using the same broad process to develop a labelling standard for foods derived from biotechnology. The goal: to provide consumers with the information they need to make informed choices. This landmark work in Canada supports our international work with the global standardsetting commission, CODEX Alimentarius.

Effective standards and 1.5 activities to deter deceptive practices

The Agency will continue to protect consumers from unfair market practices by setting and enforcing standards related to the accuracy of product information appearing on both domestic and imported food products. Specifically, our inspectors and scientists will continue to verify that claims on labels are not false, misleading or deceptive. They will also verify that the foods meet Canada's requirements for quantity, composition and packaging.

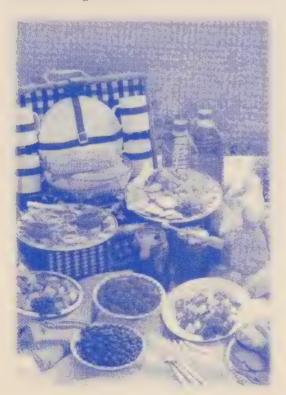
CFIA inspectors will continue to target high-risk products and establishments. We analyze food products and inspect and audit industry control systems. CFIA's verification of food composition, for example, can include laboratory analysis to check the accuracy of ingredient lists and nutrition claims, to make sure that only approved food additives are used and that there has been no adulteration. When significant nutritional changes are made to an existing food product, or when there are components in foods that may cause allergic reactions or other health concerns, the foods must be labeled as such. When we find questionable practices or dubious information, we will investigate vigorously and, when appropriate, prosecute offenders.

We will work to enhance consumer awareness of product misrepresentation issues as well as maintain our consumer complaints information system. We will develop strategies to help prevent misrepresentation, such as the development of trade education seminars and materials. At the same time, we will continue to review, and adapt as appropriate, our enforcement strategies and tools. We will also coordinate our efforts with other agencies.

CFIA will continue to participate on international standards-setting bodies to develop and present the Canadian position on labelling issues. The Agency will also continue to work with the Canada/United States/Mexico working group addressing packaging and labelling issues.

1.6 Canadian food products meeting other governments' science-based food safety requirements and contributing to the development of jointlyagreed operational methods and procedures

Given the high standards of safety and quality in Canada's food production system, Canadian food products are imported by an increasing number of countries throughout the world, each with its own



food safety system and requirements. CFIA will continue to negotiate and manage product-specific agreements and protocols with other countries with a view to ensuring that food safety standards are science-based and effectively adhered to in a manner which avoids unnecessarily disrupting trade. These agreements establish the sanitary standards for products to be traded internationally; pest or disease-free areas as well as effective testing and verification procedures; the conditions under which different national systems of inspection and certification can be treated as equivalent; and. bilateral programs of institutional and technical cooperation and assistance. CFIA prioritizes the negotiation of such technical agreements based on requests from Canadian stakeholders, as well as from foreign governments. We do this with the cooperation of Health Canada, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Agriculture and Agri-food Canada, Canadian International Development Agency, and Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada.

In addition to this network of bilateral agreements, CFIA, together with Health Canada, will continue to be active in promoting and developing science-based international food safety standards within the *CODEX Alimentarius* system of the United Nations' World Health Organisation (WHO) and Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).

2.0 ANIMAL HEALTH

Our Commitment: Protection of the health of animals and prevention of the transmission of animal diseases to humans

FIA provides regulatory services with respect to animals. These activities include inspection, development of inspection policy and certification standards for international trade assessment, evaluation and verification, research and standard setting, investigations of misleading practices, registration and certification, risk assessment and enforcement.

Animal Health Programs

- · Animal Health
- · Feed

The following is a description of how CFIA will meet our commitment related to animal health.

2.1 Effective standards and enforcement approaches to control the entry into Canada and the domestic spread of regulated animal diseases

Controlling the entry of serious animal diseases into Canada is our first line of defence in protecting Canada's animal resource base, the environment and our economy. It is also an important means to protect human health. If Canadian standards are not met, CFIA will ensure that the products do not enter Canada or, in the case of animals, they are quarantined, returned to the country of origin or destroyed. Our staff will also continue to conduct intensive surveys to verify Canada's freedom from diseases such as pseudo rabies of swine, blue tongue and bovine spongiform encephalopathy ("Mad Cow Disease") of cattle and pullorum disease of poultry. CFIA will also pay special attention to the integrity of the health certification process, as it is critical to maintaining confidence and trust.

CFIA's disease control activities will also include the gathering of international disease intelligence, ongoing development of science-based import policies, and scanning for best practices worldwide. In addition, we will continue to work in international fora, such as the Office International des Épizooties (OIE), where advice is shared and information exchanged on how to eradicate the most serious diseases for animals.

In order to control the domestic spread of animal diseases, CFIA will continue to test animals, herds and flocks, investigate suspected disease outbreaks, conduct surveys and use our enforcement powers as required, including quarantine and destruction of diseased animals. If livestock is ordered destroyed, and the situation meets specified criteria, producers will continue to be able to seek compensation for lost livestock. This compensation policy is a key element in CFIA's control strategy, as it encourages rapid reporting by producers.

CFIA will also work increasingly with producers and other animal health professionals to promote on-farm disease prevention programs, increase awareness and encourage quality management practices such as mandatory livestock identification.

Controlling the domestic spread of regulated diseases will also be enhanced through our ongoing work ensuring that veterinary vaccines and diagnostic kits are safe and efficacious.

2.2 Effective control of the transmission of animal diseases to humans

Animals can be vehicles for disease-causing agents that affect humans, therefore it is critically important that the Agency carry out timely and effective surveillance, testing and control activities.

Several high-profile international developments have underscored the importance of being ever-

vigilant of the need to control the transmission of animal diseases to humans. For example, the discovery of a possible link between bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) in cattle and a new form of Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD) in young adults is frightening and prompted an international ban on British beef. While not at the same level of danger by any means, here in Canada the spread of racoon rabies was a serious concern. The Agency contributed laboratory expertise and testing to identify the disease and stop its spread from the United States into southeastern Ontario. The Agency is committed to continuous vigilance, learning, and improvement based upon experience domestically and internationally.

Finding the Links: Winnipeg Centre Studies Human and Animal Diseases

The Canadian Science Centre for Human and Animal Health is the first facility in the world to accommodate both human and animal health facilities at the highest level of biocontainment under one roof. The Centre, recently opened in Winnipeg by CFIA and Health Canada, provides state-of-the-art research and diagnostic capability for critical, highly infectious diseases. This laboratory allows researchers to collaborate and work safely with the most serious diseases affecting animals and humans.



2.3 Compliance of livestock feeds with federal standards for safety, efficacy and labelling

Safe feeds are important to both animal and human health. CFIA will continue to verify that livestock feed manufactured in, or imported into, Canada is safe, effective and labelled according to established standards.

We will do this by registering feeds before their release into the marketplace and by monitoring and testing for the presence of harmful residues, such as heavy metals, pesticides and drugs, which may contaminate feeds as part of the manufacturing process.

CFIA is developing a rendering risk management policy and will continue, along with some provinces, to verify that mandatory manufacturing controls, labelling requirements and records are being maintained to reduce the possibility that harmful diseases from rendered animals end up contaminating feeds.

The Agency will also continue to be an active member of the Association of American Feed Control Officials (AAFCO), a forum for feed regulatory officials, industry and other stakeholders.

Medicated Feeds: The Priority is Safety

The proposed new Medicated Feed Regulations will require the licensing of every medicated feed manufacturer in Canada, and will upgrade control measures throughout the system. These mandatory controls, once enacted and funded, will help ensure that veterinary medications in feeds are safely handled and properly used. A national registry of all licensed manufacturers, coupled with more stringent record keeping, will enable CFIA to trace back the ingredients of manufactured feeds to the feedlot or the farm. The end result will be safer, more effective animal health products.

2.4 Canadian animals and their products meeting other governments' science-based animal health requirements and contributing to the development of jointly agreed operational methods and procedures

Given the very healthy status of Canada's animal stock, Canada is a choice source, for both food and breeding purposes, of animals and their products by an increasing number of countries throughout the world, each with its own animal health requirements. CFIA will continue to negotiate and manage product-specific agreements and protocols with other countries with a view to ensuring that animal health standards are science-based and effectively adhered to in a manner which avoids unnecessarily disrupting trade. These agreements establish the sanitary standards for animals and their products to be

traded internationally; disease-free areas as well as effective testing and verification procedures; the conditions under which different national systems of inspection and certification can be treated as equivalent; and, bilateral programs of institutional and technical cooperation and assistance. CFIA prioritizes the negotiation of such technical agreements based on requests from Canadian stakeholders, as well as from foreign governments. We do this with the cooperation of Health Canada, Agriculture and Agri-food Canada, Canadian International Development Agency, and Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada. CFIA maintains and continuously updates documentation on other countries' animal health systems and requirements.

In addition to this network of bilateral agreements, CFIA will continue to be active in promoting and developing science-based international animal health standards under the OIE in order to better protect the animal resource base in Canada and throughout the world.



3.0 PLANT PROTECTION

Our Commitment: Protection of the plant resource base from regulated pests and diseases

FIA provides regulatory services to prevent the introduction and spread of diseases and pests that are regulated to plants and plant products, including Christmas trees, lumber and imported nursery stock. This involves the development of inspection and certification programs, policy, research, standard setting, inspections and enforcement, registration, investigations of misleading practices, certification and negotiation of international technical agreements.

Plant Protection Programs

- Plant Protection
- · Seed
- Fertilizer

The following provides a description of how we will meet our commitment related to plant protection.

3.1 Effective standards and enforcement approaches to control the entry into Canada and domestic spread of regulated plant diseases and pests

CFIA will continue to develop, maintain and implement import program procedures and policies as a means to control the entry into Canada of regulated plant diseases and pests. This includes activities such as inspection, testing and issuance of import permits for agricultural, forestry, biological and other plant commodities. CFIA will also continue to audit the systems of other countries as a means to protect our products from outside threats as well as to monitor international pest finds. The Agency hopes to better engage the public in protecting our plant resource base from foreign pests and diseases by establishing public education and awareness programs. CFIA will also continue to be on the lookout for pests and diseases of

concern that might enter the country on material accompanying shipped products, such as pests in wooden packing materials or containers. The Agency will also continue to conduct rigorous national surveys to regularly verify Canada's freedom from regulated diseases and pests.

Discovery, rapid control and, as necessary, eradication is critical to controlling the domestic spread of regulated plant diseases and pests. The Agency will continue to conduct inspection activities, enforce domestic control standards and test and improve upon our mobilization and emergency response mechanisms. As a preventative measure, CFIA will continue to work with industry to assess and recognize their quality systems.

CFIA will also expand the Plant Health Early Warning System (PHEWS), which provides early detection of emerging pests. The Agency, along with our federal and provincial counterparts, will continue to conduct a national survey program that enables the Agency to detect new and incipient pest populations and respond quickly. The surveys will redefine the geographic limits of pest populations so that we can establish quarantine zones and pest-free areas. CFIA will also use this information to monitor plants moving from infected regions as a means to guard against the spread of regulated pests and diseases.

Our ability to effectively coordinate efforts with others is critical to our ability to effectively mitigate the spread of plant diseases and pests. We will therefore continue to pursue Memoranda of Understanding with provincial and municipal governments as well as with other federal departments and agencies such as the Canadian Grain Commission and the Canadian Forestry Service. CFIA will also implement a joint, multi-jurisdictional pest management committee.

The Agency will work to increase its risk assessment and risk management expertise through programs that will be expanded to detect new and exotic pests. We will also pursue continued relationships with the broader scientific community that specializes in plant protection, both in Canada and internationally.

CFIA will also keep close watch on new crop varieties produced in Canada. We will continue to conduct in-depth environmental safety assessments of organisms altered through biotechnology; they must be approved by our experts before they can be imported into Canada, tested in field trials, or commercialized.

The Agency will also continue to protect Canadian plant breeders by assigning "patent-style" protection to new crop varieties if it can be demonstrated that the variety under consideration is new, distinct, uniform and stable. This is in accordance with the *Plant Breeders' Rights Act.* A report with respect to the administration of the Act for the period of August 1, 1990 to August 1, 2000 will be prepared by CFIA.

Seed Potatoes

CFIA is responsible for maintaining the standards for, and managing, the Canadian Seed Potato Certification program. Under this national program, CFIA inspection staff perform field inspections during the growing season, tuber inspections at harvest and during the shipping season, and issue shipping documents. This certification program acts as the minimum standard for domestic movement of seed potatoes into Canada as well as a basis for export certification.

3.2 Compliance of seed and fertilizer with federal standards for safety, product and process

CFIA oversees the regulation and inspection of seed imports, pedigreed seed production and certification of domestic and export seed. The Agency will continue to register seed establishments, operators and graders, inspect imports, and review labels for accuracy.

Don't Bring it Back!

Things as seemingly innocent as plant cuttings or soil on boots can have a devastating effect on Canadian-grown products – they could inadvertently introduce diseases and pests into our country. The Government of Canada has strengthened CFIA's ability to enforce the law by



establishing the Administrative Monetary Penalties (AMPs) system. AMPs gives inspectors the ability to levy fines, rather than resorting to lengthy and costly court proceedings, against individuals or companies who bring restricted or prohibited items into the country. People bringing in prohibited items — individual travellers bringing in plant cuttings, for example — may be fined \$100 to \$400, and companies or individuals bringing in items for sale may be fined up to \$6,000. CFIA, with its Don't Bring it Back! campaign, will inform travellers about what they can and cannot bring into Canada, and what the repercussions might be should they choose to ignore the law.

The Agency will also continue to provide oversight of the Canadian Seed Institute - a verification body.

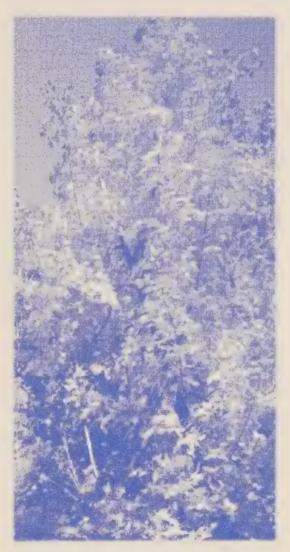
Fertilizers have a huge influence on crop productivity and can, if not managed properly, affect the health of Canada's crops and environment and, ultimately, consumers. The Agency will continue to monitor the safety of fertilizers for agricultural crops, as well as those for home and garden use. CFIA will also continue to monitor the effectiveness of fertilizers and verify that the claims on their labels are accurate. This will continue to be done through product inspection, monitoring and label verification and registration.

For both seeds and fertilizers, CFIA will continue to investigate suspected non-compliance and improve and use, where necessary, compliance and enforcement powers. CFIA will also continue to establish new standards and revise existing standards to enhance consistency of application as well as reflect the latest developments in science and technology. The Agency will also continue to actively participate in multi-lateral standard-setting for seeds and fertilizers.

In addition to this network of bilateral agreements, CFIA is active in promoting and developing science-based international plant health standards under the FAO's International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) and its regional body, the North American Plant Protection Organisation (NAPPO). Through building a stringent, science-based international system, the plant resource base will be better protected, both in Canada and throughout the world.

3.3 Canadian plants and their products meeting other governments' science-based plant protection requirements and contributing to the development of jointly-agreed operational methods and procedures

Due to Canada's success in maintaining high standards of plant health and protection, many countries, each with its own regulatory system and requirements, import Canadian plant material for agricultural and other uses. CFIA will continue to negotiate and manage product-specific agreements and protocols with these countries with a view to ensuring that plant health standards are science-based and effectively adhered to in a manner which avoids unnecessarily disrupting trade. These agreements establish the phytosanitary standards for plants and their products to be traded internationally; pest or disease-free areas as well as effective testing and verification procedures; the conditions under which different national systems of inspection and certification can be treated as equivalent; and bilateral programs of institutional and technical cooperation and assistance. CFIA prioritizes the negotiation of such technical agreements based on requests from Canadian stakeholders, as well as from foreign governments. We do this with the cooperation of Agriculture and Agri-food Canada, the Canadian Forestry Service, Canadian International Development Agency, and Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada.



4.0 CROSSCUTTING INITIATIVES

There are a number of issues and initiatives that are of high priority to CFIA that do not fall exclusively within one of our three primary areas of focus – food, animal health and plant protection – but are important to all three areas. The following is a description of our plans with regard to these crosscutting initiatives.

4.1 Modernizing legislation and regulations

Since CFIA was founded in 1997, legislative renewal has been a priority – it was necessary to harmonize the acts and regulations of the four founding departments to the extent possible. Strong acts and regulations form the backbone of the Agency's programs.

Health Canada and the Agency jointly conducted a series of consultations in 1997-1998 to assess the adequacy of the legislation under which they jointly operate. The consultations pointed to the need for a comprehensive review which, two years later, resulted in the proposed Canada Food Safety and Inspection Act. The proposed act consolidates and modernizes a number of federal statutes related to food agricultural products, aquatic commodities and agricultural inputs, such as feed, seed and fertilizer. If enacted, it will strengthen CFIA's enforcement authority and allow the Agency to more effectively deal with issues such as food tampering, emergency food orders and import control. It will be the most wide-ranging change of Canada's food and agriculture-related legislation in decades.

4.2 Improving science and technology capacity

Sound science is the basis of CFIA's program design. Without it, we could not be effective in what we do. The Agency's continued scientific credibility at home and abroad rests on its ability to provide expert services. The Agency recognizes that to maintain its credibility in domestic and world markets it must ensure that science and science-based approaches are sound and strong. CFIA has established a Science Evaluation Unit and science committees to strengthen linkages between policy and science advice in decision-making. These committees will be instrumental in fulfilling the needs highlighted

in Canada's science strategies, which include placing a high priority on training and responsiveness; developing state-of-the-art laboratories; and taking best advantage of opportunities emerging in the science and technology sectors.

Sound scientific practice also forms the basis of CFIA's program delivery. As well as providing science advice, scientists in CFIA's laboratories test and analyze samples collected by CFIA inspectors from food, plants and animals. They also perform research in support of Agency programs. CFIA is working toward accreditation to international standards (ISO) of all Agency laboratories.

Over the coming years, the Agency will align its existing science advice practices with those outlined in the federal report entitled, A Framework for Science and Technology Advice: Principles and Guidelines for the Effective Use of Science and Technology Advice in Decision Making. The Agency will also coordinate a strategic approach in response to the Council of Scientific Advisors (CSTA) report on Building Excellence in Science and Technology (BEST). Specifically, the Agency will work to implement and integrate the recommendations of the Science Advice for Government Effectiveness (SAGE) and BEST reports into our priority setting, decision making and practices for selected broad science reviews within the Agency.

Attracting bright minds to food safety regulation

The Canadian Institute for Food Inspection and Regulation, launched in January 2000, represents a big step forward for Canada. The Institute has established a committee to identify priorities in regulatory research and the CFIA has established a Regulatory Chair to guide the program. This unique Institute is the result of a three-year agreement between the University of Guelph and CFIA.

The Agency will also identify areas, new and emerging, which require more skilled staff and technological support. Coupled with this will be an expanded training strategy.

CFIA also intends to strengthen its already considerable outreach to the larger scientific community, to develop its capabilities to anticipate issues and research priorities, and deal with them collaboratively as often as possible. The Agency plans to expand national and international consultations, and will develop a formal framework to maximize

information sharing, using networking and informatics technology, for example.

The Agency will also expand research collaboration. CFIA will build on relationships that are already well begun, such as its collaboration with the Canadian Grain Commission on biotechnology activities, our agreement with the University of Guelph to establish programs under the newly created Canadian Institute for Food Inspection and Regulation, and our joint operation with Health Canada of the Canadian Science Centre for Human and Animal Health in Winnipeg. As well, the Agency intends to aggressively pursue new partnering arrangements. To set the stage, we will prepare a strategic document outlining approaches, establish a working group, short-list promising parties, and conduct a partnering development review annually, beginning April 2001.

4.3 Addressing biotechnology issues

Today, a new generation of biotechnology products is emerging throughout the world. The challenges of regulating these products and addressing public concerns confronts every nation.

In its 2000 budget, the Government of Canada strengthened its commitment to health, safety and the environment by announcing an additional investment of \$90 million over three years for federal departments and agencies regulating biotechnology. CFIA is entrusted with \$29.8 million of that, to enhance and evolve the Agency's "safety first" regulatory approach.

CFIA scientists, supported by specialized expertise within and outside the Agency, will continue to conduct in-depth environmental safety assessments of all organisms altered through biotechnology.

The Agency has established a Labs Directorate Technology Team for surveillance of new technologies and for identification of potential research projects and business opportunities for regulation of biotechnology.

As part of its Agency-wide thrust to prepare for emerging regulatory challenges, CFIA's Biotechnology Task Force Committee will enhance the Agency's ability to deal with new products and develop new regulations and enforcement methods. CFIA will clarify testing requirements, and hire new highly skilled evaluators who will be trained to carry out safety assessments.

Expert scientific panel focuses on the future

Several federal departments and agencies, working together, established an arm's-length expert scientific panel to forecast the future of food biotechnology over the next 10 years.

The expert panel, which has the backing of the Royal Society of Canada and the Canadian Biotechnology Advisory Committee, will advise CFIA, Environment Canada, Health Canada and Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada and other government departments on the science capacity the federal government will need to ensure the safety of new food products.

"Canada's goal is to bring together some of the best minds in the country to give us their advice on what needs to be done so that we can continue to ensure that Canada's food supply remains one of the safest in the world."

The Hon. Lyle Vanclief, P.C., M.P. Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food

CFIA will supply training to regulators from other countries as well as continue to help develop international standards. The Agency is also examining the implications of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, which deals with the movement of living, genetically modified organisms.

This safety focus will be accompanied by extensive outreach to Canadians. Together with other departments and agencies, CFIA will work to build public confidence in regulation of products derived from biotechnology by increasing the openness of its policy-setting process and making its regulatory decisions and safety assessment information more accessible.

4.4 Promoting environmental initiatives

Canada's ability to continue to produce safe food products over the long term rests largely on the health of Canada's plants and animals. CFIA continues to collaborate with other federal players influencing Canada's food sectors, developing strategies and environmental management plans that safeguard Canada's resources over the long term.

CFIA conducts comprehensive environmental assessments of products derived from biotechnology

and such products as fertilizers, veterinary biologics, feeds and supplements that can make their way into the food chain. CFIA will be drafting new regulations on an ongoing basis, as necessary, to address control of contaminants in fertilizers, animal feeds and supplements.

We are also conscious of the environmental impacts of our resources. We will develop a comprehensive environmental management plan for the Agency which will include waste reduction and conservation of energy in operations. A toxic management plan will be completed by December 2000, and a revised environmental agenda for the Agency will be drafted over the next year.

4.5 Creating an integrated, sciencebased international regulatory framework

Canada is an active citizen in the global community - a community which is rapidly becoming more integrated. This has broad implications for how CFIA carries out its regulatory responsibilities related to food safety, animal health and plant protection. Canadian consumers have come to expect a much more varied array of food products over the entire year. These demands are met through the importation of an increasing variety of food from an ever expanding number of countries. At the same time, Canadian producers have succeeded in selling an increased variety of agricultural, fish and processed food products to an increasingly diversified set of foreign markets. Consumers in Canada, as well as in other countries, have developed an increased awareness of food safety and animal and plant health issues, with a resulting increase in expectations vis-a-vis their government's regulatory system. This is reflected in the increased prominence of food safety issues on the international policy and regulatory agenda - such as at the discussions of G-8 Leaders at their July 2000 meeting in Japan. We must also be able to ensure that international regulatory capacity can respond to the emergence of new technologies.

CFIA will continue to respond to all these trends, both domestically and on the international front.
CFIA currently manages over 1500 product-specific bilateral agreements and protocols in the areas of food safety and animal and plant health. Apart from this network of bilateral agreements, there are a number of international and multilateral agreements related to food safety, animal health and plant protection, the environment and trade which together comprise the international regulatory framework within which CFIA operates. Our

primary objective is to ensure that this framework, as it relates to the mandate of our organization, is strong, coherent and science-based and comprises a network of individual agreements which are mutually-reinforcing. To this end, CFIA, together with Health Canada, the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade and other government departments, will continue to actively participate in international for ssuch as: the United Nations' World Health Organization (WHO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP); the Office International des Epizooties (OIE); the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC); the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD); the World Trade Organization (WTO): and, individual negotiations on the Biosafety Protocol, Asian-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) and the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA).

Joining forces: Toward a Canada-wide food inspection system

The Canadian Food Inspection System Implementation Group, comprised of representatives from over 30 federal, provincial and territorial agriculture, health, natural resources, environment and fisheries agencies, is working to develop harmonized food safety standards for use right across the country. The implementation group is drafting model regulations and code or interpretive guidelines for such commodities as meat, poultry, horticultural products and bottled water. Every sector of the industry and every lawmaking body is involved in ongoing consultations; the ensuing model regulations and code, once approved by CFISIG, will then be available and used by each jurisdiction when reviewing or drafting new legislation on food safety and inspection.

The targets for 2000–2002 include proceeding with the final consultations on the national meat and poultry regulations and code, the juice code, the common legislative base framework and good transportation practices for food. The CFISIG will also continue with the development of model regulations and code for bottled water, minimally processed vegetables and sprouts, and the HACCP Recognition Project. Finally, over the next two years, CFISIG will pursue ongoing work to forge co-operative inspection arrangements with the provinces and territories.

4.6 Engaging others

Working effectively with others is essential to our ability to effectively and efficiently deliver on our mandate. CFIA is committed to developing relationships and working closely with those who can assist us in better meeting our commitments to Canadians – domestic and foreign scientists, universities, industry, other government departments and agencies as well as consumers.

We will further refine our consultation framework and use it to help us gather the best intelligence available. We will also take advantage of new technology and enhanced communication tools to reach out to stakeholders and engage them. Effective engagement — positive engagement — is a winning strategy for the Agency and for all Canadians.

4.7 Effective communication

Effective communication is required to relay both preventative and emergency information to consumers, the media, Parliamentarians, industry, academics, international partners, unions and CFIA's own employees.

CFIA Corporate Communication Strategy - Year 2000 and Beyond

Key Elements:

- continue to be responsive to the Canadian public's need for information on key aspects of our mandate
- enhance CFIA's corporate image by developing additional corporate communications materials and tools aimed at all audiences, particularly consumers and public health organizations
- continue to work in partnership with the public and private sectors to promote safe handling practices
- enhance our internal communications for the benefit of all CFIA staff

CFIA is committed to developing and implementing communication strategies that will support emergency response by increasing the reach of food recalls and allergy alerts. We will also use effective communications as a means to contribute to prevention by developing public awareness and education products and by using a wide variety of vehicles to disseminate those products, including community papers, the web site, fairs and exhibits. CFIA also hopes to increase understanding of the science behind CFIA activities through the development and dissemination of articles done in partnership with the University of Guelph.

The Agency will also continue to take a lead role with the Canadian Partnership for Consumer Food Safety Education and use the Partnership as a means to disseminate key safety messages.

4.8 Sound human resource management

The greatest strength of the Canadian Food Inspection Agency is its people. The Agency is committed to creating a work environment in which its employees can excel. Over the next two years, we will continue to provide our workforce with policies, services and infrastructure to support our business initiatives and to contribute to individual professional growth.

Recruitment is an important priority. Almost half of CFIA's employees are 45 years of age or older and some 500 will be eligible to retire over the next three years. We will develop an innovative Agency-wide recruitment and retention strategy, coupled with comprehensive forecasting of staffing needs, to identify workforce trends and continue to design effective recruitment and retention programs.

Seventy percent of CFIA's workforce is in the professional, scientific or technical categories. This group is very important to our future. The Agency will continue to focus on developing future science capacity through initiatives such as the Memorandum of Understanding with Guelph University and the CFIA Student Internship program as well as undertaking joint activities with other science-based government and nongovernmental organizations.

CFIA's Human Resource Strategy

- Retain qualified employees and attract
- · Maintain a qualified workforce
- · Provide a supportive work environment

CFIA will invest in its people by supporting continuous learning and offering opportunities for career development. We will also focus on individual employees and their career progression by developing learning plans to strengthen the core competency base to meet technical and non-technical needs. The Agency will provide both managers and employees with the tools to develop individual learning plans and to identify and provide appropriate opportunities for learning.

CFIA's goal is to become an employer of choice, and, therefore, to be able to attract and retain highly qualified staff. We will work collaboratively with bargaining agents through collective bargaining and ongoing consultations to provide our employees with an attractive compensation and benefits package and to foster high employee productivity and morale. As an example of CFIA's endeavours to further underscore our values-based human resource management approach, a new job classification system is presently being developed. This new system encompasses all employment categories and is tailored to the business needs of CFIA.

CFIA will continue to focus on clear communication of work objectives as well as expected results and will emphasize accurate and timely performance feedback. Efforts to reward and recognize employee achievements will also continue to be a key Agency priority. To illustrate, the President's National Awards, instituted in 1999, honoured more than 80 employees for their outstanding performance.

Employment equity is also a key priority. CFIA's goal is to continue to provide a barrier-free and representative work environment where employment equity principles are part of the Agency's management practices and where linguistic diversity is recognized and supported.

In addition to the above, the Agency is also committed to investing in renewing its human resource services, programs and information systems to ensure that these are flexible, efficient

and integrated and aligned to the needs of the organization.

4.9 Sound information and financial management

CFIA is currently examining the 17 Agency national information systems and supporting infrastructure. The goals are to ensure that these systems fully meet the Agency's operational requirements, to identify areas requiring future development and to quantify the resource implications.

The Agency has placed a priority on making its service electronically available to stakeholders, including industry users. To this end, as funding becomes available, we will be actively participating in the government on-line initiative, with the goal of providing interactive government services on-line. Further, we currently make available a wide-range of information on regulations, standards and Agency activities. We plan to increase the amount and kinds of information available to the public and other stakeholders.

The Agency has also embraced the principles of modern comptrollership and is in the process of adopting the key elements of the Financial Information Strategy. Specifically, the Agency adopted an integrated financial/materiel system and will be reporting its financial results on an accrual basis, the accepted business norm. This will improve accountability for the Agency's assets and liabilities, as well as provide more accurate costing of its operations. The ultimate goal is better information to facilitate decision-making.

The move to modern comptrollership also includes the introduction of innovative practices such as national administrative service centres, an organizational and service delivery structure that was adopted in April, 1998. The gradual phasing in of this structure for the Agency's principal finance and administrative functions in centres across the country has and will allow the CFIA to reduce duplication and ultimately improve service delivery and management control.

Sound financial management also includes cost avoidance that leads to net savings for government, industry and, ultimately, consumers. For example, the grading of beef, which was traditionally done by the Agency and its predecessor, is a quality and

marketing matter, not a safety issue. Accordingly, CFIA was able to hand over previously performed grading activities to a private not-for-profit organization that can provide the service at a reduced cost. CFIA will continue to explore means to avoid, reduce and eliminate costs for the Agency, industry and Canadians – but will do so in ways that do not diminish CFIA's ability to fulfil its mandate.

CONCLUSION

This document has outlined an ambitious next two years for the Canadian Food Inspection Agency. We have made commitments related to safe food, animal health and plant protection. We have made commitments on issues that cross all three of these main areas of business, such as biotechnology, science and engaging others. We believe that combined, these commitments will contribute to the quality of life of all Canadians and, ultimately, that is our goal. We will report on our progress against this plan in our next two annual reports.

Canadian Food Inspection Agency office in your area.

Or you can visit our Web site at www.cfia-acia.agr.ca

Central Office

Corporate Communications 59 Camelot Drive Nepean, ON K1A 0Y9 12 800 442-2342 Fax: (613) 228-6653

E-mail: cfiamaster@em.agr.ca

Western

Communications Office Canadian Food Inspection Agency 620 Royal Ave. New Westminster, B.C. V3M 1J2 Telephone: (604) 666-8813 Fax: (604) 666-6130

Communications Office Canadian Food Inspection Agency 269 Main St., Rm 613 Winnipeg, MB R3C 1B2 Telephone: (204) 984-6024 Fax: (204) 983-8022

Communications Office Canadian Food Inspection Agency 220-4th Ave. S.E., Rm. 654 Calgary, AB T2G 4X3 Telephone: (403) 221-3066

Quebec

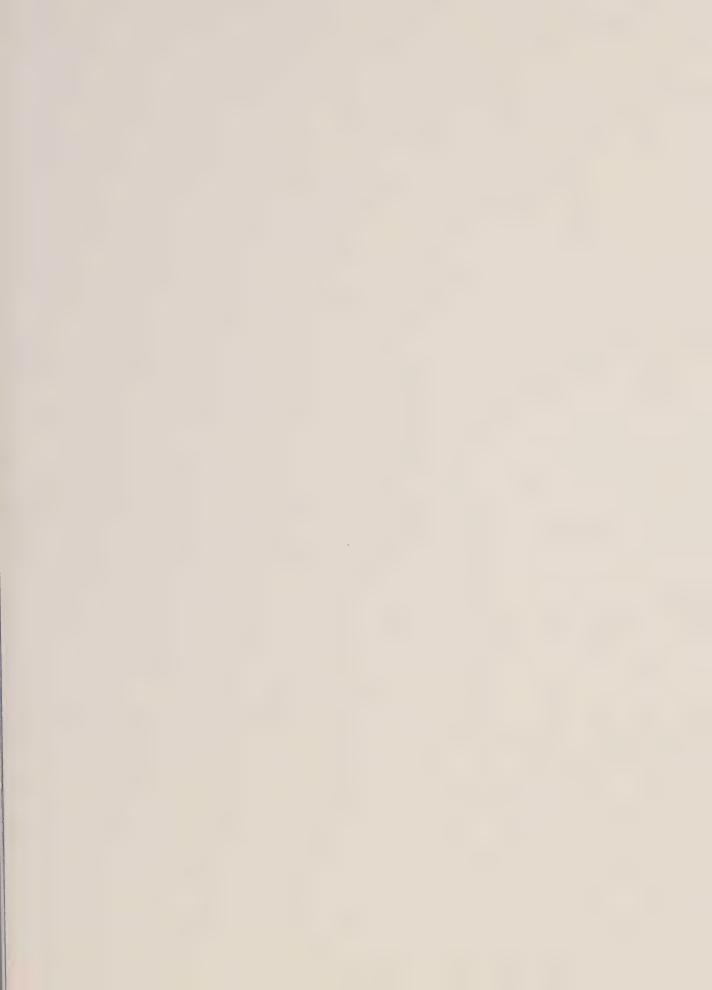
Communications Office Canadian Food Inspection Agency 2001 University St., Rm. 746 Montreal, Que. H3A 3N2 Telephone: (514) 283-8888

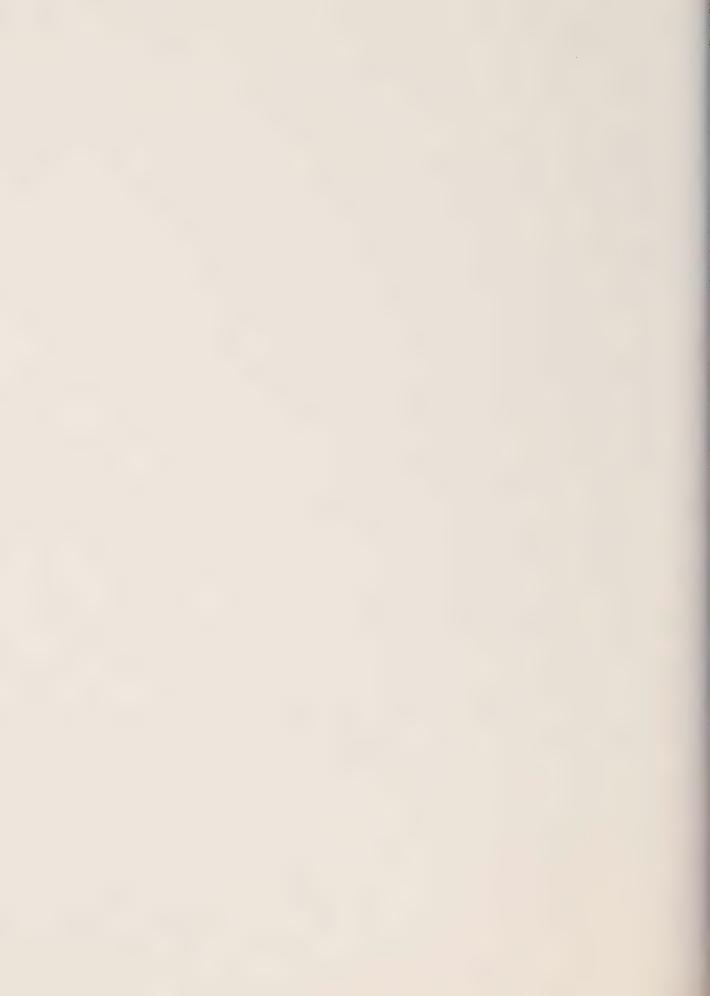
Ontario

Communications Office Canadian Food Inspection Agency 174 Stone Rd. W. Guelph, ON N1G 4S9 Telephone: (519) 837-9400 Fax: (519) 837-9783

Atlantic

Communications Office Canadian Food Inspection Agency 1081 Main St. 5th Floor P.O. Box 6088 Moncton, N.B. E1C 8R2 Telephone: (506) 851-7910





considerine d'inspection des altinems de voire region. our plus de renseignements ou pour obtenir des exemplaires supplémentaires de la présente

Quebec

Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments Bureau des communications

EHTE-E87 (FTS): MORROSONI,

Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments.

Ontario

Télécopieur : (519) 837-9783

Telephone: (519) 837-9400

Bureau des communications *<u>aupitantla</u>*

Téléphone : (506) 851-7910

singmile sab narrogentu gunatbenea sangsh

Telephone (403) 221-306m

tseuO

www.cha acia agr.ca

Communications

laisos agái2

Téléc.: (613) 228-6653 Tél.: 1-800-442-2342 Mepean (Ontario) KIA 0Y9 59, promenade Camelot

Courriel: chamaster@em.agr.ca

CONCENSION

Dans le présent document, nous avons décrit un programme ambitieux pour les deux prochaines années de l'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments. Mous avons pris des engagements animaux et à la protection des végétaux. Mous avons formulé des engagements sur des questions avons formulé des engagements sur des questions qui chevauchent ces trois principaux secteurs d'activité, comme la biotechnologie, la science et la participation de tous. Nous croyons que la la participation de tous. Nous croyons que la combinaison de ces engagements contribuera à la qualité de vie de tous les Canadiens, ce qui est notre but ultime. Nous rendrons compte des est notre but ultime. Nous rendrons compte des progrès réalisée relativement à ce plan dans nos deux prochains rapports annuels.

son aptitude à s'acquitter de son mandat. les Canadiens, mais sans pour autant diminuer supprimer les coûts pour l'Agence, l'industrie et d'explorer des moyens d'éviter, de réduire et de service à moindre coût. LACIA continuera sans but lucratif qui est en mesure d'assurer ce auparavant aux soins d'une organisation privée les activités de classement dont elle s'occupait salubrité. Par conséquent, l'ACIA a pu confier et à la commercialisation, et ne concerne pas la l'Agence et par son prédécesseur, a trait à la qualité classement du boeuf, qui a toujours été assuré par de compte, les consommateurs. Par exemple, le nettes pour le gouvernement, l'industrie et, en fin à réduire les coûts, ce qui génère des économies Une gestion financière judicieuse sert également

Stratégie de l'ACIA en matière de ressources humaines

- maintenir en fonction les employés qualifiés et en attirer de nouveaux,
- entretenir un effectif qualifié,
- créer un milieu de travail positif.

L'Agence s'est fixé comme objectif prioritaire de pouvoir offrir ses services aux intéressés, y compris aux utilisateurs industriels, par la voie électronique. C'est pourquoi, à mesure que nous disposerons des fonds nécessaires, nous participerons activement aux initiatives en ligne du gouvernementaux interactifs en ligne. En outre, nous mettons actuellement an ligne. En outre, nous mettons actuellement intéressées un vaste éventail d'informations sut la réglementation, les normes et les activités de la réglementation, les normes et les activités de l'Agence, et nous projetons d'augmenter la quantité et les types d'informations ainsi offerts.

principes de la fonction de contrôleur moderne et elle est en train d'adopter les éléments essentiels de la Stratégie d'information financière. De façon plus précise, l'Agence a opté pour un système intégré finances/matériel et elle présentera ses états financiera selon la méthode de la comptabilité d'exercice, qui constitue la norme courante.

Cette formule améliorera la reddition de comptes sur l'actif et le passif de l'Agence, en plus de sur l'actif et le passif de l'Agence, en plus de son fonctionnement. Le but ultime de l'Agence son fonctionnement. Le but ultime de l'Agence pour faciliter la prise de meilleures informations pour faciliter la prise de décisions.

Le passage à la fonction de contrôleur moderne comprend également l'introduction de pratiques novatrices telles que les centres de services administratifs nationaux, une structure de l'organisation et de la prestation de services qui a été adoptée en avril 1998. La mise en place graduelle de cette structure pour les principales fonctions financières et administratives de l'Agence dans des centres situés aux quatre coins du pays a permis et permettra encore à l'ACIA de réduire le double emploi et, au bout du compte, d'améliorer la prestation des services et le contrôle de la gestion.

pour souligner encore davantage sa formule de gestion des ressources humaines fondée sur les valeurs, nous sommes en train de créer un nouveau système de classification des emplois. Ce nouveau système, qui englobe toutes les catégories d'emploi, est adapté aux besoins opérationnels de l'ACIA. L'ACIA continuera de donner la priorité à une

communication claire des objectifs de travail et des résultats escomptés, et accordera une grande importance à la communication rapide et précise d'observations sur le rendement. L'Agence continuera également de placer au rang de hommages couronnant le rendement des employés. À titre d'exemple, les prix nationaux du président, institués en 1999, ont honoré le rendement exceptionnel de plus de 80 employés. L'équité en matière d'emploi constitue

également une priorité essentielle. LACIA veut continuer d'offrir un milieu de travail représentatif et sans obstacle où les principes d'équité en matière d'emploi font partie de ses pratiques de gestion, et où la diversité linguistique est reconnue et encouragée.

En plus de tout ce qui précède, l'Agence est déterminée à investir dans le renouvellement de ses services, de ses programmes et de ses systèmes d'information dans le domaine des ressources humaines afin qu'ils soient souples, efficaces, intégrés et adaptés aux besoins de l'organisation.

4.9 Gestion judicieuse de A.9 Vinformation et des finances

LACIA est en train d'examiner ses I7 systèmes d'information nationaux et leur infrastructure de soutien. Ce faisant, elle a pour objectif de s'assurer que ces systèmes répondent pleinement à ses besoins opérationnels, de déterminer les aspects qu'il sera nécessaire d'améliorer dans l'avenir et de quantifier les ressources qui seront nécessaires pour y arriver.

Stratégie de communications intégrées de l'ACIA pour l'an 2000 et au-delà

Eléments clés:

continuer de satisfaire à la nécessité
d'informer la population canadienne sur
les aspects essentiels de notre mandat;
 améliorer l'image de marque de l'ACIA
en créant des documents et des moyens
supplémentaires de communications

particulier les consommateurs et les

intégrées visant tous les publics, en

organismes de santé publique;

continuer de travailler en partenariat avec les secteurs public et privé pour encourager les méthodes de manipulation sans danger;

améthodes de manipulations internes au

amenorer nos communications internes au bénéfice de tout le personnel de l'ACIA.

Soixante-dix pour cent des employés de l'ACIA appartiennent aux catégories des professions libérales et des emplois scientifiques ou techniques. Ce groupe est très important pour notre avenir. L'Agence continuera d'accorder la priorité à la formation de ses futures compétences scientifiques grâce à des initiatives telles que le protocole d'entente avec l'Université de Cuelph et son programme de stages destinés aux étudiants, en plus de se livrer à des activités conjointes avec d'autres organisations scientifiques gouvernementales et non gouvernementales.

L'ACIA investira dans la formation de son L'ACIA investira dans la formation de son

personnel en encourageant l'apprentissage permanent et en offrant des possibilités de perfectionnement professionnel. Nous nous occuperons également de l'avancement professionnel de chaque employé en élaborant des plans d'apprentissage afin de renforcer le fonds de compétences essentielles dont nous avons besoin pour satisfaire à nos besoins techniques. L'Agence fournira aussi bien à ses cadres qu'à ses employés les moyens nécessaires pour élaborer des plans personnels d'apprentissage et pour élaborer des plans personnels d'apprentissage et pour découvrir et exploiter les possibilités de se livrer à un apprentissage utile.

LACIA a pour objectif de devenir un employeur de choix et, par conséquent, de pouvoir attirer et retenir un personnel hautement qualifié. En collaboration avec des agents de négociation, nous aurons recours à des négociations collectives et à des consultations suivies pour fournir à nos employés une rémunération et des avantages sociaux attrayants et pour favoriser chez eux une productivité et un moral élevés. À titre d'exemple des efforts de l'ACIA moral élevés.

4.7 Des communications efficaces

Des communications efficaces sont nécessaires pour relayer aussi bien des informations préventives que des informations d'urgence aux consommateurs, aux médias, aux parlementaires, à l'industrie, aux universitaires, à nos partenaires internationaux, aux syndicats et aux propres employés de l'ACIA. L'ACIA est déterminée à élaborer et à mettre

en oeuvre des stratégies de communications qui faciliteront les interventions en cas d'urgence en atteignant le nombre de personnes touchées par les rappels d'aliments et les alertes aux allergènes. Mous recourerons également à des communications efficaces pour contribuer à la prévention en créant des produits de sensibilisation et d'information du public et en utilisant une vaste gamme de médias communautaires, le site Web, les foires et les expositions. Par ailleurs, en produisant et en diffusant des articles en partenariat avec diffusant des articles en partenariat avec diffusant des articles en partenariat avec diffusant des activicies en partenariat avec diffusant des activités.

L'Agence continuera en outre de jouer un rôle prédominant auprès du Partenariat canadien pour la salubrité des aliments, et d'utiliser celui-ci comme moyen de diffuser des messages importants sur la salubrité.

4.8 Gestion judicieuse des ressources humaines

La plus grande force de l'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments réside dans son personnel. L'Agence s'applique à créer un milieu de travail où les employés peuvent exceller. Au cours des deux prochaines années, nous continuerons de doter nos infrastructure qui favoriseront nos initiatives opérationnelles et de contribuer à la croissance opérationnelle personnelle. Le recrutement constitue une priorité importante. Le recrutement constitue une priorité importante.

Près de la moitié des employés de l'ACIA ont au moins 45 ans, et environ 500 d'entre eux deviendront admissibles à la retraite au cours des trois prochaines années. Nous doterons l'Agence tout entière d'une stratégie novatrice de recrutement et de maintien en fonction des effectifs, combinée à une prévision complète des besoins en personnel, afin de déterminer les tendances de la main-d'oeuvre et de déterminer les tendances de la main-d'oeuvre et de concevoir des programmes efficaces de recrutement concevoir des programmes efficaces de recrutement et de maintien en fonction des efficaces de recrutement et de maintien en fonction des efficacis.

L'union fait la force : vers un système d'inspection des aliments à l'échelle du Canada

ou en rédigent de nouvelles. des lois sur la salubrité et l'inspection des aliments juridictions, qui s'en servent lorsqu'elles révisent les sont mis à la disposition de toutes les ainsi produits ont été approuvés par le GMOSCIA, suite, une fois que les règlements et le code types participent à des consultations suivies. Par la de l'industrie et les organismes législatifs horticoles et l'eau en bouteilles. Tous les secteurs produits tels que la viande, la volaille, les produits recommandations interprétatives, à l'égard de des règlements et un code types, ou des l'autre du pays. Le Groupe est en train de rédiger aliments qui pourront être utilisées d'un bout à élaborer des normes harmonisées de salubrité des l'environnement et des pêches, s'emploie à santé, des ressources naturelles, de provinciaux et territoriaux de l'agriculture, de la représentants de plus de 30 organismes fédéraux, de l'inspection des aliments (GMOSCIA), formé de Le Groupe de mise en oeuvre du système canadien

Les objectifs du Groupe pour 2000-2002 sont de procéder aux consultations finales relativement à la réglementation et au code nationaux sur la viande et la volaille, au code nationaux au la viande de l'assise législative et aux bonnes pratiques de transport des aliments. Le GMOSCIA poursuivra également l'étaboration des règlements et du code types pour l'eau en bouteilles, pour les légumes et d'attestation de l'HACCP. Enfin, au cours des deux d'attestation de l'HACCP. Enfin, au cours des deux prochaines années, le GMOSCIA s'emploiera de façon soutenue à conclure avec les provinces et les territoires des accords d'inspection en coopération.

animaux et à la protection des végétaux, à l'étiquetage des produits, à l'environnement et au commerce, dont l'ensemble forme le cadre international de réglementation au sein duquel opère l'ACIA.

Notre principal objectif est de veiller à ce que ce

de biosécurité, à la Coopération économique Asienégociations distinctes relativement au Protocole mondiale du commerce (OMC), ainsi qu'à des développement économiques (OCDE), l'Organisation (CIPV), l'Organisation de coopération et de internationale pour la protection des végétaux international des épizooties (OIE), la Convention Unies pour l'environnement (PNUE), l'Office (FAO) des Nations Unies, le Programme des Nations l'Organisation pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture que l'Organisation mondiale de la santé (OMO) et activement aux travaux de comités internationaux tels ministères, l'ACIA continuera de participer étrangères et du Commerce international et d'autres avec Santé Canada, le ministère des Affaires renforcent mutuellement. C'est pourquoi, de concert comporte un réseau d'ententes distinctes qui se organisation, soit solide, cohérent et scientifique, et cadre, en ce qu'il se rapporte au mandat de notre

4.6 Participation générale

Amériques (ZLEA).

Une collaboration efficace avec les autres parties intéressées est essentielle si nous voulons nous acquitter efficacement de notre mandat. L'ACIA s'emploie activement à nouer des relations et à collaborer étroitement avec les personnes et les collaborer étroitement avec les personnes et les engagements auprès des Canadiens: les acientifiques d'ici et de l'étranger, les universités, l'industrie, les autres ministères et organismes gouvernementaux, autres ministères et organismes gouvernementaux, ainsi que les consommateurs.

Pacifique (APEC) et à la Zone de libre-échange des

Nous raffinerons encore notre cadre de consultation et nous l'utiliserons pour nous aider à recueillir les meilleurs renseignements possibles. En outre, nous tirerons parti de la nouvelle technologie et de l'amélioration des moyens de communication pour atteindre les intéressés et les inciter à participer. Une participation efficace, c'est-à-dire positive, constitue une stratégie gagnante pour l'Agence et constitue une stratégie gagnante pour l'Agence et pour tous les Canadiens.

exhaustif de gestion de l'environnement qui intégrera aux opérations la réduction des déchets et la conservation de l'énergie. Mous disposerons d'un plan de gestion des substances toxiques d'ici décembre 2000, et nous produirons pour l'Agence un programme de protection de l'environnement révisé au cours de l'année à venir.

4.5 Création d'un cadre de réglementation international scientifique intégré

LACIA continuera à tenir compte de toutes ces technologies. pour faire face à l'émergence de nouvelles compétences réglementaires internationales suffisantes Japon. Par ailleurs, nous devons veiller à disposer de G-8 lors de leur réunion du mois de juillet 2000 au comme l'ont démontré les discussions des chets du des politiques et des règlements internationaux, accordée à la salubrité des aliments dans l'élaboration situation se manifeste par l'importance accrue réglementation de leur gouvernement. Cette nouvelle leurs aspirations à l'égard du système de et de la protection des végétaux, ce qui a augmenté de la salubrité des aliments, de la santé des animaux des autres pays sont mieux sensibilisés aux problèmes étrangers. Enfin, les consommateurs du Canada et un ensemble de plus en plus diversifié de marchés alimentaires agricoles, aquatiques ou transformés sur réussi à vendre une plus grande variété de produits de pays. Parallèlement, les producteurs canadiens ont d'aliments provenant d'un nombre toujours croissant à l'importation d'une variété de plus en plus grande au long de l'année. Cette demande est satisfaite grâce gamme bien plus variée de produits alimentaires tout ont fini par s'attendre à pouvoir se procurer une des végétaux. En effet, les consommateurs canadiens aliments, de la santé des animaux et de la protection en matière de réglementation de la salubrité des manière dont l'ACIA s'acquitte de ses responsabilités pas sans avoir de répercussions importantes sur la de plus en plus rapidement. Cette situation n'est mondiale, une communauté dont l'intégration se fait Le Canada est un citoyen actif de la communauté

tendances, tant au pays que sur le front international. Actuellement, l'ACIA gère plus de 1 500 accords et protocoles portant sur des produits déterminés dans les domaines de la salubrité des aliments, de la santé des animents et de la protection des végétaux. Indépendamment de ce réseau d'accords bilatéraux, et salubrité des animent de ce réseau d'accords bilatéraux. Existe divers accords internationaux et multilatéraux existe divers accords internationaux et multilatéraux existe divers accords internationaux et multilatéraux.

Un comité scientifique d'experts se penche sur l'avenir

Plusieurs ministères et organismes fédéraux ont collaboré à la création d'un comité scientifique d'experts indépendant chargé de prévoir l'évolution de la biotechnologie des aliments au cours des 10 prochaines années. Ce comité d'experts, sanctionné par la Société royale du Canada et le Comité consultatif canadien de la biotechnologie, conseillera l'ACIA, Environnement Canada, Santé Canada, Pariculture et Agroalimentaire Canada ainsi et d'autres ministères, sur les ressources scientifiques dont le gouvernement fédéral auta scientifiques dont le gouvernement fédéral auta pesoin pour veiller à la salubrité des nouveaux produits alimentaires.

« Le Canada a pour objectif de réunir quelquesuns des plus grands esprits du pays afin qu'ils nous disent comment faire pour que l'approvisionnement alimentaire du Canada demeure l'un des plus sûrs du monde. »

L'honorable Lyle Vanclief, C.P., député Ministre de l'Agriculture de l'Agroalimentaire

4.4 Promotion des initiatives favorables à l'environnement

L'aptitude du Canada à continuer de produire à long terme des produits alimentaires sains dépend en grande partie de l'état sanitaire des végétaux et des animaux du pays. L'ACIA continue de collaborer avec d'autres intervenants fédéraux pour influer sur les secteurs de l'alimentation du Canada et pour élaborer des stratégies et des plans de gestion de l'environnement qui protègent à long terme les ressources du Canada.

L'ACIA procède à des évaluations

de la biotechnologie et des produits tels que les engrais, les produits tels que les engrais, les produits biologiques vétérinaires ainsi que les aliments et les suppléments destinés au bétail, alimentaire. À mesure que le besoin s'en fera sentit, elle élaborera de nouveaux règlements pour protéger les engrais, de même que les aliments et les suppléments de nouveaux au bétail, contre la présence des contaminants.

Par ailleurs, nous sommes conscients des incidences de nos ressources sur l'environnement. Nous dresserons donc pour l'Agence un plan

Dans son budget de l'an 2000, le gouvernement inquiétudes de la population. réglementer ces produits et à dissiper les sont confrontées au problème consistant à

sur la « salubrité avant tout ». perfectionner sa formule de réglementation fondée somme, l'ACIA recevra 29,8 millions de dollars pour 90 millions de dollars étalés sur trois ans. Sur cette la biotechnologie des crédits supplémentaires de ministères et aux organismes fédéraux réglementant l'environnement en annonçant qu'il allouerait aux qu'il accorde à la santé, à la salubrité et à du Canada a souligné l'importance grandissante

modifiés par la biotechnologie. l'innocuité environnementale de tous les organismes de procéder à des évaluations approfondies de de l'Agence ou à l'extérieur de celle-ci, continueront l'expertise de spécialistes oeuvrant au sein même Les scientifiques de l'ACIA, s'appuyant sur

Dans le cadre des efforts déployés par l'Agence la réglementation de la biotechnologie. des projets de recherche et des activités relatives à courant des nouvelles technologies et de proposer d'une équipe technologique chargée de se tenir au L'Agence a doté sa Direction des laboratoires

de la salubrité. tormation nécessaire pour procéder aux évaluations évaluateurs hautement qualifiés qui recevront la matière d'essais et embauchera de nouveaux d'application. L'ACIA clarifiera les exigences en règlements assortis de nouvelles méthodes nouveaux produits et à élaborer de nouveaux améliorera l'aptitude de l'ACIA à s'occuper de Comité du groupe de travail sur la biotechnologie réglementation qui commencent à faire surface, le tout entière pour se préparer aux problèmes de

Cette priorité accordée à la salubrité sera transport des organismes génétiquement modifiés. Carthagène sur la biosécurité, qui porte sur le d'étudier les répercussions du Protocole de internationales. Par ailleurs, elle est en train continuer à contribuer à l'élaboration de normes de réglementation d'autres pays, en plus de LACIA donnera de la formation aux agents

à l'information sur les évaluations de la salubrité. facilitant l'accès à ses décisions réglementaires et son processus d'élaboration des politiques et en biotechnologie en augmentant la transparence de dans la réglementation des produits issus de la s'emploiera à gagner la confiance de la population d'autres ministères et organismes, l'ACIA à l'intention des Canadiens. De concert avec accompagnée d'une vaste campagne d'information

réglementation de la salubrité des aliments Pour intéresser les grands esprits à la

entre l'Université de Guelph et l'ACIA. ans siori de résultat d'une entente de trois ans assurer l'orientation du programme. Cet institut l'ACIA a créé une chaire de réglementation pour la recherche en matière de réglementation, et un comité chargé de déterminer les priorités de avant pour le Canada. L'Institut a mis sur pied en janvier 2000, a constitué un grand pas en l'inspection des aliments et la réglementation, La fondation de l'Institut canadien pour

L'Agence intensifiera par ailleurs la collaboration la technologie du réseautage et de l'informatique. des renseignements en recourant, par exemple, à structuré qui lui permettra de maximiser l'échange internationales, et elle élaborera un cadre de travail prévoit accroître ses consultations nationales et plus souvent possible en collaboration. Elle les priorités de la recherche, et d'y travailler le d'améliorer sa capacité de prévoir les thèmes et déjà considérables avec les milieux scientifiques, LACIA projette en outre d'étendre ses relations

d'avril 2001, à un examen des résultats obtenus dans prometteuses, et de procéder chaque année, à partir groupe de travail, de présélectionner les organisations décrivant notre démarche, en plus de créer un terrain, nous produirons un document stratégique nouvelles ententes de partenariat. Pour préparer le a l'intention de chercher activement à conclure de humaine et animale de Winnipeg. En outre, l'Agence la direction du Centre scientifique canadien de santé réglementation, et son partage avec Santé Canada de Institut canadien pour l'inspection des aliments et la sur pied des programmes sous l'égide du tout nouvel son entente avec l'Université de Guelph pour mettre grains relativement aux activités biotechnologiques, collaboration avec la Commission canadienne des des relations déjà bien amorcées, comme sa dans le domaine de la recherche. Elle tirera parti

par la biotechnologie Solution des problèmes suscités

apparition dans le monde entier. Toutes les nations produits biotechnologiques est en train de faire son Actuellement, une nouvelle génération de

ce domaine.

AIDA's ab esammergorq esb noitseilest L dans les secteurs scientifiques et technologiques. meilleur parti des possibilités qui voient le jour sur pied des laboratoires de fine pointe et tirer le élevée à la formation et à la réceptivité, mettre scientifiques du Canada: accorder une priorité satisfaction des besoins cernés par les stratégies Ces comités joueront un rôle important dans la scientifiques dans le processus décisionnel. les liens entre les principes directeurs et les avis et des comités scientifiques afin de renforcer mis sur pied un Service de l'évaluation scientifique scientifiques auxquelles elle recourt. Elle a donc et de la rigueur des données et des méthodes mondiaux, l'Agence doit s'assurer de la validité cette crédibilité sur les marchés nationaux et Nous ne perdons pas de vue que, pour conserver aptitude soutenue à fournir des services experts. l'Agence au pays et à l'étranger dépend de son un travail efficace. La crédibilité scientifique de

s'appuie également sur des méthodes scientifiques éprouvées. En plus de fournir des conseils scientifiques, les scientifiques qui oeuvrent dans les laboratoires de l'ACIA testent et analysent des échantillons prélevés par les inspecteurs de l'Agence sur les aliments, les végétaux et les animaux. Par ailleurs, ils se livrent à des recherches utiles pour les programmes de l'Agence. L'ACIA s'emploie à obtenir l'accréditation de tous ses s'emploie à obtenir l'accréditation de tous ses laboratoires selon les normes internationales (ISO). Au cours des années à venir, l'Agence

examens scientifiques généraux à l'interne. méthodes qu'elle emploie pour procéder à certains priorités, dans son processus décisionnel et dans les et du rapport VEST dans la tormulation de ses scientifiques pour l'efficacité gouvernementale (ASEG) recommandations du rapport sur les Avis l'Agence s'efforcera d'appliquer et d'intégrer les sciences et en technologie (VEST). En particulier, technologie (CEST) intitulé Vers l'excellence en au rapport du Conseil d'experts en sciences et en coordonnera une démarche stratégique en réponse décisionnel du gouvernement. En outre, l'Agence aux sciences et à la technologie dans le processus directrices pour une utilisation efficace des avis relatifs matière de science et de technologie: Principes et lignes rapport fédéral intitulé Cadre applicable aux avis en scientifiques sur celles qui sont décrites dans le alignera ses pratiques actuelles en matière d'avis

Par ailleurs, l'Agence déterminera les domaines, nouveaux ou naissants, où il lui faut davantage de personnel qualifié et d'assistance technologique, et procédera à un élargissement de sa stratégie de formation.

4.0 LES INITIATIVES TRANSSECTORIELLES

I existe un certain nombre de dossiers et d'initiatives auxquels l'ACIA accorde une exclusivement d'un de ses trois principaux secteurs d'activité (les aliments, la santé des animaux et la protection des végétaux), mais qui présentent de l'importance pour ces trois domaines à la fois. On trouvera ci-dessous une description de nos plans relativement à ces initiatives transsectorielles.

4.1 Modernisation des lois et réglements

Depuis la fondation de l'ACIA, en 1997, le renouvellement législatif est une priorité. Il a fallu harmoniser dans la mesure du possible les lois et règlements des quatre ministères fondateurs. Une législation et une réglementation fermes forment la clé de voûte des programmes de l'Agence. En 1997-1998, Santé Canada et l'Agence ont

domaine de l'alimentation et de l'agriculture. plus importante des dernières décennies dans le modification de la législation canadienne sera la alimentaire et le contrôle des importations. Cette des aliments, les ordonnances d'urgence en matière efficacement à des problèmes tels que l'altération l'ACIA et permettra à celle-ci de remédier plus il renforcera les pouvoirs d'application de la loi de les semences et les engrais. Si ce projet est adopté, production agricole, comme les aliments du bétail, aux pròduits aquatiques et aux facteurs de fédérales relatives aux produits agroalimentaires, fusionnait et modernisait un certain nombre de lois et l'inspection des aliments. Ce projet de loi eu pour résultat le projet de loi sur la salubrité révision exhaustive qui, deux ans plus tard, a Ces consultations ont révélé la nécessité d'une le cadre de laquelle ils opèrent conjointement. pour évaluer la pertinence de la législation dans procédé ensemble à une série de consultations

4.2 Amélioration de la capacité aupigolondat te difficie de la capacité de la cap

La conception des programmes de l'ACIA s'appuie sur des principes scientifiques éprouvés en l'absence desquels nous ne pourrions pas accomplir



Des choses en apparence aussi inoffensives qu'une bouture ou un peu de terre sur des chaussures peuvent avoir un effet dévastateur sur les produits cultivés du Canada: c'est ainsi qu'on peut involontairement introduire dans notre pays des maladies ou des

Wen rapportez pas!

parasites.

infliger des amendes atteignant 6 000 \$. articles pour les vendre peuvent se voir ou les personnes qui y rapportent des amende de 100 \$ à 400 \$, et les entreprises exemple) s'exposent à devoir verser une des articles interdits (des boutures, par Les personnes qui rapportent au Canada judiciaires aussi longues que coûteuses. d'intenter contre eux des poursuites articles réglementés ou interdits, au lieu aux entreprises qui apportent au pays des d'imposer des amendes aux personnes ou Les SAP permettent aux inspecteurs sanctions administratives pécuniaires (SAP). respecter la loi en créant le système de moyens dont dispose l'ACIA pour faire Le gouvernement du Canada a renforcé les

Dans le cadre de sa campagne N'en rapportez pas!, l'ACIA expliquera aux voyageurs ce qu'ils peuvent ou non rapporter au Canada, en plus de les informer des répercussions d'une éventuelle infraction.

son organe régional, l'Organisation nord-américaine pour la protection des plantes (NAPPO). Grâce à l'édification d'un système scientifique international rigoureux, les ressources végétales seront mieux protégées, tant au Canada que dans le reste du monde.

Conformité des végétaux et des produits d'origine végétale canadiens avec les exigences scientifiques des autres gouvernements en matière de protection des végétaux et contribution à l'élaboration de méthodes

Indépendamment de ce réseau d'accords Affaires étrangères et du Commerce international. développement international et le ministère des Canada, Forêts Canada, l'Agence canadienne de en coopération avec Agriculture et Agroalimentaire au Canada et par les gouvernements étrangers, et fonction des demandes exprimées par les intéressés à la négociation de ces accords techniques en techniques. LACIA détermine la priorité accordée coopération et d'assistance institutionnelles et et mettre sur pied des programmes bilatéraux de systèmes nationaux d'inspection et de certification de considérer comme équivalents différents et de vérification, stipuler les conditions permettant maladies et définir des méthodes efficaces d'essai délimiter les régions exemptes de parasites ou de d'échanges commerciaux entre les nations, produits d'origine végétale qui feront l'objet phytosanitaires applicables aux végétaux et aux les fonctions suivantes: préciser les normes inutiles du commerce. Ces accords remplissent observées de manière à éviter des perturbations des principes scientifiques et sont effectivement normes de protection des végétaux reposent sur des produits déterminés afin de s'assurer que les pays des accords et des protocoles portant sur continuera de négocier et de gérer avec les autres leur agriculture et pour d'autres usages. L'ACIA produits végétaux canadiens pour les besoins de propres exigences dans ce domaine, importent des chacun possède sa propre réglementation et ses protection des végétaux, de nombreux pays, dont réussi à respecter des normes élevées en matière de Etant donné le succès avec lequel le Canada a

bilatéraux, l'ACIA se montre active dans la promotion et l'élaboration de normes scientifiques internationales de santé des végétaux sous l'égide de la Convention internationale pour la protection des végétaux (CIPV) de la FAO et sous celle de

rapport sur l'application de cette loi pour la des obtentions végétales. LACIA produira un et stables, conformément à la Loi sur la protection celles-ci sont nouvelles, distinctes, homogenes variétés cultivées si l'on peut démontrer que protection de « style brevet » aux nouvelles les obtentions végétales en assignant une LAgence continuera également de protéger

période du le août 1990 au le août 2000.

semences et aux engrais procédé applicables aux de salubrité, de produit et de Respect des normes fédérales

vérification. canadien des semences, un organisme de également d'assurer la supervision de l'Institut vérifier l'exactitude des étiquettes. Elle continuera semences, d'inspecter les importations et de les classificateurs oeuvrant dans le domaine des d'enregistrer les établissements, les exploitants et semences nationales ou exportées. Elle continuera de semences sélectionnées et la certification des l'inspection des semences importées, la production LACIA supervise la réglementation et

ainsi qu'à la vérification et à l'enregistrement à l'inspection des produits, à la surveillance l'exactitude du contenu de leurs étiquettes, grâce de contrôler l'efficacité des engrais et de vérifier (pelouses, jardins, etc.). Elle continuera également cultures agricoles qu'aux usages domestiques salubrité des engrais destinés aussi bien aux canadiens. L'Agence continuera de surveiller la bout du compte, à la santé des consommateurs cultures et de l'environnement du Canada et, au adéquatement, ils peuvent nuire à la salubrité des productivité des cultures et, s'ils ne sont pas gérés Les engrais ont une énorme influence sur la

multilatérale des semences et des engrais. de participer activement à la normalisation de la technologie. L'Agence continuera également tenir compte des derniers progrès de la science et permettre une application plus unitorme et de et de réviser celles qui existent déjà alin d'en continuera également de fixer de nouvelles normes la loi et de sanction des infractions. Elle lorsqu'il y a lieu, ses pouvoirs d'application de semences que d'engrais, et d'améliorer et d'utiliser, présumés de non-conformité, tant en matière de LACIA continuera d'enquêter sur les cas

des étiquettes.

3.2

Laptitude à coordonner efficacement nos maladies et des parasites réglementés. infestées, afin de prévenir la propagation des surveiller les végétaux qui quittent les régions

les parasites. interjuridictionnel de lutte raisonnée contre LACIA mettra sur pied un comité conjoint canadienne des grains et Forêts Canada. ou organismes fédéraux, comme la Commission et municipales ainsi qu'avec d'autres ministères d'entente avec les administrations provinciales donc de nous employer à conclure des protocoles et des parasites des végétaux. Nous continuerons limiter efficacement la propagation des maladies essentielle si nous voulons être en mesure de efforts avec ceux des autres intervenants est

qu'à l'étranger. dans la protection des végétaux, tant au Canada l'ensemble des milieux scientifiques spécialisés efforcerons de nouer des relations suivies avec nouveaux et exotiques. En outre, nous nous programmes élargis afin de détecter les parasites en évaluation et en gestion des risques grâce à des LAgence s'appliquera à accroître son expertise

procéder à des évaluations approfondies de produites au Canada. Nous continuerons de surveillance étroite les nouvelles variétés cultivées Par ailleurs, l'ACIA soumettra à une

Pommes de terre de semence

des conditions réelles ou commercialisés.

pouvoir être importés au Canada, testés dans

doivent être approuvés par nos experts avant de

modifiés par la biotechnologie. En effet, ceux-ci

l'innocuité pour l'environnement des organismes

la certification des exportations. des frontières canadiennes et sert de base à pommes de terre de semence à l'intérieur de norme minimum pour le transport des Ce programme de certification tient lieu en plus de délivrer les titres de transport. pendant la récolte et la saison du transport, la saison de croissance et les tubercules PACIA inspectent les cultures sur pied durant de ce programme national, des employés de pommes de terre de semence. Dans le cadre gestion du Programme de certification des LACIA est responsable des normes et de la

biologiques et autres. LACIA continuera de

pour les produits végétaux agricoles, lorestiers,

les tests et la délivrance de permis d'importation

comprend des activités telles que l'inspection,

le cadre des programmes d'importation. Ceci

et de parasites réglementés des végétaux dans

à prévenir l'introduction au Canada de maladies

appliquer des politiques et des mécanismes visant

LACIA continuera à créer, à tenir à jour et à

emploiera également cette information pour

et les régions exemptes de parasites. LACIA

de pouvoir déterminer les zones de quarantaine

géographiques des populations de parasites afin

Grâce à ces enquêtes, nous redéfinirons les limites

naissantes de parasites et d'intervenir rapidement.

permet de détecter les populations nouvelles ou

provinciaux, l'Agence continuera à mettre en

phytosanitaire (SARRP), qui assure la détection

Par ailleurs, l'ACIA procédera à l'expansion

pour évaluer ses systèmes de qualité et en attester

PACIA continuera de collaborer avec l'industrie

en cas d'urgence. A titre de mesure préventive, nos mécanismes de mobilisation et d'intervention nationales de contrôle et de tester et d'améliorer

des inspections, de faire respecter les normes

les éradiquer. L'Agence continuera d'effectuer

de les combattre rapidement et, au besoin, de

végétaux, il est indispensable de les découvrir, des maladies et des parasites réglementés des Pour empêcher la propagation au pays exempt de maladies et de parasites réglementés.

vérifier régulièrement si le Canada est bien

nationales rigoureuses qui lui permettront de

continuera également de procéder à des enquêtes

du Système d'avertissement rapide de risque

"utilisation.

Parallèlement à ses homologues fédéraux et précoce de l'apparition de nouveaux parasites.

oeuvre un programme national d'enquêtes qui lui

T.E

รอานอเมอเฮือม contre les maladies et les parasites Notre engagement: Protéger les ressources végétales

ou les matériaux d'emballage en bois. L'Agence comme les parasites logés dans les contenants matériaux accompagnant les produits transportés, qui pourraient s'introduire au pays dans les l'affût des maladies et des parasites importants Par ailleurs, l'ACIA continuera de se tenir à à son intention des programmes de sensibilisation. maladies d'origine étrangère en mettant sur pied nos ressources végétales contre les parasites et les espère inciter davantage la population à protéger découvertes de parasites à l'étranger. L'Agence de l'extérieur, en plus de se tenir au courant des protéger nos produits contre les dangers venus vérifier les méthodes des autres pays afin de

vėgėtaux parasites règlementès des Cauada des maladies et des l'entrée et la propagation au la loi destinées à prévenir méthodes d'application de Efficacité des normes et des

végétaux. notre engagement en matière de protection des

décrivons la manière dont nous respecterons Dans les paragraphes ci-dessous, nous

> saguamas . · Protection des végétaux vėgėtaux

> Programmes de protection des

nėgociation d'ententes techniques internationales. pratiques fallacieuses, la certification et la de la loi, l'enregistrement, les enquêtes sur les normalisation, les inspections et l'application certification, l'orientation, la recherche, la sur pied de programmes d'inspection et de importés. Ces services comprennent la mise le bois d'oeuvre et les produits de pépinières réglementés, y compris dans les arbres de Noël, *propagation des maladies et des parasites

destinés à prévenir l'introduction et la 'ACIA fournit des services réglementaires

3.0 LA PROTECTION DES VÉGÉTAUX

développement international et le ministère des Agroalimentaire Canada, l'Agence canadienne de en coopération avec Santé Canada, Agriculture et au Canada et par les gouvernements étrangers, et fonction des demandes exprimées par les intéressés à la négociation de ces accords techniques en techniques. LACIA détermine la priorité accordée coopération et d'assistance institutionnelles et et mettre sur pied des programmes bilatéraux de systèmes nationaux d'inspection et de certification de considérer comme équivalents différents de vérification, stipuler les conditions permettant maladies et définir des méthodes efficaces d'essai et entre les nations, délimiter les régions exemptes de animale qui feront l'objet d'échanges commerciaux applicables aux animaux et aux produits d'origine fonctions suivantes: préciser les normes sanitaires inutiles du commerce. Ces accords remplissent les respectés de manière à prévenir les perturbations principes scientifiques et sont effectivement normes de santé des animaux reposent sur des produits déterminés afin de s'assurer que les pays des accords et des protocoles portant sur des continuera de négocier et de gérer avec les autres en matière de santé des animaux. LACIA entier, dont chacun possède ses propres exigences dans un nombre croissant de pays du monde pour les besoins de l'alimentation que de l'élevage,

Indépendamment de ce réseau d'accorda bilatéraux, l'ACIA continuera de se montrer active dans la promotion et l'élaboration de normes scientifiques internationales en matière de santé des animaux sous l'égide de l'OIE afin de mieux protéger les ressources animales du Canada et du reste du monde.

des autres pays en matière de santé des animaux.

constamment à jour sur les règles et les exigences

LACIA conserve une documentation qu'elle tient

Affaires étrangères et du Commerce international.

el nuon sentemente pour le tuoi reconstruction de la sentement de la contraction del

plus sûrs et plus efficaces. compte, des produits d'hygiène vétérinaire fabriqués. On obtiendra ainsi, au bout du proviennent les ingrédients des aliments d'engraissement ou à la ferme dont à l'ACIA de remonter jusqu'au parc plus rigoureuse des dossiers, permettront titulaires d'un permis, combiné à une tenue Un registre national de tous les fabricants introduits dans les aliments du bétail. adéquate des médicaments vétérinaires la manipulation inolfensive et l'utilisation décrétés et financés, contribueront à garantir système. Ces contrôles obligatoires, une fois les mesures de contrôle dans l'ensemble du médicamentés du Canada, en plus d'améliorer à tous les fabricants d'aliments du bétail imposera l'obligation d'obtenir un permis fabrication des aliments médicamentés Le nouveau règlement proposé sur la

Par ailleurs, l'Agence continuera d'être un membre actif de l'Association of American Feed Control Officials (AAFCO), une assemblée réunissant des représentants officiels de la réglementation des aliments du bétail, des représentants de l'industrie et d'autres intéressés.

Conformité des animaux et des produits d'origine animale canadiens avec les exigences scientifiques des autres gouvernements en matière de santé des animaux, et contribution à l'élaboration de méthodes opérationnes

Etant donné l'excellent état de santé du bétailcanadien, le Canada constitue une source de choix d'animaux et de produits d'origine animale, tant

À la recherche d'un fil conducteur : à Winnipeg, un centre d'études s'occupe des maladies des humains et des animaux

Le Centre scientifique canadien de santé humaine et animale est la première installation du monde à abriter simultanément sous un même toit, au plus haut niveau de bioconfinement, des installations de recherche sur la santé des humains et des animaux. Le Centre, récemment ouvert à Winnipeg par l'ACIA et Santé Canada, possède des ressources de fine pointe permettant l'étude et le diagnostic de maladies critiques extrêmement infectieuses. Ce laboratoire eux et d'étudier en toute sécurité de cux et d'étudier en toute sécurité de nombreuses maladies extrêmement graves nombreuses maladies extrêmement graves qui frappent aussi bien les humains que les



L'Agence obtiendra ce résultat en enregistrant les aliments avant leur mise en vente sur le marché et en déterminant, grâce à la surveillance et à des tests, la présence de résidus nocifs, comme les mêtaux lourds, les pesticides ou les médicaments, qui peuvent contaminer les aliments lorsqu'ils sont asjoutés au processus de fabrication.

L'ACIA est en train d'élaborer une politique de

gestion des risques de l'équarrissage et continuera, parallèlement à certaines provinces, à vérifier si les exigences en matière de conservation des dossiers, d'étiquetage et de contrôles de fabrication sont respectées, afin de limiter le risque que des maladies nocives provenant des animaux équarris maladies nocives provenant des animaux équarris finissent par contaminer les aliments du bétail.

La lutte contre la propagation de maladies réglementes au Canada s'améliorera également grâce à nos efforts constants pour nous assurer que les vaccins et les trousses de diagnostic vétérinaires sont efficaces et sans danger.

2.2 Prévention efficace de la transmission aux humains des mainaux des animaux

Etant donné que les animaux peuvent servir de véhicules à des agents parhogènes qui s'attaquent aux humains, il importe au plus haut point que l'Agence s'occupe avec promptitude et efficacité de la surveillance, des tests et de la prévention nécessaires.

acquise au pays ou à l'étranger. à apprendre et à s'améliorer, grâce à l'expérience s'applique sans relâche à faire preuve de vigilance, des États-Unis au sud-est de l'Ontario. L'ACIA pour identifier la maladie et enrayer sa propagation son expertise et procédé à des tests en laboratoire suscité de sérieuses inquiétudes. L'Agence a fourni représente ne soit absolument pas comparable, a ratons laveurs, bien que le danger qu'elle au Canada, la propagation de la rage chez les internationale du boeuf britannique. Ici même, noitididorq anu à usil ànnob a estluba sanus du syndrome de Creutzfeldt-Jakob (SCJ) chez les bovine (ESB) chez le bétail et une nouvelle forme possible entre l'encéphalopathie spongiforme exemple, la découverte terrifiante d'une relation êtres humains des maladies des animaux. Par point il importe d'empêcher la transmission aux on a fait une large publicité ont fait ressortir à quel Plusieurs événements internationaux auxquels

Respect des normes fédérales en matière de salubrité, d'efficacité et d'étiquetage des aliments du bétail

La salubrité des aliments du bétail est importante, aussi bien pour la santé des personnes que pour celle des animaux. L'ACIA continuera donc de vérifier si les aliments du bétail produits ou importés au Canada sont sûts, efficaces et étiquetés conformément aux normes établies.

Noure engagement Protéget la sante des animaux et prévenir la transmission de leurs maladies aux êtres humains

mouton, l'encéphalopathie spongiforme des bovins (la maladie de la « vache folle ») et la pullorose des volailles. En outre, l'ACIA se penchera avec une attention particulière sur l'intégrité du processus de certification de la santé, car il est essentiel au maintien de la confiance.

Dans le cadre de ses activités de lutte contre les maladies, l'ACIA recueillera des renseignements sur les maladies auprès des autres pays, s'appliquera de façon suivie à élaborer des politiques d'importation scientifiques et étudiera les pratiques employées dans le monde entier afin de découvrir les plus efficaces. Par ailleurs, nous continuerons de collaborer avec les organisations internationales telles que l'Office international des épizooties (OIE), dont les membres échangent des conseils et des renseignements sur la manière d'éradiquer les maladies les plus graves dont sont menacés les maladies les plus graves dont sont menacés les mainaux.

rapidement les maladies. car elle encourage les producteurs à déclarer élément clé de la stratégie de prévention de l'ACIA, perdu. Cette politique d'indemnisation est un réclamer une indemnisation pour le bétail ainsi respectés, les producteurs continueront de pouvoir situation où les critères applicables ont été ordonner la destruction d'animaux dans une la destruction des animaux malades. S'il lui faut compris celui d'exiger la mise en quarantaine ou dont elle dispose pour faire respecter la loi, y des enquêtes et de recourir au besoin aux pouvoirs apparitions présumées d'épizooties, de procéder à les animaux et les troupeaux, d'enquêter sur les des maladies animales, l'ACIA continuera de tester Afin de prévenir la propagation au Canada

Par ailleurs, l'ACIA collaborera de plus en plus avec les autres professionnels de la santé des animaux pour professionnels de la santé des animaux pour promouvoir les programmes de prévention des maladies à la ferme, sensibiliser davantage et encourager les méthodes de gestion de la qualité encourager les méthodes de gestion du bétail.

relatife aux animaux, à savoir : l'inspection, relatife aux animaux, à savoir : l'inspection, l'élaboration de la politique d'inspection et des normes de certification pour les besoins du commerce international, l'évaluation et la vérification, la recherche et la normalisation, les enquêtes sur les pratiques fallacieuses, les enquêtes sur les pratiques fallacieuses, l'enregistrement et la certification, l'évaluation des risques et l'application de la loi.

Programmes d'hygiène vétérinaire

- xuamina des animaux •
- estramilA •

1.2

Nous décrivons ci-dessous la manière dont l'ACIA respectera son engagement relatif à la santé des animaux.

Efficacité des normes et des méthodes d'application de la loi destinées à prévenir l'entrée et la propagation au Canada des maladies réglementées des animaux

Empêcher l'introduction de maladies graves des animaux au Canada constitue notre première ligne de défense dans la protection des ressources animales du Canada, de l'environnement et de notre économie. C'est aussi un moyen important pour protéger la santé des êtres humains. L'ACIA interdira l'entrée au pays des produits qui ne respectent pas les normes canadiennes. Quant aux animaux qui ne satisfont pas à ces normes, elle veillera à ce qu'ils soient mis en quarantaine, renvoyés dans leur pays d'origine ou détruits. Par ailleurs, notre personnel continuera de procéder à des enquêtes intensives pour vérifier si le Canada est effectivement exempt de maladies telles que est effectivement exempt de maladies telles que la pseudorage du porc, la fièvre catarhale du

Z. I

s'occupe des questions d'emballage et d'étiquetage. groupe de travail Canada/Etats-Unis/Mexique qui Elle continuera également de collaborer avec le

9.1

opérationnelles communes l'élaboration de méthodes aliments et contribution à en matière de salubrité des des autres gouvernements seupifitanis sesanagixe sel alimentaires canadiens avec Conformité des produits

Indépendamment de ce réseau d'accords Commerce international. et le ministère des Affaires étrangères et du l'Agence canadienne de développement international Canada, Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada, coopération avec Santé Canada, Pêches et Océans Canada et par les gouvernements étrangers, et en des demandes exprimées par les intéressés au négociation de ces accords techniques en fonction LACIA détermine la priorité accordée à la et d'assistance institutionnelles et techniques. sur pied des programmes bilatéraux de coopération nationaux d'inspection et de certification et mettre de considérer comme équivalents différents systèmes et de vérification, stipuler les conditions permettant maladies et définir des méthodes efficaces d'essai délimiter les régions exemptes de parasites ou de l'objet d'échanges commerciaux entre les nations, sanitaires applicables aux produits qui teront les fonctions suivantes: préciser les normes du commerce. Ces accords remplissent de manière à prévenir les perturbations inutiles scientifiques et qu'elles sont effectivement respectées salubrité des aliments reposent sur des principes déterminés afin de s'assurer que les normes de accords et des protocoles portant sur des produits de négocier et de gérer avec les autres pays des matière de salubrité des aliments. LACIA continuera ses propres règles et ses propres exigences en de pays du monde entier, dont chacun possède du Canada sont importés dans un nombre croissant production des aliments, les produits alimentaires qualité atteints par l'industrie canadienne de Grâce aux niveaux élevés de salubrité et de

l'agriculture (FAO) des Nations Unies. (OMS) et de l'Organisation pour l'alimentation et Alimentarius de l'Organisation mondiale de la santé de salubrité des aliments au sein du système Codex l'élaboration de normes scientifiques internationales continuera de se montrer active dans la promotion et bilatéraux, l'ACIA, de concert avec Santé Canada,

> trompeuses le recours à des pratiques activités visant à décourager Efficacité des normes et des

Les inspecteurs de l'ACIA continueront de matière de quantité, de composition et d'emballage. aliments respectent les exigences canadiennes en ou fallacieuses. Ils vérifieront également si les sur les étiquettes ne sont pas fausses, trompeuses continueront de vérifier si les déclarations figurant particulier, nos inspecteurs et nos scientifiques soient d'origine canadienne ou importés. En figurant sur les produits alimentaires, que ceux-ci normes relatives à l'exactitude des renseignements malhonnêtes en fixant et en faisant respecter des consommateurs contre les pratiques commerciales L'Agence continuera de protéger les

s'il y a lieu, nous poursuivrons les contrevenants. nous procéderons à une enquête rigoureuse et, pratiques suspectes ou des informations douteuses, l'étiquette. Quand nous mettrons au jour des problèmes de santé, il faut le mentionner sur provoquer des réactions allergiques ou d'autres ou que certains composants d'un aliment peuvent existant a subi des modifications importantes, Lorsque la valeur nutritive d'un produit alimentaire été employés et qu'il n'y a pas eu altération. que seuls des additifs alimentaires approuvés ont nutritive du produit sont exactes, et à confirmer des ingrédients et les affirmations quant à la valeur analyse en laboratoire qui sert à vérifier si la liste laquelle se livre l'ACIA peut comprendre une la vérification de la composition des aliments à systèmes de contrôle de l'industrie. Par exemple, alimentaires, nous inspectons et vérifions les risque. En plus d'analyser les produits cibler les produits et les établissements à haut

LACIA continuera de représenter le Canada autres organismes gouvernementaux. nous coordonnerons nos efforts avec ceux des mécanismes d'application de la loi. En outre, et d'adapter au besoin, nos stratégies et nos Parallèlement, nous continuerons de réviser, à sensibiliser les représentants de l'industrie. création de séminaires et de documents destinés à empêcher les déclarations inexactes, comme la Nous élaborerons des stratégies qui contribueront d'information sur les plaintes des consommateurs. inexactes, en plus de tenir à jour notre système les consommateurs au problème des déclarations Nous nous efforcerons de sensibiliser davantage

position de notre pays en matière d'étiquetage. normalisation afin d'établir et de présenter la au sein des organismes internationaux de

Mobiliser les écoliers pour combattre les bactéries au foyer

Lancée en novembre 1998, la campagne A bas les BACtéries! transmet aux Canadiens quatre messages essentiels sur la salubrité des aliments : cuire, laver, séparer et réfrigérer. Lan dernier, le Partenariat a diffusé ce message dans les salles de classe en présentant aux élèves de la maternelle à la 3° année une marionnette antipathique nommée BAC, qui représente un méchant fourmillant de germes, en plus de leur fourmillant de germes, en plus de leur pour ieurs parents : une panoplie complète qui va des thermomètres de réfrigérateur aux autocollants en passant par des fiches aux autocollants en passant par des fiches d'information et des signets.

Les objectifs pour les deux années à venir sont de transmettre aux enfants plus âgés le message sur la salubrité des aliments. Le Partenariat commencera à mettre sur pied



des programmes ducatifs destinés aux enfants de la quatrième à la sixième années, et continuera de s'appliquer à rendre le site Web plus interactif.

Indépendamment du Partenariat, l'ACIA ellemême continuera à utiliser pleinement les moyens de communication dont elle dispose pour promouvoir la salubrité des aliments, à savoir son site Web, les foires commerciales et les expositions tiendrons constamment à jour notre site Web, due nous rendrons plus interactif afin d'encourager les consommateurs à y recourir comme source d'information sur la salubrité des aliments. Ceci d'information sur la salubrité des aliments. Ceci croissante qui se manifeste à l'égard de notre croissante qui se manifeste à l'égard de notre service très important d'abonnement aux rappels.

L'intérêt manifesté par les consommateurs contribue à améliorer le système

de la biotechnologie. accord CODEX sur l'étiquetage des produits le groupe international chargé d'élaborer un CODEX Alimentarius. En effet, l'ACIA préside la commission de normalisation mondiale mission sur le plan international auprès de travail qui fera date au Canada complète notre besoin pour faire des choix éclairés. Ce aux consommateurs l'information dont ils ont issus de la biotechnologie. L'objectif : fournir norme d'étiquetage à l'égard des aliments au même processus général pour définir une biologiques. Actuellement, l'ACIA recourt un accord sur l'étiquetage des aliments et varié de Canadiens en vue de conclure du Canada ont consulté un groupe nombreux biologiques et l'Office des normes générales exemple, l'ACIA, l'industrie des aliments Au cours des deux dernières années, par un meilleur système pour les Canadiens. les questions alimentaires aide l'ACIA à édifier Lintérêt croissant des consommateurs pour



Les matériaux recyclés dans les contenants d'aliments

Qu'est-ce qui peut être utilisé au juste, et à quelles fins? En consultation avec Santé Canada, l'Agence élaborera un protocole d'utilisation des matériaux recyclés dans les contenants d'aliments.

Enfin, l'Agence continuera à élaborer de nouvelles stratégies et politiques d'application de la loi et à les mettre en oeuvre de façon équitable, uniforme et appropriée. Les mécanismes comprennent le pouvoir de retenir ou de saisir des marchandises, de condamner ou de détruire les produits non conformes, de rappeler des produits et de poursuivre ceux qui tentent de produits et de poursuivre ceux qui tentent de vendre illégalement des aliments.

p. I

Sensibilisation et information accrues des consommateurs relativement aux problèmes de salubrité des aliments et aux pratiques à respecter dans ce domaine

L'ACIA entend contribuer à la sensibilisation

des consommateurs en leur fournissant de l'information sur les pratiques sécuritaires de manipulation des aliments. C'est pourquoi elle est devenue membre fondateur et coprésidente du Partenariat canadien pour la salubrité des aliments, une vaste coalition d'intéressés ayant pour objectif commun de prévenir les maladies d'origine alimentaire.

Nous continuerons à apporter un soutien

actif au Partenariat et à collaborer avec lui. Cette année, le Partenariat et à collaborer avec lui. Cette année, le Partenariat projette de se livrer aux activités suivantes: produire une série de fiches d'information pour les afficher sur son site Web et pour apporter une réponse immédiate aux questions, publier des communiqués sur des dates repères importantes se rapportant aux aliments, repères importantes se rapportant aux aliments, comme l'Action de grâce et Noël, et participer à ailleurs, nous avons contribué à mettre sur pied le programme À bas les BACtériesl, destiné à ser sensibiliser les consommateurs à la salubrité des sensibiliser les consommateurs à la salubrité des aliments et auquel nous continuerons à apporter aliments et auquel nous continuerons à apporter appui.

Etant donné l'adoption croissante, par l'industrie, des principes de l'HACCP, le rôle de nos inspecteurs passera de plus en plus à celui de vérificateurs de la salubrité, chargés de fixer des normes adéquates de protection et d'évaluer le rendement des procédés scientifiques de contrôle préventif de la salubrité des aliments. La formation dans de nouveaux domaines fournira aux agents locaux les informations, les compétences et les moyens nouveaux dont ils auront besoin pour remplir cette fonction. Nous améliorerons également la formation du personnel de façon à ce également la formation du personnel de façon à ce superier soit à la fine pointe de l'évolution des systèmes et des technologies de transformation.

continueront d'évoluer. D'ici le mois de mars 2001, l'Agence procédera à l'essai pilote d'une formule commune d'évaluation des entreprises alimentaires. Par ailleurs, elle est en train de mettre sur pied un groupe de travail interproduits pour normaliser et harmoniser, dans la mesure du possible, une démarche commune en matière d'importations.

Nos méthodes d'évaluation de la conformité

du possible, une démarche commune en matière d'importations.
L'ACIA continuera en outre de collaborer avec ses partenaires à la réduction des rappels nécessaires. Par exemple, nous continuerons de coopérer avec l'industrie à l'étiquetage des allergènes. L'ACIA continuera d'organiser et d'asseurer la formation de ses inspecteurs qui participent à des enquêtes relatives aux allergies et de mettre sur pied des programmes de prévention de mettre sur pied des programmes de prévention

LACIA continuera de collaborer avec les assemblées internationales telles que le Codex Alimentarius afin d'influer sur l'élaboration des normes scientifiques internationales de salubrité des aliments. Nous continuerons à négocier et à faire respecter avec rigueur les accords et les protocoles internationaux sur la salubrité des aliments, qui sont essentiels à la protection des aliments, qui sont essentiels à la protection des canadiens contre les aliments importées dangereux et à la vente des produits canadiens à l'étranger.

importateurs et des distributeurs.

des allergies à l'intention des fabricants, des

Conformité des produits canadiens et importés avec les normes fédérales de salubrité straemines de salubrité

Au nombre de ses activités quotidiennes, l'ACIA doit vérifier si les produits alimentaires canadiens et importés sont conformes à nos lois, à nos règlements et à nos normes et, par conséquent, qu'ils ne présentent pas de danger pour les consommateurs. Nos inspecteurs et nos vétérinaires de première ligne inspectent et vérifient les établissements et les produits. Ils sont aidés dans leur travail par des experts qui examinent des leur travail par des experts qui examinent des fechantillons d'aliments et les soumettent à des tests pour découvrir s'ils constituent un risque au point de vue chimique, microbiologique ou physique. Nous continuerons de vérifier si les producteurs, Nous continuerons de vérifier si les producteurs,

les transformateurs, les distributeurs et les détaillants canadiens se conforment aux règlements fédéraux et, dans le cas contraire, de prendre les mesures qui s'imposent. Mous continuerons également d'inspecter les produits alimentaires importés et, dans certains cas faisant l'objet d'accords particuliers, d'évaluer l'équivalence des systèmes étrangers avec les normes canadiennes. En mai 2000, l'ACIA a été dotée d'un Bureau

surveillance de la qualité microbiologique des de pesticides et de médicaments vétérinaires, allergènes dans les aliments, surveillance des résidus la qualité nutritive des aliments, contrôle des contrôle de la salubrité microbiologique et de pied des projets dans les domaines suivants: salubrité des aliments sont en train de mettre sur responsables du Programme des enquêtes sur la de contribuer à la réalisation de ce mandat, les générales de protection des consommateurs. Afin législation et d'élaborer pour l'Agence des politiques programmes destinés à encourager le respect de la consommateurs et de l'industrie, de concevoir des a pour mandat d'enquêter sur les plaintes des détail). Dans le cadre de ces programmes, le Bureau (l'ancien Programme d'inspection des aliments au Programme des pratiques équitables d'étiquetage d'inspection de la salubrité des aliments) et le sur la salubrité des aliments (l'ancien Programme de deux programmes : le Programme des enquêtes consommateurs. Celui-ci est chargé de l'application de la salubrité des aliments et de la protection des

ses initiatives essentielles sont les suivantes:

Programme des pratiques équitables d'étiquetage,

de la salubrité et des rappels d'aliments. Quant au

aliments et assistance technique auprès du Bureau

répondre aux demandes d'information sur les exigences réglementaires et aux demandes d'examen volontaire des étiquettes, mettre sur pied des activités et des séminaires de sensibilisation destinés aux intéressés, procéder aux vérifications, aux intéressés, procéder aux vérifications, aux intéressés, procéder aux vérifications, aux mespections et aux prélèvements d'échantillons mesures nécessaires pour faire respecter la loi. Afin d'assurer une utilisation efficace des ressources, la gestion de ces programmes empruntera une démarche axée sur le risque. Par ailleurs, un comité directeur et divers comités scientifiques comité directeur et divers comités scientifiques et techniques fourniront au Bureau des et techniques fourniront au Bureau des

recommandations et des directives générales.

leim el

normes et des codes internationaux. de l'industrie, et pour tenir compte des l'adapter aux dangers naissants et à l'évolution réglementation des produits du miel pour prochaines années, l'ACIA modifiera la ou d'antibiotiques. Au cours des deux plus faibles de résidus de produits chimiques détecter dans le miel des concentrations bien laboratoire nous permet maintenant de parce que l'amélioration des techniques de mondiaux ne cesse d'augmenter, mais aussi produits d'imitation offerts sur les marchés non seulement parce que le nombre de constitue une tâche de plus en plus complexe, domestiques au Canada. Linspection du miel Il existe plus de 577 000 ruches d'abeilles

consommateurs. nous recevons des plaintes de l'industrie ou des soupçonnons la présence d'une infraction ou que à effectuer des enquêtes détaillées lorsque nous plus des inspections de routine, nous continuerons milieu marin véhiculées par les fruits de mer. En Vibrio parahemolyticus, ou les biotoxines du parhogènes transmis par les poissons, comme tests qui doivent lui permettre de détecter les procéder aux activités de surveillance et aux l'ACIA consiste à augmenter sa capacité de entreprises. Par exemple, l'une des priorités de conformité de certains produits ou de certaines certains produits, soit à cause du dossier de nonplus élevés, soit en raison des dangers inhérents à concentrer leurs efforts là où les risques sont les Les inspecteurs de l'ACIA continueront de

L'inspection de la volaille entre dans

une ère nouvelle

autres projets pilotes sont en cours. à l'épreuve rigoureuse du système, et cinq procèdent depuis au moins un an à une mise dans les deux exploitations de poulets qui l'industrie. Les résultats ont été excellents tour, forment et accréditent le personnel de agents de tormation en inspection qui, à leur sur l'HACCP. L'ACIA forme et accrédite des progressivement le nouveau système fondé employés, l'industrie est en train d'adopter səs arg estions fréquemment effectuées par ses et aux conseils de l'ACIA, ainsi qu'aux documentation sur la volaille. Grâce à l'aide contrôle statistique des processus et de la l'utilisation des tests microbiologiques, du contamination bactérienne en intensifiant volaille (PMIV), qui réduit les risques de le Programme modernisé d'inspection de la volaille au Canada. En 1996, l'ACIA a lancé de changer la nature de l'inspection de la matière de salubrité des volailles, sont en train ne saupsir es moisned risques en ultramodernes à grande vitesse, combinées à Des technologies de transformation

des aliments. scientifique et technique en matière de salubrité la salubrité des aliments à la terme une assistance continuera d'apporter au Programme canadien de opérations de transformation. En outre, l'ACIA pour appliquer les principes de l'HACCP à ses de dindes, et collaborera avec l'industrie du porc programme dans des exploitations de poules et usines de transformation de la volaille, testera ce mènera à terme les essais pilotes du PMIV dans les conformité. Dans le cadre de cette assistance, elle tels systèmes et d'en vérifier régulièrement la systèmes d'HACCP, d'attester l'utilisation de perfectionner et à adapter à ses besoins les LACIA continuera d'aider l'industrie à

4DDAH'I sup d'inspiration scientifique telles pratiques conformes Adoption par l'industrie de

A l'heure actuelle, les trois systèmes fondés problèmes en surveillant ces « points critiques ». des aliments, puis à prévenir l'apparition de risques fondamentaux du processus de production l'industrie consiste à déterminer et à réprimer les l'HACCP, le principal objectif de l'Agence et de chimique ou autre. Dans les systèmes fondés sur que ceux-ci soient d'origine biologique, physique, prévenir les problèmes de salubrité des aliments, dans le monde entier comme le meilleur moyen de principes d'inspiration scientifique sont reconnus Analysis and Critical Control Point, ou HACCP). Ces risques et de maîtrise des points critiques (Hazard l'utilisation par l'industrie des principes d'analyse des Par conséquent, l'Agence encourage activement consommateurs consiste à favoriser la prévention. lesquelles l'ACIA peut améliorer la protection des Lune des manières les plus efficaces par

(VIMY) le Programme modernisé d'inspection de la volaille de gestion de la qualité (PGQ) pour le poisson, et pour les produits agroalimentaires, le Programme d'amélioration de la salubrité des aliments (PASA) par l'industrie canadienne sont le Programme sur l'HACCP les plus couramment adoptés

entier contribuera à leur ouvrir des marchés pour reposant sur des principes reconnus dans le monde qu'ils emploient un programme de salubrité point de vue des exploitants, l'attestation du fait améliorera la protection des consommateurs. Du Du point de vue de l'ACIA, cette laçon de procéder transformation de la viande inscrites au fédéral. d'imposer le PASA dans les usines de actuellement à modifier la réglementation afin du poisson inscrites au fédéral. L'ACIA s'emploie est requis dans toutes les usines de transformation récentes techniques de gestion axées sur le risque, connaissances scientifiques actuelles et des plus qu'on a récemment remodelé en tonction des sont obligatoires au Canada. Par exemple, le PGQ, Certains programmes fondés sur l'HACCP

leurs produits.

agaisupità b et à l'honnêteté des pratiques Notice engagement: veiller à la salubrité des aliments

LACIA fournira à ses agents locaux de la salubrité des aliments. d'intervention en cas d'urgence dans le domaine un guichet unique aux organismes internationaux uniforme. Par ailleurs, le BSRA continuera d'offrir intervenir de manière rapide, adéquate et afin d'améliorer sans cesse notre aptitude à coordination des interventions en cas d'urgence continuera à étudier les processus et la dans le domaine de la salubrité des aliments, décisions de l'ACIA pour la gestion des urgences d'aliments (BSRA), qui constitue le centre de Le Bureau de la salubrité et des rappels

salmonelles, à des colibacilles ou à d'autres agents epidémies d'origine alimentaire attribuables à des plus récemment acquis, pour juguler et étudier les connaissances, les compétences et les moyens les l'assistance scientifique nécessaire, y compris les

pathogènes.

Nous raffinerons encore davantage nos

de gestion des questions. des incidents en perfectionnant notre système améliorerons également le suivi des plaintes et le domaine de la salubrité des aliments. Nous aux consommateurs au cours des urgences dans rapidement des renseignements et des réponses extrêmement perfectionnés pour fournir systèmes de communications d'urgence

de la salubrité des aliments. population en cas d'urgences dans le domaine Canada, afin d'améliorer la sécurité de la partenaires de la santé publique, comme Santé de se relier aux bases de données d'autres données, et elle est en train d'étudier la faisabilité façon de partager les informations des bases de l'Agence continuera de rechercher la meilleure cas de maladies d'origine alimentaire. Par ailleurs, et à l'application du protocole d'intervention en coopérer avec ces organisations à la mise au point des aliments. En particulier, nous continuerons de en cas d'urgences dans le domaine de la salubrité et des territoires en vue d'améliorer la coordination avec Santé Canada et ses homologues des provinces L'Agence continuera de collaborer étroitement

> l'inspection, les tests et l'application de la loi. de politiques et de normes, la surveillance, au Canada. Ces activités comprennent l'élaboration préparés, transformés et emballés pour être vendus et à la qualité des aliments vendus, fabriqués, prévues par la loi relativement à la salubrité ACIA est habilitée à se livrer à des activités

aliments Programmes de salubrité des

- hygiène des viandes
- uossiod •
- sinso •
- produits laitiers
- ləim •
- e fruits et légumes frais
- produits transformés
- enquêtes sur la salubrité des aliments
- estinnod sgrisupits'b sebodièm

d'étiquetage. aliments et de l'honnêteté des pratiques engagement dans le domaine de la salubrité des décrivons la manière dont nous tiendrons notre Dans les paragraphes qui suivent, nous

salubrité des aliments dans le domaine de la appropriée en cas d'urgence Intervention rapide et 1.1

sur 24, sept jours par semaine. d'urgence sont prêtes à entrer en action 24 heures et de sauver des vies. Nos équipes d'intervention pour priorité absolue de prévenir les maladies domaine de la salubrité des aliments, l'Agence a Lorsqu'il se produit une urgence dans le

LES ENGAGEMENTS DE L'ACIA

a salubrité des aliments au Canada constitue une responsabilité que se partagent l'ACIA et Santé Canada, les gouvernements des provinces et des territoires, les producteurs, les transformateurs, les

distributeurs et les détaillants. Les consommateurs jouent également un rôle essentiel dans cette chaîne. La protection des ressources végétales et animales du Canada exige des efforts coopératifs de la part de l'ACIA et des autres ministères fédéraux, des différents

internationaux de réglementation et des gouvernements

paliers d'administration, de l'industrie, des organismes

étrangers, ainsi que des producteurs. Si le milieu est complexe, les responsabilités de l'Agence sont clairement définies. En fonction de celles-ci, nos engagements, et les résultats escomptés, sont les suivants:

autres partenaires, y compris les consommateurs et l'industrie; nous favoriserons la recherche scientifique de pointe et l'intégration des avis de décisions et d'élaboration des politiques; nous nous tiendrons au courant de l'évolution de la technologie et nous tirerons parti des possibilités qu'elle nous offre; nous améliorerons l'efficacité de nos ressources scientifiques et technologiques, et nous renforcerons les liens et les réseaux qui nous et nous renforcerons les liens et les réseaux qui nous et internationaux. Voilà le programme que nous avons la ferme intention de réaliser.

Engagements envers les Canadiens

Tableau des engagements et des résultats clés

Confirmés par les résultats suivants

des animaux et d'étiquetage des aliments du bétail et d'étiquetage des aliments du bétail et d'étiquetage des aliments du bétail conformité des animaux et des produits d'origine animale gouvernements en matière de santé des animaux, et contribution a l'élaboration de méthodes opérationnelles communes destinées à prévenit l'entrée et la propagation au Canada des maladies et des parassites réglementés des végétaux 3.2 respect des normes fédérales de salubrité, de produit et de procédé applicables aux semences et aux engrais procédé applicables aux semences et aux engrais 2.2 respect des normes fédérales de salubrité, de produit et de procédé applicables aux semences et aux engrais 3.3 conformité des végétaux et des produits d'origine végétale canadiens avec les exigences scientifiques des autres gouvernements en matière de protection des végétaux, et contribution à l'élaboration de méthodes opérationnelles communes	Protéger les ressources végétales contre les maladies et les parasites réglementés
2.3 respect des normes fédérales en matière de salubrité, d'efficacité et d'étiquetage des aliments du bétail 2.4 conformité des animaux et des produits d'origine animale canadiens avec les exigences scientifiques des autres gouvernements en matière de santé des animaux, et contribution	
2.1 efficacité des normes et des méthodes d'application de la loi destinées à prévenir l'entrée et la propagation au Canada des maladies réglementées des animaux 2.2 prévention efficace de la transmission aux humains des maladies	Protéger la santé des animaux et prévenir la transmission de leurs maladies aux humains
1.1 intervention rapide et appropriée en cas d'urgence dans le domaine de la salubrité des aliments 1.2 adoption par l'industrie de pratiques conformes d'inspiration 2.2 scientifique telles que l'HACCP 2.3 conformité des produits canadiens et importés avec les normes 3.4 sensibilisation et information accrues des consommateurs 2.5 efficacité des normes et des aclubrité des aliments et aux 3.6 efficacité des normes et des activités visant à découraget le recours 3.6 des pratiques trompeuses 3.7 efficacité des normes et des activités visant à découraget le recours 3.6 conformité des produits alimentaires canadiens avec les exigences activitiques des autres gouvernements en matière de salubrité des activités visant à l'élaboration de méthodes 3.6 conformité des outres gouvernements en matière de salubrité des activités activités des	Veiller à la salubrité des aliments et à l'honnêteté des pratiques d'étiquetage

LE PRESENT ET L'AVENIR DES VEGETAUX AU CANADA : agissons avec toute la promptitude et la ALIMENTS, DES ANIMAUX ET le domaine de la salubrité des aliments, nous LA PROTECTION DES

Bien que ce soient surtout les activités de pour prévenir sa réapparition. de se propager, puis nous prenons des mesures détermination possibles pour empêcher le danger

et pour l'ensemble de l'économie canadienne. producteurs canadiens, pour des industries entières en plus de constituer une catastrophe pour les s'avérer préjudiciable à la santé des personnes, nous acquitter efficacement de cette tâche pourrait très élevés : dans certains cas, le fait de ne pas contre eux une lutte raisonnée. Les enjeux sont parasites à l'intérieur de nos trontières et de mener et des tests afin de détecter les maladies et les procédons à des inspections, des vérifications risques d'intrusion de ce type de menace et nous preuve de vigilance aux frontières pour limiter les contre les maladies et les parasites. Nous faisons Canada (ses cultures, ses forêts et son bétail) protéger les ressources végétales et animales du taisons également un travail très important pour aliments qui soient relativement connues, nous l'Agence dans le domaine de la salubrité des

marchés internationaux. nos produits peuvent facilement accéder aux parasites à déclaration obligatoire. C'est pourquoi animaux généralement exempts de maladies et de aliments sains et de posséder des végétaux et des réputation, dans le monde entier, de produire des notre système d'inspection que le Canada a la C'est en grande partie grâce à la qualité de

Malgré tout, les succès de l'Agence ne

Au cours des années à venir, pour nous internationale de plus en plus complexe. produits alimentaires et une réglementation la multiplication des lieux où se détaillent les nombre sans cesse accru de produits transformés, de la technologie, dont la biotechnologie, un commerce international plus intensil, les progrès des animaux venus des quatre coins du monde, un maladies et des parasites exotiques des végétaux et n'avaient encore jamais été offerts au Canada, des de nouveaux défis : un afflux de produits qui au contraire, nous affrontons un nombre croissant l'autorisent pas à se reposer sur ses lauriers. Bien

entre les différentes juridictions et avec tous nos coordination, la coopération et la compréhension de la loi; nous nous emploierons à renforcer la de services efficaces d'inspection et d'application de nos efforts sur la conception et la prestation continuerons à faire porter la plus grande partie problèmes considérables qui nous attendent, nous acquitter de nos responsabilités et résoudre les

> qualifiés: inspecteurs et vétérinaires de première Nous sommes plus de 4 400 employés hautement <u>en améliorant leur qualité de vie actuelle et future.</u> Notre objectif consiste à servir les Canadiens réglementation à vocation scientifique au Canada. distincts. Il s'agit du plus grand organisme de elle s'en acquitte dans le cadre de 14 programmes vertu de 13 lois fédérales et de 34 règlements, et responsabilités à cet égard lui ont été conférées en des végétaux et de la santé des animaux. Ses de la salubrité des aliments, de la protection seniamob es les des domaines aliments, créée en 1997, fournit des services Agence canadienne d'inspection des

laboratoires et centres de recherche. installations de transformation des aliments, une grande variété de cadres : bureaux locaux, travaillons aux quatre coins du Canada dans communications et agents financiers. Nous spécialistes de l'informatique, experts en ligne, scientifiques, employés de soutien,

lorsqu'il se produit des situations d'urgence dans préparation sans danger des aliments. Enfin, consommateurs à la manipulation et à la l'ACIA contribue activement à sensibiliser les surgissent de véritables problèmes. Par ailleurs, dans la transformation des aliments avant que ne et de corriger les sources éventuelles de difficultés scientifiques qui nous permettent de déterminer mis sur le marché. Nous adhérons à des principes déclarations relatives aux produits alimentaires veiller à l'exactitude et à l'honnêteté des Nous utilisons également ces pouvoirs pour dont celui d'intenter des poursuites judiciaires. aux pouvoirs considérables accordés à l'Agence, pas respectées, nous remédions à la situation grâce lorsque les normes fédérales de salubrité ne sont salubrité des aliments est clairement définie: réglementation fédéral, notre contribution à la la salubrité. Toutelois, à titre d'organisme de et les détaillants, se préoccupent également de producteurs, les transformateurs, les distributeurs D'autres organismes tédéraux, de même que les et miel. La salubrité est notre priorité essentielle. légumes, viandes, poissons, produits laitiers, oeufs transformés, produits au pays ou importés, fruits, le domaine des aliments de toutes sortes : trais ou Un grand nombre d'entre nous travaillent dans

Table des matières

	noisulanoD
71	4.0 Les initiatives transsectoriel <mark>les</mark>
† I	3.6 La protection des végétaux
11	2.0 La santé des animaux
ζ	1.0 Les aliments
₹	Engagements de l'ACIA
ε	La protection des aliments, des animaux et des végétaux au Canada : le présent et l'avenir

La Loi sur l'ACIA exige de l'Agence qu'elle produise un plan d'entreprise tous les cinq ans. Notre plan d'entreprise précédent, qui était le premier, portait sur

trois années (1997 à 2000). Voici donc la mise à jour de notre plan d'entreprise pour les deux prochaînes années de la période légale. Ainsi que l'autorise la Loi, il

est présenté dans le cadre du présent rapport annuel.

Le budget de l'Agence pour chacune des années dont il est question dans la mise à jour du Plan d'entreprise se retrouve dans le Rapport sur les plans et les priorités de 2000-2001. Ce rapport a été déposé au Parlement en mars 2000. On peut en trouver copie au http://www.cfia-acia.agr.ca

AGENCE CANADIENNE D'INSPECTION DES ALIMENTS

Mise à jour du plan d'entreprise 2000 - 2002





Santé des animaux et protection des plantes

Dans le domaine de la santé des animaux, l'Agence inspecte les aliments du bétail pour vérifier s'ils sont conformes aux normes fédérales de salubrité, d'efficacité et d'étiquetage.

Dans le domaine de la protection des végétaux, l'Agence inspecte les végétaux pour vérifier si les semences et les engrais sont conformes aux normes fédérales de salubrité, de produit et de procédé.

ALIMENTS DU BÉTAIL	ENGKAIS	SEWENCE	СОИГОВМІТЁ
səzisələri aux exigences reglementaires établies eux vertu de la Loi relative aux aliments du bétail et du ments afférent.*	esirista a toutes les mormes per mornines es de l'es en vertu de la Loi sur les engrais et du les glement afférent.*	esildais som normes établice en vertu de la Loi sur les semences et du règlement afférent.*	1iubo1¶
sənisgin aux exigences réglementaires établies en vertu de la Loi sur la santé des animaux et du glement afférent.	19įdo sasč	Toutes les conditions exigées en vertu du système de contrôle de la qualité satisfaisaient aux normes établies en vertu de la Loi sur les semences et du règlement afférent. Les conditions existantes au moment de la vèrification étaient adéquates en matière de production, d'emballage, d'étiquetage, d'entreposage et de vente.	inəməszifdzi '

^{*} Conclusion basée sur la surveillance, le suivi et l'étude générales du marché. Un résultat de non-conformité peut donner lieu à des échantillonnages supplémentaires ou à la consignation des produits (ou les deux).

pertinent dont il est question dans le rapport. indications générales destinées à faire comprendre les taux de conformité pour le programme conformité pour les produits et les établissements. Les renseignements qui suivent sont des ans bien des cas, au moment de présenter les renseignements, nous avons fourni des taux de

Salubrité des aliments

constitue l'un des indicateurs de résultat que nous suivons de près pour évaluer la salubrité des aliments. faire, elle se conforme aux politiques et aux normes établies par Santé Canada. Le taux de conformité L'Agence est responsable de l'exécution des lois fédérales reliées à la salubrité des aliments; pour ce

HYGIÈNE DES	FRUITS ET LÉGUMES FRAIS	WIEF	PRODUITS TRANSFORMÉS	CONFORMITÉ
Le produit satisfait	Les échantillons ne	Les échantillons		*irrboad
aux exigences	dépassent pas les seuils de	satisfont aux	Les échantillons	Tiubord
réglementaires sur	tolérance maximaux pour	exigences minimales,	satistont aux exigences minimales, en vertu de	
la formulation,	les résidus de produits	en vertu de la Loi	la Loi canadienne sur les	
l'étiquetage, la	chimiques, seuils qui ont	canadienne sur les	ub 19 səloəriga etiuborq	
contamination	été établis en vertu de la	ub 19 eslosirisa eti du	règlement afférent, de la	
microbienne, le	Loi canadienne sur les	ારેશીરભારમાં વર્કીસ્ંગરા,	Loi sur les aliments et	
procédé employé, les	ub 19 sougorb 19 sinomila	de la Loi sur les	drogues et du règlement	
métaux lourds et les	règlement afférent*.	aliments et drogues	afférent et de la Loi	
résidus chimiques.	Farana are Asiana-Jaco o I	et du règlement	sur l'emballage et	
	La conformité en regard	afférent et de la Loi	stiuborg esb sgatsupits l	
	de la contamination microbienne est	sur l'emballage et	de consommation et du	
	déterminée en fonction	l'étiquetage des produits de	règlement afférent en ce qui concerne la	
	des risques pour la santé	consommation et du	səb noitamination des	
	humaine. Les évaluations	règlement afférent en	produits, les résidus	
	sont effectuées par	ce qui concerne la	de pesticides, les métaux	
	Santé Canada*.	contamination des	lourds, les risques	
		produits, les risques	de contamination	
	Les conditions non liées à	de contamination	microbienne,	
	la santé et à la salubrité	microbienne, les	l'étiquetage, l'intégrité	
	satisfont aux critères	résidus de pesticides,	du contenant, le	
	établis en vertu de la Loi canadienne sur les produits	les métaux lourds, l'étiquetage, l'intégrité	classement, l'identité du produit et la	
	agricoles (Règlement sur	du contenant et la	présence de matières	
	səmugəl 19 situri səl	présence de matières	étrangères nocives*.	
	**(sist)	étrangères nocives*.		
Les établissements	Sans objet.	Toutes les exigences	Toutes les exigences	insmsssildar
satisfont aux exigences		applicables	applicables satisfaisaient	
réglementaires en ce		xus insissistists	aux seuils de tolérance établis. Les conditions	
qui concerne la sécurité des bâtiments, du		seuils de tolérance établis. Les	existantes au moment	
matériel, de la		conditions existantes	de l'inspection***	
fabrication, de		au moment de	nə estaupaba traieta	
l'entreposage et		l'inspection**	matière de production,	
des conditions		səsenbəpe suəses	d'emballage et	
.***səritaires		en matière de	d'entreposage de	
		production,	produits alimentaires	
		d'emballage et d'entreposage.	sains.	

des produits ou des mesures d'exécution. Labsence de conformité peut donner lieu à des échantillonnages supplémentaires ou encore à la consignation ou au rappel

^{**} LACIA fournit ces services sur demande. Les produits qui ne répondent pas aux exigences sont consignés.

produits transformés). l'inspection. La fréquence d'inspection dépend en partie du taux de conformité et du type de denrée (dans ce cas-ci, des Les résultats obtenus en matière de conformité reflètent les conditions existantes dans l'établissement au moment de

Annexe 6 - Recettes de l'ACIA provenant des frais d'utilisation en 1998-1999 et 1999-2000

DES EKVIS D.OLIFISVLION LOLVF - KECELLES EROVENANT	880 0⊆	001	£65 £ 5	001
Divers	305	9'0	Ι	_
Total - Protection des végétaux	8 395	8,81	8 787	₽ 'SI
Engrais	113	7'0	112	7'0
уетелеез	£95 £	I'Z	3234	0'9
rotection des végétaux	6I7 1	S'6	9E6 †	7'6
	Protection des végétaux			
Total - Santé des animaux	SS+ 9	6,21	078 7	I,4I
Aliments du bétail	300	9,0	891	٤,0
Hygiène vétérinaire	9 122	12,3	ZO+ 7	8,81
	Santé des animaux			
Total - Salubrité des aliments	££6 \ £	L '69	047 78	5,07
ləiM	99	I,0	_	Annual Transportation of the second
Alimentation au détail	-	-	_	_
słu ₉ O	J 079	0,2	67S I	6'7
Produits laitiers	L 86	0,2	106	Z'I
Produits transformés	\$76	6'I	680 I	0,2
Fruits et légumes frais	968 \$	8,01	2 7 6 3	6'6
Produits alimentaires destinés à la consommation humaine	/ I	_	_	~
nossioq	89 1 S	6'01	Stt L	6,81
Hygiène des viandes	190 17	0,24	21 483	I,0+
	Salubrité des aliments			
PROGRAMME	RÉALISATIONS EN 1998-1999 (en milliers de \$)	UG % JATOT	RÉALISATIONS EN 1999-2000 (en milliers de \$)	Ud % JATOT

D'ACTIVITÉ	۶٬289	100	100	6,655	100	100
des vegetaux	= C09		001	0 002		001
Sous-total Protection	6'0⊊	۵,7	9'91	۲٬۲۶	8'6	0,21
Engrais	٤,1	2,0	₽ '0	2,1	7,0	+ '0
Semences	6'SI	٤'٦	7,4	9,21	6'7	0,4
Protection des végétaux	7,88	0'⊊	0,21	6,25	L '9	9'01
		Protection	kuatágáv add 1	2		
xusmins						
Sous-total - Santé des	1,578	↑ 8	35	6,414	8,87	9'87
Aliments du bétail	₽ ,⋶	8,0	2,5	4,4	8,0	2,3
Hygiène vétérinaire	7,782	2,58	8,15	5,014	80,87	5,62
		Santé	xusmins 251			
Salubrité des aliments	2,82	€,8	1 ,84	٤,27	/ '£I	+ '9⊊
IsiM	6'0	I,0	+'0	6'0	7,0	£,0
Alimentation au détail	7'0	50,0	₽ '0	ς'0	1,0	≤'0
slusC	6'9	0'I	£'7	ε, δ	0,1	0,2
Produits laitiers	L'6	+'I	ξ,£	0,8	S, I	ε,ε
Produits transformés	7 '9	6'0	Z'I	ς' †	8,0	I'I
Fruits et légumes frais	9'7	1, 0	ζ ξ	9,£ ≥ 4	Z'0	0,2
humaine Picrit sammal to stirrid	9 (7 ()	3.3	9 8	20	0 2
destinés à la consommati	uo					
Produits alimentaires	۷'9	0,1	0,51	10,47	6'I	0'61
nossio9	9,51	0,2	5,71	7,41	9'7	9'91
Hygiène des viandes	Z'TT	۲,1	7'9	, 6'+7	9'+	9'11
		duled	mils esb stin	sjua		
	DE TESTS (en milliers)	NOMBRE TOTAL DE TESTS	TOTAL	DE TESTS (en milliers)	NOMBRE TOTAL STS3T 3G	TEMPS TOTAL
PROGRAMME	NOWBKE	na %	na %	NOWBRE	% DN	% DN
	l	6661-866			1999-2000	

cadre du programme d'hygiène des viandes. Le nombre d'échantillons a augmenté en raison des modifications apportées aux rapports et des échantillons supplémentaires prélèvés au cours d'une enquête. De plus, les laboratoires privés ont effectué 25 000 tests aux termes de contrats passés dans le

consommateurs. Modifications des programmes et des rapports. Augmentation du nombre d'enquêtes réalisées pour la protection des

Diminution du nombre de tests sur la brucellose.

Annexe 4 - Équivalents temps plein et dépenses engagées pour les programmes d'inspection en 1999-2000

% DES DÉPENSES TOTALES	DÉPENSES (en milliers de \$)	% DES ETP TOTAUX	E1b ↔	PROGRAMME
	sju	Salubrité des alimer		
1,98	162 916	٤,9٤	9EL I	səbnaiv eəb ənáigy
5,01	906 84	9,01	∠9 ₩	nossio
L 'S	73 22¢	۲,2	720	oduits alimentaires destinés la consommation humaine
9'+	176 81	9'+	\$ 07	uits et légumes frais
1,2	859 8	1,2	٤6	esamiolenait etiubo
1,2	855 8	, Ι'Ζ	16	oduits laitiers
9.1	1 84 9	9'[7.2	sjn
ε, Ι	978 8	٤'١	69	mentation au détail
Voir ci-dessous	Voir ci-dessous	Voir ci-dessous	snossəp	
49	207 872	٤,76	7467	us-total - Salubrité es aliments
		Santé des animaux		
1,71	607 14	7,81	738	giène vétérinaire
₽ ,I	788 \$	+'I	79	ments du bétail
č,8I	160 77	1,81	008	xusmins esb santé - letot-eu
	X	Protection des végétau		
7,01	£89 bb	8,01	874	stection des végétaux
\ '`€	14 184	4,8	ISI	səsuəu
+ '0	S6S I	4,0	61	sia1g
5,41	79+ 09	9'+1	8+9	us-total - Protection es végétaux
001	416 256	100	07+ +	OTAL PAR SECTEUR

L'« équivalent temps plein » désigne une unité de mesure qui prend en compte la durée effective de travail d'un employé chaque semaine. Par exemple, si les heures prévues à l'horaire sont les mêmes que les heures de travail désignées et que les deux présentent des valeurs supérieures à 30, l'employé est considéré comme un travailleur à temps plein. Quand le nombre des heures de travail désignées est inférieur au nombre d'heures prévues à l'horaire, l'employé à temps partiel. Léquivalent temps plein (c'est-à-dire la portion de l'horaire complet pendant laquelle l'employé à temps partiel a travaillé) est la proportion des heures de travail désignées par rapport aux heures de travail prévues à l'horaire.

Les coûts et les ETP associés à ce programme sont compris dans le Programme des produits transformés.

Annexe 3 - Équivalents temps plein (ETP) et dépenses engagées pour les programmes d'inspection en 1998-1999

% DEPENSES TOTALES	(en milliers de \$)	% DES ETP XUATOT	ELb 5	PROGRAMME
	Sjt	Salubrité des alimer		
4,18	484 7II	8,25	1 272	ygiène des viandes
6,01	769 O +	1 0,4	444	nossi
0'9	174 22	0'9	722	oduits alimentaires lestinės à la consommation umaine
5,4	770 71	5,4	761	eitri egumes frais
5'7	048 6	5,2	601	esamolenari estinbo
7,2	ttt 8	√ °7	101	staitiers laitiers
0,2	789 <i>L</i>	1,2	88	sina
9'I	171 9	8,1	64	liaiðb ua einəm
Voir ci-dessous	Voir ci-dessous	Voir ci-dessous	suossab-ia ric	el³ Vo
1,18	90£ 677	ς'ς9	2 193	us-total - Salubrité les aliments
		Santé des animaux		
5,52	951 78	7,81	L6 L	giène vétérinaire
S, I	997 5	9'I	89	iments du détail
8'+7	779 76	٤٠٥٦	598 xnr	us-total - Santé des anim
	XI	Protection des végétal		
1,11	+++ [+	9,01	I\$ +	otection des végétaux
9'7	7486	I,E	133	səsuəm
5,0	E05 I	5,0	07	grais
I,4I	27 188	7'+1	1 09	nostotal - Protection les végétaux
100	717 478	001	797 +	OTAL PAR CTEUR D'ACTIVITÉ

des heures de travail désignées par rapport aux heures de travail prévues à l'horaire. temps plein (c'est-à-dire la portion de l'horaire complet pendant laquelle l'employé à temps partiel a travaillé) est la proportion heures de travail désignées est inférieur au nombre d'heures prévues à l'horaire, l'employé travaille à temps partiel. L'équivalent présentent des valeurs supérieures à 30, l'employé est considéré comme un travailleur à temps plein. Quand le nombre des semaine. Par exemple, si les heures prévues à l'horaire sont les mêmes que les heures de travail désignées et que les deux L « équivalent temps plein » désigne une unité de calcul qui prend en compte la durée effective de travail d'un employé chaque

Les coûts et les ETP associés à ce programme sont compris dans le Programme des produits transformés.

Annexe 2 - Proposition d'un cycle d'établissement de rapports échalonnés sur trois ans 's ans sions sur la proposition d'explissement de rapports échalonnés sur la proposition de la propositio

RAPPORT ANNUEL 2001–2002	RAPPORT ANNUEL 2000–2001	RAPPORT ANNUEL 1999–2000	FRÉQUENCE DES RAPPORTS	PROGRAMME/ DOMAINE
				ROGRAMME
		estromils ede aliments	Is2	
^	^	^	annuelle	səbnsiv əsb ənsigy
	^		əlsnnəid	nossic
	^		əlsnnəid	oduits alimentaires destinés a la consommation humaine
^		^	biennaid	eistl egumgəl 19 etiur
^		^	əlsnnəid	eduits transformés
	^		əlsnnəid	oduits laitiers
	^		əlsnnəid	sjna
^			əlannəitt	imentation au détail
		^	əlannəiri	[9i
		xuamina 25b 31na		
^		<u></u>	əlsnnəid	ygiène vétérinaire
		/ / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /	olannairt 	listèd ub estrami
	^	tection des végétaux	biennale	witotòpòu seb doitoete:
		^	Uriennale	otection des végétaux mences
		^	triennale	
				OMAINE
/	<i>/</i>	/	əllənnns	estion des ressources humaines
<i>^</i>	<i>/</i>	/	əllənnns	iveau de ressources par programme
/	^	^	əllənnns	ormation sur l'application de la loi
/	<i>/</i>	<i>^</i>	əllənnns	appel des aliments/ Gestion d'urgence
<i>^</i>	^	<i>^</i>	suunelle	rotection des obtentions végétables
<i>^</i>	^	^	əllənnne	aboratoires et services de laboratoire

Actuellement à l'étude en raison des changements récemment apportés à la structure d'établissement des rapports de l'Agence.



4.0 ANNEXES

Annexes 1 - Objectifs de l'ACIA et renseignements connexes sur le rendement

Leadre de gestion du rendement de l'Agence. e tableau suivant réunit les objectifs décrits dans le Plan d'entreprise pour 1997–2000 et le nouveau

Faciliter le commerce des aliments, des animaux et des végétaux ainsi que végétaux ainsi que	Contribuer au maintien de la santé des animaux et de la protection des végétaux pour préserver notre fonds abroes	nu à raudiranco approvisionnement sûr en aliments et à une information exacte sur les exacte sur les	OBJECTFS DE L'ACIA ET REUSEIGNEMENTS SUR LE RENDEMENT
		dement par priorité st	Ken
	SIL	Salubrité des alimer	
		^	Gestion des situations d'urgences
_		<i>'</i>	Sensibilisation du consommateur à la salubrité des aliments
/		/	Programme d'hygiène des viandes
/		^	Fruits et légumes frais
		,	Produits transformes Programme d'inspection du miel
		. [, 3	yanu na wanaadawa ayyyya
/	<i>,</i> ×	usmins sab áinse	oriogination andiputation amorphorat
^	^		Programme d'hygiène vétérinaire Programme des aliments du bétail
		Protection des végéta	
	^		Programme des semences
	^		Programme des engrais
	asing de l'Agence	en matière de render	Réalisations
	<i>^</i>	^	Laboratoires et services de laboratoire
^	^	^	Application de la loi
	^	•	Biotechnologie
<i></i>	<u>^</u>	<i></i>	Accords d'inspection Initiatives de préparation à l'an 2000
_		tion des ressources hu	
^			Ressources humaines
		Rendement généra	
^	^	<i>^</i>	Stratégies de développement durable
^	^	<i>^</i>	lnitiatives législatives et réglementaires
^	^	<u>^</u>	Règlement sur les sanctions administratives pécuniaires
^	^		Protection des obtentions végétales
	^		Recouvrement des coûts

AGENCE CANADIENNE D'INSPECTION DES ALIMENTS

Notes aux états financiers, page 12

pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 2000

pour rexercice termine le 31 mars 2000 (Montants inscrits dans les tableaux - en milliers de dollars)

14. Événement postérieur à la date du bilan - équité salariale

Le Secrétariat du Conseil du Trésor et l'Alliance de la fonction publique du Canada ont conclu un accord sur l'exécution de la décision rendue le 29 juillet 1998 par le Tribunal canadien des droits de la personne dans le dossier de l'équité salariale. Au cours du mois de juillet 2000, le Conseil du Trésor a annoncé que les employés de l'Agence qui sont membres des catégories touchées par la décision sur l'équité salariale seront pleinement couverts par cet accord. Le montant dû par la décision sur l'équité salariale seront pleinement couverts par cet accord. Le montant dû aux employés relatif à cette décision n'a pas été déterminé.

Par conséquent, aucun montant n'a été inclus dans les états financiers à cet égard. Les montants dus aux employés selon cette décision seront financés par le Conseil du Trésor au fur et à mesure qu'ils seront versés.

AGENCE CANADIENNE D'INSPECTION DES ALIMENTS

Notes aux états financiers, page 11

Li efed folologicum oppo vnn cololi

pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 2000 (Montants inscrits dans les tableaux - en milliers de dollars)

12. Opérations entre apparentés

L'Agence est liée par propriété commune à tous les ministères, organismes et sociétés d'Etat du gouvernement du Canada. L'Agence réalise des opérations avec ces entités dans le cours normal de ses affaires, selon les conditions commerciales normales qui s'appliquent à tous les individus et les entreprises. En outre, l'Agence a plusieurs ententes avec Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada liées à l'exploitation de ses systèmes financiers et administratifs et certaines activités administratives, et avec Santé Canada, relativement aux activités d'opération et d'entretien du laboratoire de Winnipeg.

De plus, au cours de l'exercice, l'Agence a bénéficié de services publics, de location d'espaces, de biens et de services qui ont été obtenus sans frais auprès de d'autres ministères et organismes fédéraux.

Ces transactions ont été comptabilisés à l'état des résultats de l'Agence, de la façon suivante :

	\$ 196 99	\$ 790 77
htres	2 244	1 220
Ministère de la Justice	796	725
gessources humaines		009 1
Santé Canada	2 099	3176
Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada	980 6	
Conseil du Trésor	13 609	13 713
ravaux publics et Services gouvernementaux Canada	\$ 770 67	\$3350 \$
	2000	6661

13. Engagements et éventualités

- a) Les engagements de l'Agence en matière d'immobilisations sont d'environ 4 366 100 \$ pour l'exercice 2001.
- b) L'Agence est défenderesse dans certains dossiers de litiges en cours et de menaces de litiges qui surviennent dans le cours normal des opérations. Au 31 mars 2000, la valeur nominale des réclamations est estimée à 175,5 millions de dollars (1999 175,6 millions). L'agence a comptabilisé un passif en se fondant sur les meilleures estimations de la direction et elle ne prévoit pas d'écarts majeurs dans un proche avenir.
- conséquent, aucun montant n'a été comptabilisé dans les états financiers.

 Conséquent, aucun montant n'a été comptabilisé dans les états financiers.

 Conséquent, aucun montant n'a été comptabilisé dans les états financiers.
- L'Agence n'a pas d'assurance sur ses biens. Cette pratique est conforme à la politique du gouvernement en matière d'auto assurance.

AGENCE CANADIENNE D'INSPECTION DES ALIMENTS

Notes aux états financiers, page 10

pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 2000 (Montants inscrits dans les tableaux - en milliers de dollars)

8. Avoir du Canada

Au 31 mars, l'avoir du Canada inclut un montant de (33 593 000) \$ (1999 – (31 171 000) \$) qui représente des opérations pour lesquelles l'Agence a rendu des services et dont elle n'a pas reçu le financement. Ces montants se composent principalement des passifs reliés aux indemnités de cessation d'emploi et de vacances. Ils seront financés dans les années futures par le Conseil du Trésor, au fur et à mesure que les sommes seront versées.

9. Paiements d'indemnités

La Loi sur la santé des animaux et la Loi sur la protection des végétaux autorisent le ministre, par l'entremise de l'Agence, à indemniser les propriétaires pour les animaux et les végétaux détruits en conformité avec les lois. Au cours de l'exercice, les indemnisations engagées en conformité avec la Loi sur la santé des animaux se sont élevées 3 875 000 \$ (1999 - 3 391 000 \$).

10. Crédit remboursable - problème lié à l'an 2000

Pour pouvoir financer les besoins de l'Agence à l'égard des systèmes essentiels à la mission de l'administration fédérale (An 2000), l'Agence a négocié un crédit de 15 400 000 \$ avec le Conseil du Trésor. Le crédit devait servir à financer les besoins de mise à niveau et/ou de remplacement des systèmes, du matériel, des applications informatiques et des composantes de l'infrastructure en place qui n'étaient pas conformes à l'an 2000.

Pour l'exercice 2000, l'Agence a reçu l'autorisation de dépenser 3 530 000 \$ (1999 - 11 250 000 \$) à l'égard des systèmes essentiels à la mission de l'administration fédérale (An 2000); cette somme se reflète dans le montant total dévoilé pour le crédit 20 de 1999 - Dépenses de fonctionnement, à la note 5. Au 31 mars 2000, l'Agence avait utilisé 4 519 000 \$ (1999 - 7400 000 \$) de cette autorisation.

Le crédit est remboursable en trois versements annuels égaux, à compter de l'exercice 2000-2001; le remboursement se fait au moyen d'une diminution des crédits parlementaires de l'Agence pendant trois ans.

11. Comité consultatif

En vertu de l'article 10 de la Loi de 1997 sur l'inspection des aliments, le ministre de l'Agriculture et de l'Agroalimentaire a nommé un comité consultatif pour le conseiller sur toute question relevant de la responsabilité de l'Agence. Les dépenses directes relatives aux activités du conseil se sont élevées à 32 798 \$ (1999 - 45 992 \$) et elles sont incluses dans l'état des résultats.

Notes aux états financiers, page 9

pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 2000 (Montants inscrits dans les tableaux - en milliers de dollars)

6. Immobilisations

\$ 127 791	\$ 609.81.1.	\$ 988 272	\$ 878 031	\$	128 587	\$ 097 672	
\$ 100 131	\$ 303 677		\$ 626 637	Ψ	203 007	\$ 037 020	and a
8 628 6 342	3 232 10 398	11 860 14 740	10 883 6 329		4704	785 31 594 71	Matériel informatique et logiciels Véhicules
\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	626 EL 966 06 \$ -	1 394 \$ \$17 834 \$20 92	1394 \$ \$ \$ \text{150 L94 }	\$	- SE 76 718 41	1 394 \$ \$18 688 \$18 688	Terrains Immeubles Machinerie et matériel
Valeur comptable nette	nortissement slumus	nA fûoO	Valeur comptable nette		emessihon Jmuo	A tûoO	_
	6661			00	200		-

Pour l'exercice 2000, les acquisitions nettes en immobilisations de l'ordre de 6 624 000 \$ représentent 8 533 000 \$ en acquisitions moins des dispositions de 1 909 000 \$.

7. Produits reportés

L'Agence réalise des projets conjoints avec des organisations externes, en ce qui concerne l'inspection des végétaux. Les fonds reçus des organisations externes sont administrés au moyen de comptes à fins déterminées.

\$ 910 1	\$ 9111	Solde, fin de l'exercice
(986)	(9111)	Moins: les produits constatés au cours de l'exercice
1219	1216	Plus : les sommes reçues des organisations externes
\$ 887	\$ 910 1	Solde, début de l'exercice
6661	2000	

Notes aux états financiers, page 8

pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 2000 (Montants inscrits dans les tableaux - en milliers de dollars)

L. Crédits parlementaires (suite)

b) Rapprochement entre les crédits parlementaires approuvés et les crédits parlementaires utilisés:

Total des crédits parlementaires utilisés	\$ 697 878	\$ 011 987
Moins : produits non siluborg : anioM	(246 09)	(167 03)
	114 675	106 988
Crédit non utilisé - capital	(100 11)	(1409)
Crédit non utilisé - fonctionnement	(212)	(16 462)
: snioM	(2)	(00)
	392 929	328 404
Crédit 25 - Dépenses en capital	12 465	11 507
	\$27 46 4	746 84E
Paiements d'indemnités législatives	948 E	3 3 3 4
eociaux	986 77	881 34
Cotisations législatives aux régimes d'avantages		
Crédit 20 - Dépenses de fonctionnement	\$ 709 878	\$ 818 862
Crédits parlementaires - approuvés		
	2000	6661

5. Fournitures

Les fournitures comprennent ce qui suit :

ı	\$ 925 1	\$ 698 1
	300	00E \$ 690 L
2	2000	6661

Notes aux états financiers, page 7

pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 2000 (Montants inscrits dans les tableaux - en milliers de dollars)

4. Crédits parlementaires

La plus grande partie du financement de l'Agence provient de crédits parlementaires qui sont principalement fondés sur les besoins de trésorerie. Les éléments comptabilisés dans l'état des résultats et l'état de l'avoir du Canada au cours d'un exercice peuvent être financés au moyen de crédits parlementaires au cours d'exercices antérieurs et postérieurs. En conséquence, les résultats nets d'exploitation de l'Agence sont différents, pour l'exercice, selon qu'ils sont fondés sur le financement du gouvernement ou sur les principes comptables généralement reconnus.

s) Rapprochement entre le coût net d'exploitation et le total des crédits parlementaires utilisés :

\$ 011 8	\$ 697 828	Total des crédits parlementaires utilisés
99+ 9	†9† †	Acquisitions d'immobilisations financées par le crédit en capital
279 644	324 005	Montant financé par le crédit de fonctionnement
2415	690 Þ	Acquisitions d'immobilisations financées par le crédit de fonctionnement
(4 230)	(2242)	Changements nets dans les besoins futurs de financement
(∆7 <i>Þ</i>)	(384)	Produit provenant de l'aliénation d'immobilisations
282 231	322 742	
(12 510)	(503 FF) (859 TS)	Moins : charges n'exigeant pas l'utilisation de crédits : Amortissement des immobilisations Services fournis sans frais par d'autres ministères
\$ 176 828	\$ 202 298	Coût net d'exploitation
6661	2000	

Notes aux états financiers, page 6

pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 2000 (Montants inscrits dans les tableaux - en milliers de dollars)

Modifications de conventions comptables (suite)

h) Immobilisations

Au cours des exercices précédents, les achats d'immobilisations ont été imputés aux dépenses de fonctionnement, au cours de l'exercice de leur acquisition. En ce qui a trait à l'exercice 2000, l'Agence a modifié de façon rétroactive sa convention comptable relative aux immobilisations. Les coûts sont maintenant capitalisées et amortis sur le nombre estimatif d'années de vie utile qu'on leur attribue, comme il est décrit à la note 2d). Au cours de l'exercice, les acquisitions en immobilisations d'un montant de l'ordre de 8 533 000 (1999 – 1000 manuaire de l'amortissement, d'un montant de 11 507 000 \$ (1999 – 12 510 000 \$) a été enregistré dans l'état des résultats. Le résultat net de ces changements est une augmentation des charges de l'ordre de 2 974 000 \$ (1999 – 4 629 000 \$).

L'effet cumulatif des modifications de conventions comptables et les autres redressements sur les montants correspondants de l'état des résultats de l'exercice 1999 sont le suivants :

oût net d'exploitation	(310 682)	\$(43 259)\$	\$(146 626)
	874 188	13 244	217 2 78
Amortissement des immobilisations	_	12 510	12 510
Subventions et contributions	3415	_	3415
Autres frais d'exploitation et d'administration	£98 74	(313)	099/1
Indemnités de cessation d'emploi	849 9	1 240	7 218
Mobilier et équipement	794 OF	(525 7)	3 441
госэпх	13 114	966 Z	01191
Services publics, matériel et fournitures	13 927	ZE6	14 864
harges Salaires et avantages sociaux	266 712	788 2	569 609
	164 09	(31)	944 09
Divers	180 1	(262)	889
roduits Droits, permis et certificats	\$ 012 64		\$ 880 09
	Tel que déja déclaré	Redressements	Tel que redressé
	213 L - 210 L - T	6661	191

Notes aux états financiers, page 5

pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 2000

Montants inscrits dans les tableaux - en milliers de dollars)

3. Modifications de conventions comptables (suite)

c) Constatation des produits

Au cours des exercices précédents, l'Agence a constaté les produits générés par les droits, les permis, les certificats et autres services au cours de l'exercice où le paiement était reçu. Au cours de l'exercice, l'Agence a modifié de façon rétroactive sa convention comptable relative aux produits au profit de celle décrite à la note 2b). Le résultat de ce changement est une augmentation (diminution) des produits de l'ordre de 4 300 000 \$ (1999 - (15 000 \$)). Ceci prend en considération la modification de conventions comptables des comptes à fins déterminés telle que décrite à la note 3d).

d) Comptes à fins déterminées

Au cours des exercices précédents, les charges et produits relatifs aux comptes à fins déterminées n'ont pas été enregistrées dans l'état des résultats. Au cours de l'exercice, l'Agence a modifié de façon rétroactive sa convention comptable relative aux comptes à fins déterminées. Les produits et charges sont maintenant enregistrées dans l'état des résultats. Le résultat de ce changement est une augmentation des produits et charges de l'ordre de 116 maintenant en résultat de ce changement est une augmentation des produits et charges de l'ordre de 116 maintenant en l'état des résultats.

e) Salaires et avantages sociaux

Au cours des exercices précédents, l'Agence a comptabilisé les dépenses relatives aux indemnités de vacances accumulées selon la méthode de la comptabilité de caisse. Au cours de l'exercice, l'Agence a modifié de façon rétroactive sa convention comptable relative aux indemnités de vacances accumulées au profit de celle décrite à la note 2e). Le résultat net de ce changement est une augmentation des charges de l'ordre de 2 318 000 \$ (1999 – 2 897 000 \$).

f) Indemnités de cessation d'emploi

Au cours des exercices précédents, l'Agence a comptabilisé les dépenses relatives aux indemnités de cessation d'emploi selon la méthode de la comptabilité de caisse. Au cours de l'exercice, l'Agence a modifié de façon rétroactive sa convention comptable relative aux indemnités de cessation d'emploi au profit de celle décrite à la note 2e). Le résultat de ce changement est une augmentation des charges de l'ordre de 2 960 000 \$ (1999 - 1 540 000 \$).

g) Fournitures

Au cours des exercices précédents, l'Agence a passé en charges les fournitures lors de comptable relative aux stocks au profit de celle décrite à la note 2c). Le résultat de ce changement est une augmentation des charges de l'ordre de 143 000 \$ (1999 - 175 000 \$).

Notes aux états financiers, page 4

pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 2000 (Montants inscrits dans les tableaux - en milliers de dollars)

2. Principales conventions comptables (suite)

h) Incertitude relative à la mesure

La préparation des états financiers conformément aux principes comptables généralement reconnus au Canada exige de la direction qu'elle établisse des estimations et des hypothèses ayant une incidence aur les montants de l'actif et du passif déclarés à la date des états financiers et sur les montants des produits et des charges déclarés au cours de la période de rapport. Les indemnités de cessation d'emploi, les éventualités et l'évaluation des immobilisations sont les postes les plus importants lorsqu'il s'agit de faire des estimations. Les montants réels pourraient être différents des estimations sont revues annuellement et à mesure que des rajustements s'imposent, ils sont constatés dans revues annuellement et à mesure que des rajustements s'imposent, ils sont constatés dans les états financiers, au cours de l'exercice où ils deviennent connus.

3. Modifications de conventions comptables

L'article 31 de la Loi sur l'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments, qui exige la préparation d'états financiers conformes aux principes comptables généralement reconnus au Canada, est entré en vigueur le 29 mars 2000 pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 2000. L'Agence a adopté les principes comptables généralement reconnus pour les états financiers de l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 2000, en conformité avec la Loi. Ces modifications ont été effectuées sur une base rétroactive, de la manière suivante:

a) Présentation des états financiers

Au cours des exercices précédents, les états financiers de l'Agence consistaient en un état des résultat et les notes à cet état. Pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 2000, les états financiers de l'Agence renferment un bilan, un état des résultats, un état de l'avoir du Canada, un état des flux de trésorerie et des notes aux états financiers.

b) Crédits parlementaires

Au cours des exercices précédents, les crédits parlementaires étaient divulgués et rapprochés du coût net d'exploitation dans une note à l'état des résultats. Pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 2000, l'Agence a modifié de taçon rétroactive as convention comptable relative aux crédits parlementaires au profit de celle décrite à la note 2a). Le résultat de ce changement est que les crédits parlementaires sont comptabilisés directement à l'avoir du Canada, pour un montant de 328 469 000 \$ (1999 - 285 110 000 \$).

Notes aux états financiers, page 3

pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 2000 (Montants inscrits dans les tableaux - en milliers de dollars)

2. Principales conventions comptables (suite)

e) Indemnités de cessation d'emploi et de vacances

Les indemnités de cessation d'emploi et de vacances du personnel sont passées en charges au fut et à mesure que les employés en acquièrent le droit en vertu de leurs conditions d'emploi respectives.

Le passif au titre des indemnités de cessation d'emploi est estimé à la lumière des conditions d'emploi respectives et des niveaux de rémunération des employés à la fin de l'exercice. En rémunération en vigueur à la fin de l'exercice, pour tous les crédits de vacances non utilisés accumulés par les employés.

Le passif au titre des indemnités de cessation d'emploi et de vacances payables à la cessation d'emploi est une obligation de l'Agence qui est normalement financée par le Conseil du Trésor.

L'Institut Canadien des Comptables Agréés a approuvé une nouvelle norme pour la comptabilisation et la divulgation des avantages sociaux futurs; elle devra être adoptée pour l'exercice se terminant le 31 mars 2001. Les répercussions générales de la nouvelle norme ne peuvent être établies à ce moment-ci; toutefois, elles pourraient être considérables.

f) Services fournis sans frais par d'autres ministères

Les estimations de montants relatifs aux avantages sociaux, aux locaux et autres services fournis sans frais par d'autres ministères sont comptabilisées par l'Agence en tant que dépenses de fonctionnement et dépenses administratives. Un montant correspondant est crédité directement à l'avoir du Canada.

g) Cotisations au Régime de pensions de retraite de la fonction publique

Les employés de l'Agence qui y sont admissibles participent au Régime de pensions de retraite de la fonction publique qu'administre le gouvernement du Canada. Les employés et l'Agence contribuent tous deux au coût du Régime. Les cotisations versées par l'Agence sont passées en charges de l'exercice au cours duquel elles sont engagées.

En vertu des dispositions législatives actuelles, l'Agence n'est pas tenue de verser des cotisations pour combler le déficit actuariel du compte de pension de retraite de la fonction

.eupilduq

Notes aux états financiers, page 2

pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 2000 (Montants inscrits dans les tableaux - en milliers de dollars)

2. Principales conventions comptables

Les états financiers sont établis conformément aux principes comptables généralement reconnus, comme l'exige l'article 31 de la Loi sur l'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments. Les principales conventions comptables sont les suivantes :

a) Crédits parlementaires

L'Agence est principalement financée par le gouvernement du Canada au moyen de crédits parlementaires. Les crédits octroyés et employés pour les dépenses de fonctionnement, tout comme les crédits employés pour les dépenses en capital sont comptabilisés directement à l'avoir du Canada.

b) Constatation des produits

Les produits générés par les frais exigés, les permis et les certificats sont comptabilisés dans les comptes de l'Agence dans l'exercice au cours duquel le service est rendu.

Les fonds reçus de tiers à des fins déterminées sont comptabilisés à titre de produits reportés au moment de leur réception et sont constatés comme produits de l'exercice au cours duquel les dépenses connexes sont engagées.

c) Fournitures

Les fournitures sont inscrites au prix coûtant. Ces fournitures consistent en du matériel de laboratoire, des fournitures diverses et du bétail. Le coût des fournitures est imputé aux opérations au cours de l'exercice où les articles sont consommés.

anoitsailidomml (b

Les immobilisations sont comptabilisées au coût historique ou à la valeur historique estimative que lui donne la direction, moins l'amortissement cumulé. L'amortissement est calculé selon la méthode de l'amortissement linéaire étalé sur le nombre estimatif d'années de vie utile des actifs, de la façon suivante:

lmmeubles Machinerie et matériel Matériel informatique et logiciels Véhicules	20-30 ans 21-3 ans 3-5 ans 3-5 ans 01-7
ACUIS	aum aiv

Les immobilisations qui ont été transférées à l'Agence par Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada, Santé Canada et Pêches et Océans Canada, le 1^{er} avril 1997, ont été comptabilisées au coût historique moins l'amortissement estimatif à cette date.

Notes aux états financiers

pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 2000 (Montants inscrits dans les tableaux - en milliers de dollars)

1. Autorité et objet

L'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments (« l'Agence ») a été créée le 1^{er} avril 1997 en vertu de la Loi sur l'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments. La Loi regroupe sous une seule Agence tous les services fédéraux d'inspection des aliments et du poisson et d'autres activités fédérales en matière de santé des animaux et la protection des végétaux.

L'Agence est un établissement public mentionné à l'annexe II de la Loi sur la gestion des finances publiques; elle rend des comptes au Parlement par l'intermédiaire du ministre de l'Agriculture et de l'Agroalimentaire.

Le mandat de l'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments consiste à améliorer l'efficacité et l'efficience du système d'inspection fédéral et des services connexes pour assurer l'innocuité des aliments ainsi que la santé des animaux et la protection des végétaux. Les objectifs de l' Agence sont de contribuer à un approvisionnement sûr en aliments et à une information exacte sur les produits, de contribuer au maintien de la santé des animaux et de la protection des végétaux et de faciliter le commerce des aliments, des animaux et des végétaux ainsi que de leurs produits.

L'Agence est chargée d'assurer et de contrôler l'application des lois suivantes: Loi sur les sanctions administratives pécuniaires en matière d'agriculture et d'agroalimenta, Loi sur les produits agricoles au Canada, Loi sur l'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments, Loi sur la santé des animents du bétail, Loi sur les engrais, Loi sur la protection des obtentions végétales, Loi sur la protection des végétales, Loi sur les semences.

De plus l'Agence est responsable de l'application de la Loi sur l'emballage et l'étiquetage des produits de consommation et de la Loi sur les aliments et drogues en ce qui a trait aux aliments, à l'exception des dispositions qui portent sur la santé du public, la sécurité ou la nutrition.

Le ministre de la Santé conserve la responsabilité d'établir les politiques et normes qui touchent la salubrité et la valeur nutritive des aliments vendus au Canada. Le ministre de la Santé est en outre responsable d'évaluer l'efficacité des activités de l'Agence, eu égard à la salubrité des aliments.

Les dépenses de fonctionnement et en capital sont financées par le gouvernement du Canada au moyen d'une autorisation budgétaire annuelle. Les paiements compensatoires en vertu en la Loi sur la protection des végétaux sont autorisés au moyen d'autorisations législatives distinctes. Les produits que génère la conduite des affaires de l'Agence sont déposés dans le Trésor et l'Agence peut les utiliser.

État des flux de trésorerie

pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars (en milliers de dollars)

\$ 123 \$	\$ 673 72	Droits en argent, fin de l'exercice
988 38	28 123	Droits en argent, début de l'exercice
(7 263)	(450)	Encaisse utilisée au cours de l'exercice
785 110	328 469	
279 644 5 466	324 005	Activités de financement Crédits parlementaires - fonctionnement Crédits parlementaires - capital
(607 4)	(6718)	
(188 T) STA	(8 533) 48£	tivités d'investissement Acquisition d'immobilisations Produit provenant de l'aliénation d'immobilisations
(584 964)	(320 770)	
(1991)	1156	cessation d'emploi
29 200 (1 172)	818 818	ministères Changement net du fonds de roulement hors caisse Augmentation (diminution) des indemnités de
12 510	11 202	Amortissement des immobilisations Services fournis sans frais par d'autres
\$(146 626)	\$(702 298)	Activités de fonctionnement Coût net d'exploitation Postes hors caisse
		Flux de trésorerie provenant des (affectés aux)
6661	2000	

Voir les notes complémentaires aux états financiers.

État de l'avoir du Canada

Au 31 mars (en milliers de dollars)

\$ 090 221	117 280 \$	Avoir du Canada, solde de clôture (note 8)
29 200	896 72	Services fournis sans frais par d'autres ministères
285 110	328 469	
279 644 5 466	324 005	Crédits parlementaires affectés aux (note 4) Dépenses de fonctionnement Dépenses en capital
(146 525)	(362 207)	Coût net d'exploitation
\$ 169 781	\$ 090 \$21	Avoir du Canada, solde d'ouverture
6661	2000	

Voir les notes complémentaires aux états financiers.

État des résultats

pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars (en milliers de dollars)

\$(146 525)	\$(702 298)	Coût net d'exploitation
717 47E	416 256	Total des charges
3415	266 E	
24	122	Autres
3 391	3 8 8 2	Subventions et contributions Paiements d'indemnités (note 9)
371 302	412 259	
269 609 27 22 26 609 3 807 14 864 3 807 14 864 14 864 14 864 14 864 14 864 15 10 16 10 17 10 18 10	205 827 205 206 02 207 81 708 11 708 11 827 8 827 8 847 4 289 8 247 4 289 8 299 1	Fonctionnement et administration Salaires et avantages sociaux Services professionnels et spéciaux Déplacements et réinstallations Locaux Amortissement des immobilisations Services publics, matériel et fournitures Réparations Indemnités de cessation d'emploi Communication Divers Information Location de matériel
944 09	6+0 +9	Total des produits Charges
472 92 921	984 124 84	Autres Gains sur l'aliénation d'immobilisations Sanctions administratives pécuniaires Intérêts sur les comptes en souffrance
\$ 305 75 \$ 543 \$ 544 \$ 5	\$ 888 98 \$ 499 \$ 438 \$ 438 \$ 438	Produits Droits, permis et certificats Frais d'inspection Enregistrements, permis, certificats Droits et services divers Droits de permis d'établissement Classement
dressé (note 3)		
6661	2000	

Voir les notes complémentaires aux états financiers.

Bilan

Au 31 mars (en milliers de dollars)

abasis of the mistre to discord		
	\$ 007 881	\$ 291 681
(a eton) anoitsaliidomml	£78 0ð1	154 231
	278 78	986 78
Fournitures (note 5)	1 226	69E l
Débiteurs	8 6 2 8	777 P
A court terme Droits en argent	\$ 679 72	\$ 123 \$
PitoA		
	0007	666L

Passif et avoir du Canada

	\$ 004 881	\$ 291 681
Avoir du Canada	117 280	123 060
Indemnités de cessation d'emploi	53 075	21 919
	940 84	881 44
Indemnités de cessation d'emploi échéant à moins d'un an	3 983	2 179
(₹ aton) satiopar atiubor¶	9111	9101
Indemnités de vacances	12 L S L	13 426
A court terme Créditeurs et charges à payer	\$ 691 72	\$ 122 234

Engagements et éventualités (note 13) Événement postérieur à la date du bilan (note 14)

Voir les notes complémentaires aux états financiers.

Approuvé par :

Le président,

Le contrôleur intérimaire,

J. Jones

Ronald L. Doering



VĚRIFICATEUR GÉNĚRAL DU CANADA

AUDITOR GENERAL OF CANADA

RAPPORT DU VÉRIFICATEUR

Au président de l'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments et au ministre d'Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada

J'ai vérifié le bilan de l'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments aux 31 mars 2000 et 1999 et les états des résultats, de l'avoir du Canada et des flux de trésorie des exercices terminés à ces dates. La responsabilité de ces états financiers incombe à la direction de l'Agence. Ma responsabilité consiste à exprimer une opinion sur ces états financiers en me fondant sur ma vérification.

Ma vérification a été effectuée conformément aux normes de vérification généralement reconnues. Ces normes exigent que la vérification soit planifiée et exécutée de manière à fournir l'assurance raisonnable que les états financiers sont exempts d'inexactitudes importantes. La vérification comprend le contrôle par sondages des éléments probants à l'appui des montants et des autres éléments d'information fournis dans les états financiers. Elle comprend également l'évaluation des principes comptables suivis et des estimations importantes faites par la direction, ainsi qu'une appréciation de la présentation d'ensemble des états financiers.

À mon avis, ces états financiers donnent, à tous les égards importants, une image fidèle de la situation financière de l'Agence aux 31 mars 2000 et 1999 ainsi que des résultats de son exploitation et de ses flux de trésorie pour les exercices terminés à ces dates selon les principes comptables généralement reconnus.

Pour le vérificateur général du Canada

Bees have

Sheila Fraser, FCA sous-vérificatrice générale

Ottawa, Canada Le 8 septembre 2000

Rendement financier

VEENCE CANADIEUNE D'INSPECTION DES ALIMENTS

EINVNCIEKS KESDONSVBITILĘ DE TV DIKECLION V T.ĘCVKD DES KVŁŁOKLS

La direction de l'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments (l'Agence) est chargée de préparer toute l'information faisant partie de ces états financiers et de son rapport annuel. Ces rapports sont obligatoires au sens de l'article 23 de la Loi sur l'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments. L es états financiers présentés ci-joint ont été préparés en conformité avec les principes comptables généralement reconnus tel que stipulé à l'article 31 de la Loi sur l'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments. L es principales conformité avec les principales sont identifiées à la note 2.

La direction est responsable de l'intégrité et de l'objectivité de l'information contenue dans ces états financiers. Une partie de cette information est fondée sur les meilleurs jugements et estimations de la direction et elle tient compte, comme il s e doit, de l'importance relative. Afin de satisfaire à ses obligations de rendre compte, la direction tient à jour un ensemble de comptes qui garantit l'enregistrement centralisé des opérations financières de l'Agence. L'information financière et l'information de gestion contenues dans les états ministériels, et ailleurs dans les Comptes publics du Canada, concorde avec les présents états financiers.

La direction tient à jour un système de gestion financière et de contrôle interne destiné à garantir, avec une certitude raisonnable, que l'information financière est fiable, que les actifs sont protégés, que les opérations sont exécutées conformément à la réglementation en vigueur, dans les limites des autorisations parlementaires, et que ces opérations sont enregistrées comme il convient pour pouvoir rendre compte de l'usage des fonds publics. La direction tente également d'assaurer l'objectivité et l'intégrité des données de ses états financiers en choisissant avec soin la formation et l e perfectionnement d'un personnel qualifié, en négociant des arrangements qui assurent une répartition adéquate des responsabilités, en adoptant des programmes de communication visant à garantir que les règlements, politiques, normes et pouvoirs directoriaux sont compris à tous les paliers de l'Agences.

Le vérificateur général du Canada procède à une vérification indépendante et exprime son opinion sur les états financiers produits en annexe.

Ron L. Doering
Président

Jones Contrôleur intérimaire

Critères et étendue de l'évaluation de la justesse et de la fiabilité Bureau du vérificateur général

Critères

Les critères suivants ont été élaborés en tant que moyens d'évaluer la justesse et la fiabilité de l'information sur le rendement de l'Agence en regard des objectifs énoncés dans son plan d'entreprise. Nous en avons discuté avec celle-ci. Les critères répondent à deux grandes questions : d'abord, est-ce que l'Agence a communiqué l'information sur le rendement en regard de ses objectifs, et ensuite, est-ce que cette information est juste et fiable? L'information sur le rendement en regard des objectifs est juste et fiable si elle permet au Parlement et au public de déterminer la mesure dans laquelle l'entité ou le et fiable si elle permet au Parlement et au public de déterminer la mesure dans laquelle l'entité ou le programme en question atteint les objectifs qu'elle ou il s'est fixés.

Pertinente

L'information sur le rendement doit rendre compte de réalisations
concrètes et importantes en regard des objectifs.

Compréhensible

L'information sur le rendement doit, en plus d'être pertinente, dresser un tableau clair du rendement, décrivant les repères et le contexte en regard desquels il faut interpréter l'information communiquée.

L'information sur le rendement doit démontrer de façon crédible l'apport des activités de l'entité ou du programme aux réalisations présentées

présentées.

L'information sur le rendement doit refléter adéquatement les faits communiqués, et ce, à un niveau d'exactitude approprié.

L'information sur le rendement doit fournir un tableau représentatif et clair de tout l'éventail des réalisations, tableau qui n'induit pas le lecteur en erreur.

Nous reconnaissons pleinement que pour appliquer ces critères, il faut surmonter des difficultés et consacrer le temps nécessaire à la mise en œuvre de mesures du rendement énergiques et utiles ainsi qu'à la préparation d'une analyse et d'une présentation crédibles des contributions aux conséquences. Cependant, nous nous attendrions à constater des améliorations notables chaque année en regard de ces critères. Pour obtenir plus d'information sur les critères, prière de consulter notre site Web à ces critères. Pour obtenir plus d'information sur les critères, prière de consulter notre site Web à

Les travaux dont fait état la présente évaluation ont été réalisés en conformité avec les politiques et les pretiques du Bureau du vérificateur dépéral du Capada. Ces politiques et ces pratiques respectent les

Les travaux dont tait etat la présente évaluation ont été realises en conformite avec les politiques et les pratiques du Bureau du vérificateur général du Canada. Ces politiques et ces pratiques respectent les normes recommandées par l'Institut Canadien des Comptables Agréés pour les missions de certification.

Étendue

Équilibrée

Attribuable

Exacte

L'Agence a fait rapport sur son rendement dans la section 2.0 de son rapport annuel intitulée « Rendement de l'Agence ». Notre évaluation porte uniquement sur cette section; elle ne comprend pas les études de cas et les déclarations dans les encadrés. Pour évaluer adéquatement cette information additionnelle, il nous faudrait procéder à un examen distinct. De même, nous n'avons pas évalué la section 2.8 « Rapports consolidés? », qui renferme une information très descriptive sur les diverses activités de l'Agence. Nous avons examiné l'ensemble du rapport pour déterminer la cohérence de scivificement.

Le rapport annuel renferme de l'information à jour sur le plan d'entreprise de l'Agence. Nous n'avons pas évalué la clarté des attentes en matière de rendement ou d'autres aspects de cette mise à jour parce que l'information sur le rendement communiquée dans le rapport annuel est liée au plan précédent.

Conclusion

Le rapport sur le rendement de l'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 2000 montre peu d'améliorations en regard de l'exercice précédent. Les travaux effectués au cours de l'exercice se révèlent prometteurs, mais ils n'ont pas amélioré de façon significative l'information sur le rendement et, par conséquent, nos précédentes démourant des évaluations précédentes demeurent. En conclusion, l'information sur le rendement communiquée dans le rapport annuel ne donne pas une image claire et complète permettant aux lecteurs de juger de la mesure dans laquelle l'Agence atteint ses objectifs.

Pour le vérificateur général du Canada,

Theira frame

Sheila Fraser, FCA Sous-vérificatrice générale

Ottawa, Canada le 28 septembre 2000

Une meilleure information permettant de comprendre la mesure dans laquelle les réalisations sont attribuables à l'Agence améliorerait le rapport. Dans son rapport, l'Agence reconnaît la participation d'autres parties dans ses secteurs de responsabilité. En revanche, lorsqu'elle mentionne les résultats, une analyse plus approfondie d'autres facteurs qui peuvent avoir contribué à ces réalisations améliorerait le rapport.

Les données présentées sont assez exactes. À quelques exceptions près, les données sont actuelles et reflètent l'exercice le plus récent. Les données sur le rendement que nous avons examinées étaient adéquatement étayées par des renvois aux sources de données de l'Agence et par d'autres éléments probants. Méanmoins, des explications sur les forces ou les limites relatives des données amélioreraient le rapport.

Les failles de l'information communiquée donnent lieu à un rapport incomplet et non équilibré. De nombreux aspects clés du rendement ne sont pas signalés ou sont signalés pour certains programmes et non pour d'autres. Le rapport ne contient que peu d'analyses pour aider le lecteur à interpréter la valeur de l'information communiquée. Dans certains cas, l'Agence fait des comparaisons d'une année à l'autre et dans d'autres, elle n'en fait pas. Quant à certaines initiatives clés mentionnées d'une année à l'autre et dans d'autres, elle n'en fait pas. Quant à certaines initiatives clés mentionnées dans le plan d'entreprise, elle ne mentionne pas les progrès réalisés. Elle utilise dans tout le rapport des dans le plan d'entreprise, elle ne mentionne pas les progrès réalisés. Elle utilise dans tout le rapport des l'efficacité avec laquelle l'Agence détecte la non-conformité. Sans cette information, des taux de conformité ou de rejet ne fournissent pas de mesure complète du rendement.

L'Agence continue de faire rapport sur un cycle de trois ans et le rendement de différents programmes est communiqué une fois l'an, aux deux ans ou aux trois ans. L'Agence devrait voir à ce que les aspects importants de son rendement soient communiqués chaque année, même si des informations plus détaillées sur des secteurs particuliers pourraient être communiquées sur un cycle donné. Les représentants de l'Agence nous ont qu'ils sont d'accord et qu'ils ont l'intention de modifier leurs rapports à l'avenir.

Nous nous inquiétons particulièrement du manque d'information sur les problèmes auxquels l'Agence a pu être confrontée, ou sur les aspects du rendement qui peuvent ne pas avoir été tout à fait satisfaisants: l'information que les parlementaires ont, à maintes reprises, demandée aux organisations de fournir. L'omission de cette information donne lieu à un rapport qui n'est pas équilibré et porte préjudice à sa crédibilité.

Malgré les engagements antérieurs, les améliorations apportées sont modestes. Nous nous inquiétons de la lenteur des améliorations. Dans le rapport annuel de 1997-1998, l'Agence s'était engagée à mettre en place un système de gestion du rendement et de communication de l'information sur le rendement au cours des trois années suivantes. Dans son dernier rapport annuel, elle est revenue sur cet engagement, déclarant qu'il lui faudrait de quatre à cinq ans au moins pour atteindre cet objectif. Les plans internes actuels indiquent qu'il faudra un an de plus. L'Agence a indiqué dans son rapport annuel de l'an dernier qu'elle élaborerait des cadres détaillés de gestion du rendement pour programmes au cours de 1999-2000. Les travaux ont commencé dans le cas de deux programmes, mais l'Agence reconnaît que des changements plus substantiels étaient nécessaires. L'Agence a donc entrepris d'importants travaux en vue d'élaborer un nouveau cadre de gestion sur le rendement qui, croit-elle, améliorera beaucoup les prochains rapports sur le rendement. Bien que l'Agence soit actuelle, l'Agence révise son système interne d'information sur le rendement. Bien que l'Agence soit aur la bonne voie, elle convient qu'il reste encore beaucoup de travail à faire.

La principale amélioration cette année est l'ajout des points saillants des réalisations et d'un tableau des principaux engagements en matière de résultats. Les changements, bien qu'ils répondent en partie aux préoccupations que nous avions déjà formulées concernant la nécessité de résumer l'information communiquée en regard des objectifs, ne contribuent pas à améliorer de manière significative l'information communiquée dans le rapport sur le rendement. De plus, un secteur qui s'était amélioré l'information communiquée sur le rendement des resources humaines — est plus l'année dernière — l'information communiquée sur le rendement des resources humaines — est plus faible cette année.



VÉRIFICATEUR GÉNÉRAL DU CANADA

AUDITOR GENERAL OF CANADA

ÉVALUATION PAR LE VÉRIFICATEUR GÉNÉRAL de l'information sur le rendement

Objet

La Loi sur l'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments exige que le vérificateur général du Canada évalue la justesse et la fiabilité de l'information sur le rendement que présente le rapport annuel de l'Agence en regard des objectifs annuels et généraux établis dans son plan d'entreprise.

Étendue

La responsabilité du plan d'entreprise et de l'information sur le rendement contenue dans le rapport annuel incombe à la direction de l'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments (ACIA). La responsabilité du Bureau du vérificateur général consiste à fournir une évaluation de la justesse et de la fiabilité de l'information sur le rendement communiquée par l'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments. Notre rôle ne consiste pas à évaluer ni à commenter le rendement réel de l'Agence.

Nous avons évalué le rapport en regard de critères établis concernant l'information sur le rendement, à savoir qu'elle doit être pertinente, compréhensible, attribuable, exacte et équilibrée. Les critères et l'étendue de l'évaluation sont décrits plus en détail dans l'annexe l.

Evaluation

En tant qu'agence, l'ACIA dispose de certaines libertés sur le plan des finances, des ressources humaines et des marchés, que n'ont pas les ministères. En contrepartie, l'Agence est assujettie à des modalités redditionnelles supplémentaires, notamment l'obligation légale de communiquer de l'information sur son rendement dans son rapport annuel.

Notre évaluation nous a permis de constater que le rapport de l'Agence ne contient toujours pas le type d'information sur le rendement que, selon nous, exige la Loi sur l'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments. En effet, cette information ne donne pas un aperçu clair et complet du rendement de l'Agence de sorte que les lecteurs puissent savoir dans quelle mesure elle atteint ses objectifs.

Seulement certaines réalisations pertinentes sont communiquées. La plus grande partie de l'information communiquée par l'Agence a trait à ses diverses activités et extrants. Même si les conséquences sont signalées dans la plupart des secteurs, un certain nombre de conséquences importantes et mesurables ne sont pas communiquées. Ainsi, elle mentionne comme étant l'un des résultats attendus de la gestion des urgences une intervention « appropriée » en situation de crise résultats. Cependant, le rendement à cet égard n'est illustré que par deux exemples.

D'importantes attentes en matière de rendement ne sont pas communiquées. La Loi sur l'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments exige que le plan d'entreprise indique les prévisions en matière de rendement ainsi que les objectifs annuels et les objectifs généraux. Dans son troisième rapport annuel, l'Agence ne formule toujours pas des prévisions claires et concrètes en matière de rendement.

Par contre, des organismes ayant des fonctions semblables dans d'autres pays ont établi des cibles qualitatives et quantitatives.

Sans prévisions clairement énoncées et concrètes et sans échéanciers précis, les lecteurs ne possèdent pas l'information de base pour déterminer si le rendement de l'Agence est satisfaisant.

Le rapport présente des renseignements sur toutes les facettes du rendement, suivant en cela la stratégie définie à cette fin dans le tableau des engagements et des résultats clés. Les taux de conformité ont tous été signalés, y compris dans les cas où les taux ont baissé.

L'Agence continue de demander des précisions du BVG sur le « modèle » de gestion du rendement qu'il envisage pour l'Agence et en vertu duquel il rend l'Agence responsable. Dans l'environnement dynamique d'une organisation de réglementation fondée sur des données scientifiques, la mesure du rendement présente des difficultés uniques et complexes qui exigent des solutions pratiques. L'Agence s'attaque activement à la solution de ces problèmes.

La section 2 du rapport annuel a été rédigée pour respecter l'obligation réglementaire de l'ACIA à fournir les renseignements pertinents sur le rendement de l'Agence. L'évaluation complète du BVG suit le rapport sur le rendement.

Ronald L. Doering

2.9 Responsabilité de la direction pour les rapports sur le rendement

a Loi sur l'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments (loi sur l'ACIA) établit une prescription concernant le dépôt du rapport annuel au parlement. Conformément aux dispositions de la loi sur concernant le dépôt du rapport doit renfermer des renseignements sur le rendement de l'Agence en ce qui concerne les objectifs établis dans le plan d'entreprise ainsi qu'un état sommaire de l'évaluation du bureau du vérificateur général (BVG) sur la justesse et la fiabilité des renseignements. Le rôle du vérificateur général est d'évaluer seulement la justesse et la fiabilité des renseignements, et non d'évaluer le rendement réel de l'Agence ou de formuler des commentaires à ce sujet.

Les renseignements sur le rendement contenus dans le présent rapport ont été préparés et présentés conformément aux politiques du Conseil du Trésor sur le dépôt des rapports au parlement. Depuis sa fondation, en 1997, l'Agence a continué de faire des progrès dans l'évaluation et le dépôt de renseignements sur le rendement. Au cours de l'année qui vient de s'écouler, l'Agence a réorganisé la structure de ses secreurs d'activités et le cadre d'établissement de ses rapports. Ce nouveau cadre, le pour l'établissement de ses rapports et le cadre d'établissement de ses rapports et le cadre de rendement. Un nouveau cadre de planification, de rapport et de responsabilisation (CPRR), mis à jour pour refléter la structure des secteurs d'activités et le cadre d'établissement des rapports, a été approuvé par le Conseil du Trésor. Le nouveau CPRR établit une base d'établissement des rativités de rapport de l'Agence sur le rendement.

LACIA est responsable de l'exactitude et de l'exhaustivité des renseignements sur le rendement contenus dans le rapport. Les renseignements sont également cités dans le Rapport sur le rendement de l'Agence, qui est déposé au parlement, et ils constituent une partie du processus d'approbation budgétaire. Les renseignements découlent des données fournies par les systèmes d'information de l'Agence, les deuclilent un large éventail de renseignements sur les activités, les extrants et les résultats de l'Agence. L'exhaustivité de ces renseignements ont été vérifiées par les gestionnaires de l'ACIA.

La direction de l'Agence est sérieusement préoccupée par le bilan et les preuves citées à l'appui de plusieurs des exposés contenus dans l'évaluation des renseignements sur le rendement faite par le BVG. Nous reconnaissons l'existence de certains des problèmes soulevés dans l'évaluation et nous cherchons activement à apporter des améliorations conçues particulièrement en regard de ces questions. Notre réaction à l'évaluation, ordonnée selon les critères définis par le BVG, est résumée comme suit :

Un examen en profondeur, par le BVG, a confirmé l'exactitude des renseignements sur le rendement présentés dans le rapport annuel.

Des renseignements pertinents, portant sur les résultats, sont mentionnés dans dix des onze secteurs sur lesquels nous établissons des rapports. Les renseignements ainsi fournis sont présentés conformément au tableau des engagements et des résultats clés, tel qu'il a été approuvé par l'Agence et le Conseil du Trésor.

Pour établir un portrait clair du rendement, on fournit des points de référence dans la mesure du possible, généralement en donnant des résultats pluriannuels. Nous reconnaissons, tout comme le vérificateur général, qu'il faudra travailler à établir des attentes en matière de rendement.

Le rapport lait état de la contribution d'autres parties dans les domaines complexes de la salubrité des aliments, de la santé des animaux et de la protection des végétaux. Nous avons limité nos commentaires aux résultats qui sont attribuables aux efforts du personnel de l'Agence.

- Réduire au minimum les incidences négatives
- Affecter des ressources adéquates aux services sur la compétitivité du secteur agroalimentaire.
- Tenir compte de la réduction, de l'évitement et responsabilité légale. l'examen d'un tiers sur le plan de la réglementés afin qu'ils puissent résister à
- Procéder uniquement au recouvrement des programmes. du recouvrement des coûts dans la refonte des
- coûts des activités dont le secteur privé tire
- Procéder à un recouvrement des coûts équitable
- comparable. des activités similaires et des produits à risque
- proportionnés au service ou au produit offert. Exiger des frais de service simples et

On trouvera à l'annexe 6 une ventilation des en attendant les résultats d'un examen. récemment annoncé un gel des frais obligatoires ministre d'Agriculture et d'Agroalimentaire a les frais individuels n'ont pas subi de hausse. Le demande des services de l'ACIA; fait à remarquer, Cette augmentation résulte d'une plus grande sept pour cent par rapport à l'exercice précédent. une augmentation de 3,5 millions de dollars ou d'utilisation de plus de 53 millions de dollars, soit En 1999-2000, l'ACIA a perçu des frais

.6661-8661 trais de service par programme pour 1999-2000 et

Modifications législatives

- Loi sur les restructurations et les transferts d'attributions dans l'administration publique (Loi sur l'emballage et l'étiquetage des produits de consommation)
- Entrée en vigueur de l'article 31 de la Loi sur l'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments

2.8.2 Protection des obtentions selbtégèv

En vertu de la Loi sur la protection des obtentions végétales, l'ACIA protège le travail des phytogénéticiens en leur déléguant la responsabilité de la multiplication et de la vente du matériel de reproduction des nouvelles variétés. Le Bureau de la protection des obtentions végétales de l'ACIA examine les demandes de certificat afin de déterminer si leurs requérants répondent aux critères de délivrance. Les requérants doivent démontrer au Bureau que la variété pour laquelle ils font une demande est nouvelle, distincte, homogène et stable. On constate une augmentation importante

du nombre de demandes par rapport à l'année du nombre de demandes par rapport à l'année précédente, ce qui s'explique par une modification réglementaire de décembre 1998 qui a permis de faire figurer dans la loi toutes les espèces végétales, à l'exception des algues, des bactéries et des champignons. Au cours de l'année civile 1999, l'ACIA a reçu 549 demandes de protection (358 l'ACIA a reçu 549 demandes de protection (358 en 1998), a délivré 47 certificats (145 en 1998) et en a renouvelé 362 (278 en 1998). Les recettes que ce service lui a procurées s'élèvent à 511 000 \$ en 1998).

2.8.6 Recouvrement des coûts

Conformément à la politique actuelle sur le recouvrement des coûts et la tarification du gouvernement du Canada, l'ACIA impose dans certains cas des frais de service. Le pouvoir de l'Agence de fixer des frais d'utilisation est prévu aur l'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments. Mos principes directeurs en matière de Nos principes directeurs en matière de

Nos principes directeurs en matiere de recouvrement des coûts sont les suivants :

Établir avec nos clients un partenariat fondé

- sur la tranchise et la transparence.

 Éviter de compromettre les services de santé et de salubrité.
- Respecter les accords commerciaux internationaux.

Règlements

- Règlement sur l'inspection du poisson (PGQ)
 Règlement sur la classification des carcasses
- de bétail et de volaille (normes en matière d'agneaux)

 Règlement de 1992 sur les plafonds des
- Regiement de 1992 sur les plaionds des valeurs marchandes des animaux devant être détruits (phase l)
- Règlement de 1990 sur l'inspection des viandes (utilisation de systèmes à atmosphère contrôlée pour l'étourdissement des animaux destinés à l'alimentation)
- Règlement modifiant le Règlement sur la santé des animaux (porcs d'abattage)
- Règlement modifiant le Règlement sur les produits laitièrs (dérèglementation des dimensions types des contenants)
 Règlement modifiant le Règlement sur la délivrance de permis et l'arbitrage

(corporation trilatérale de règlement des

2.8.4 Règlementation sur les sanctions administratives pécuniaires

différends de l'Alena)

Entrée en vigueur le 30 juillet 1997, la Loi sur les sanctions administratives pécuniaires en matière d'agriculture et d'agroalimentaire (LSAPMAA) établit un régime de sanctions administratives pécuniaires pour l'application des lois relevant de l'ACIA.

Comme solution de rechange aux poursuites, la LSAPMAA autorise l'Agence à imposer des sanctions administratives pécuniaires aux contrevenants.

En 1999-2000 ont été publiés dans la Partie I

de la Gazette du Canada des règlements permettant d'étendre la LSAPMAA aux infractions à la Loi sur la santé des animaux et à la Loi sur la protection des végétaux et à leurs règlements. Des politiques, des procédures, des plans de formation et des plans de communications ont été élaborés, et leur mise en oeuvre doit avoir lieu en 2000.

La Loi sur les produits agricoles au Canada prévoit

la création d'une commission de révision, un organisme indépendant constitué pour examiner l'imposition de sanctions pécuniaires. Le président de la commission de révision a été nommé l'an oeuvre d'un régime de sanctions administratives pécuniaires va continuer d'améliorer la capacité de l'Agence d'offrit un système d'inspection sanitaire sût des animaux et des végétaux.

l'initiative et de mettre en commun les pratiques exemplaires. Au Québec et en Ontario, on a achevé dans certains lieux de travail les évaluations environnementales, examens qui ont pour but de limiter ou d'éliminer les effets négatils aur l'environnement. Un groupe de travail aur le SGE a été constitué et, avec l'aide d'« équipes vertes » locales, il s'emploiera à atteindre les objectifs locales, il s'emploiera à atteindre les objectifs SGE.

LAgence va continuer d'accroître et de partager ses connaissances scientifiques et ses capacités analytiques, de travailler avec ses clients et intervenants et d'élaborer un ensemble de politiques, d'outils de gestion et de pratiques écologiques.

2.8.3 Initiatives législatives et réglementaires

lnitiatives législatives

Le projet de loi sur la salubrité et l'inspection des aliments au Canada (antérieurement appelé projet de loi C-80) a été déposé au Parlement le 22 avril 1999. Version actualisée et refondue des lois en vigueur sur les aliments, les produits agricoles, les produits aquatiques et les intrants agricole, le projet de loi donne à Santé Canada et à l'ACIA des outils de réglementation plus et à l'ACIA des outils de réglementation plus efficaces.

Après la clôture de la session parlementaire d'automne 1999, les dirigeants de l'Agence ont rencontré des intervenants et divers intéressées afin de leur fournir plus de renseignements sur le projet de loi et d'avoir leur avis sur les modifications techniques qui y sont proposées.

Initiatives réglementaires

LACIA est l'un des nombreux organismes ou ministères de réglementation du gouvernement du Canada. Il lui incombe aux termes de son mandat d'appliquer 13 lois et règlements connexes qui régissent des services sanitaires, sociaux ou bans certains cas, les responsabilités réglementaires. Dans certains cas, les responsabilités réglementaires de l'Agence doivent être modifiées ou accrues pour satisfaire à la nature de son contexte opérationnel vaste et dynamique. Ainsi, au cours de la dernière année, les modifications et l'élargissement des reglements suivants ont été approuvés :

proposées par l'industrie. effectuées, il est fonction du nombre de demandes ces produits. Quant au nombre d'évaluations économiques et environnementaux négatifs de élimineront ou limiteront les impacts sociaux, lui permettent de déterminer les mesures qui biologiques à usage vétérinaire. Les résultats aliments du bétail, des engrais et des produits les effets éventuels sur l'environnement des évaluations environnementales afin de connaître décisions plus informées. L'Agence réalise des gouvernements et les Canadiens à prendre des de développement durable et peut ainsi aider les et aux analyses, elle comprend mieux les questions l'aident à remplir son mandat. Grâce à la science bénéficie de conseils scientifiques éclairés qui important du gouvernement canadien, l'Agence de réglementation à vocation scientifique le plus et d'Environnement Canada. A titre d'organisme

normes et de nouveaux règlements pour les contaminants présents dans les engrais chimiques et les aliments et suppléments du bétail. Elle a travaillé avec l'industrie et d'autres organismes gouvernementaux afin de définit des normes hiologiques nationales acceptables à l'échelon international, des processus de validation ét d'accréditation. L'agriculture biologique recoure d'accréditation. L'agriculture biologique recoure moins aux pesticides et aux engrais de synthèse. La Norme nationale sur l'agriculture biologique a été ratifiée par le Conseil canadien des normes et publiée en juin 1999.

L'Agence a continué d'établir de nouvelles

publiée en juin 1999.
L'orientation du plan de gestion de en juin 1998. Soucieuse d'intégrer des méthodes écologiques à la gestion de ses opérations matérielles, l'ACIA s'est engagée à élaborer et l'environnement (SGE) basé sur les normes l'environnement (SGE) basé sur les normes l'environnement (SGE) pasé sur les normes l'environnemental, il est logique de conserver environnemental, il est logique de conserver d'àméliorer la gestion du parc automobile et de d'àméliorer la gestion du parc automobile et de

Au cours de 1999-2000, l'Agence a poursuivi l'examen d'un certain nombre de méthodes écologiques pouvant contribuer à gérer ses opérations matérielles. À l'échelon local, dans les sites de mise à l'essai de chaque région, on a commencé l'implantation de SGE afin de lancer commencé l'implantation de SGE afin de lancer

préconiser l'achat de produits écologiques.

procédé à la vérification des principaux bureaux et les ont déclarés prêts à franchir le cap de l'an 2000. Une équipe spéciale de cadres ministériels a répondu à tous les appels logés sur une ligne sans frais et a transféré leurs auteurs aux directeurs compétents. Enfin, le gestionnaire des mesures d'urgence de l'ACIA a assuré la liaison entre l'Agence et le Centre de suivi et de coordination de l'an 2000 du Canada.

Nos efforts ont été récompensés. Le 4 janvier 2000, premier jour de travail, les installations de l'Agence partout au pays étaient totalement fonctionnelles, les téléphones et les ordinateurs marchaient et les services et le matériel de laboratoire étaient opérationnels.

2.8.2 L'ACIA et la durabilité de l'environnement

L'ACIA a continué d'améliorer son rendement dans le domaine de la protection de l'environnement et de la pronection de développement durable. La protection de partie intégrante des responsabilités législatives de l'Agence et des objectifs qu'elle poursuit au chapitre des aliments, de la protection des végétaux et de la santé des animaux. En 1999-2000, et de la santé des animaux. En 1999-2000, l'Agence a continué de participer à des activités de de premier plan dans le cadre de la Stratégie de développement durable adoptée par le ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'Agroalimentaire. de l'Agroalimentaire.

qui sont assujettis aux lois et règlements sur les aliments du bétail, les semences, les engrais ou la santé des animaux et qui doivent être rejetés dans l'environnement font au préalable l'objet d'une évaluation environnementale dont les critères ont été définis en consultation avec des experts scientifiques du monde universitaire, de l'industrie scientifiques du monde universitaire, de l'industrie

3.8 Rapport d'ensemble

2.8.7 Initiatives de préparation à 0002 na l'an 2000

u cours des trois dernières années, nous avons déployé des efforts considérables pour assurer la continuité des fonctions de setion dans le nouveau millénaire. Des plans

gestion dans le nouveau millénaire. Des plans d'urgence et des plans détaillés de préparation à l'an 2000 ont été dressés et des systèmes de secours ont été mis en place. Dans tous les domaines où elles avaient été jugées nécessaires, des mesures correctives ont été prises en temps voulu. L'ACIA a également élaboré un plan d'entreprise visant à assurer la continuité des opérations dans donnetaient pas les mesures correctives ne donneraient pas les résultats escomptés.

De plus, en novembre 1998, un centre de De plus, en novembre 1998, un centre de

ressources an 2000 financé par le Conseil du Trésor et spécialisé dans le matériel de laboratoire a vu le jour à l'ACIA. Ce centre a aidé les organismes et les ministères fédéraux à procéder aux essais de conformité et a contribué à préparer le matériel de laboratoire du gouvernement du Canada au passage à l'an 2000.

Etant donné que la plupart des systèmes n'étaient pas conformes à l'an 2000 et ne répondaient pas entièrement aux besoins opérationnels de l'ACIA, celle-ci a profité de l'occasion pour acquérir de nouveaux systèmes d'information. Cette initiative lui a permis de passer de 117 systèmes d'information à 17 nouveaux systèmes pleinement intégrés.

Le 31 décembre 1999, tous les systèmes ont

été fermés et, le 1º janvier 20,00, ils fonctionnaient de nouveau. Dans l'intervalle, les systèmes d'information, y compris toutes nos bases de données, ont été vérifiés. Le matériel et les installations des laboratoires ont été inspectés. Dans les quatre régions, des équipes spéciales ont

Evaluations environnmentales de l'ACIA (Produits de la biotechnologie)

	Nombre d'évaluations environnementales réalisées		Domaine	
	1999-2000	6661-8661		
	*2	7	esonomos 19 listõd ub estramilA	
	*7	9	Produits biologiques à usage vétérinaire	
	*[0	Engrais	
4	and the same of th	Alle Marie all the Line and a Sound Horach, Alle All Souther to Marie and American		

^{*} Evaluations en voie de réalisation, mais non terminées en 1999.



Canada

Marice canadience (canadience)

Marice canadience

Rapport d'ensemble

Outre les forums de discussion proposés aux employés, on a également établi, dans trois régions, un comité local d'application du programme d'aide aux employés (PAE). Ces comités de consultation syndicale-patronale discutent des questions de bien-être des employés et des possibilités de formation et de sensibilisation au programme aide aux employés.

Pour maintenir des relations harmonieuses entre employés et employeurs, on a établi, sur les plans national et local, des comités syndicaux-patronaux composés de cadres supérieurs de l'ACIA et de représentants des deux organes de négociation.

En outre, la Division des relations de travail, qui sert de point de contact principal, entretient des communications régulières entre l'ACIA et les organes de négociation.

Conclusion sur le rendement en matière de ressources humaines

Au cours des trois dernières années, la stratégie de l'Agence en matière de ressources humaines a contribué à orienter l'organisation au fur et à mesure que cette dernière précisait ses besoins en matière de développement, adoptait les fondements de son processus de décisions basé sur des valeurs et concevait et mettait en oeuvre des politiques, des programmes des systèmes et des services adaptés à ses besoins.

Pour les trois prochaînes années, l'Agence a élaboré une nouvelle stratégie en matière de ressources humaines qui va leur préparer la voie lorsqu'elle voudra fournir à ses employés les outils et le savoir nécessaires à l'exécution de leurs tâches, attirer et retenir les personnes compétentes dont attirer et retenir les personnes compétentes dont elle aura besoin pour remplir sont mandat et assurer à son personnel un milieu de travail positif.

2.7.5 Communication de la vision et gestion du changement

Résultat prévu

 Communication de la vision de l'entreprise et gestion efficace du processus de thangament commun

Pour communiquer sa vision et favoriser le changement au sein de l'organisation, l'Agence a mis en oeuvre et maintenu plusieurs initiatives:

conseils exécutifs, qui sont des séances de planification destinés aux membres de l'équipe

de gestion;

le cadre nécessaire à l'établissement de conseils
régionaux de gestion de secteur pour les cadres

e le cadre nécessaire à l'établissement de conseils régionaux de gestion de secteur pour les cadres moyens au cours de l'année 2000-2001;

• la création du comité des sciences de l'ACIA, pour sensibiliser davantage les intéressés aux questions scientifiques.

Pour favoriser la communication entre tous les échelons de l'organisation, l'Agence continue de publier quatre bulletins à l'intention du personnel des régions ainsi que des documents généraux tels que « Contact », « RH et vous » et « Bulletins d'information sur les RH ». La Direction générale des opérations at aménagé un site Intranet dans le but de communiquer avec le personnel sur des put des communiquer avec le personnel sur des put des événements qui intéressent la priection. Elle a également mis en place un programme visant à aider les membres du personnel à échanger des renseignements entre personnel à échanger des renseignements entre personnel à échanger des renseignements entre personnel à échanger des renseignements entre

dépensés pour la formation et le perfectionnement au sein de l'ACIA. Quant à la formation scientifique et technique, elle était axée sur des dossiers

hautement prioritaires :
 Rappels d'aliments et crises aliment

- Rappels d'aliments et crises alimentaires
 Programme d'amélioration de la salubrité
- Programme d amenoration de la salubr
- Programme de gestion de la qualité Programme d'inspection modernisée
- de la volaille Intégrité des boîtes de conserve
- Transport sans cruauté des animaux Identification des maladie animales exotiques
- et gestion des épidémies Inspection des tubercules des pommes de terre
- de semence • Formation en matière d'aliments pour animaux
- et d'engrais Systèmes informatiques conformes à l'an 2000
- Formation pour ISO 14001/CEI 25

Le centre de ressources éducatives de l'ACIA a été inauguré pour rendre accessibles aux employés et aux gestionnaires les renseignements liés à l'apprentissage non technique. On trouvera sur Intranet une liste des documents qui sont à la disposition du personnel.

Le nouveau catalogue sur le continuum

d'apprentissage de gestion, publié par l'ACIA, décrit la première phase des programmes d'apprentissage associés au profil des compétences des cadres. Quatre nouveaux modules d'apprentissage ont été élaborés dans cette série et sont maintenant à la disposition du personnel.



2.7.4 Possibilités d'apprentissage

Résultat prévu

 Meilleures possibilités d'apprentissage et adaptabilité au changement.

En 1999-2000, l'ACIA a démontré qu'elle soutenait l'apprentissage continu, technique et non technique, parce que cela permettait de répondre aux besoins changeants de l'organisation :

on a établi concrètement un cycle annuel de l'arganisation de l'arganisment un cycle annuel de l'arganisment un

- planification de la formation et d'établissement de rapports pour assurer l'emploi d'une méthode logique et intégrée à la planification, à la mise en oeuvre et à la surveillance des activités de formation technique, ainsi qu'à l'établissement de rapports à ce sujet, et l'on a prévu l'affectation et la gestion des ressources a prévu l'affectation et la gestion des ressources pertinentes;
- on a tenu un forum scientifique à l'intention des vétérinaires et l'on a créé des groupes de travail pour assurer le suivi des recommandations qui en ont découlé;
- la Direction générale des opérations a institué plusieurs possibilités spéciales de formation en le personnel, y compris la formation sur le « Leadership à l'oeuvre » et l'actualisation des compétences professionnelles des vétérinaires de la Direction générale;
- on a élaboré et mis en oeuvre une version
 révisée de la politique touchant la formation
 en sécurité et santé au travail;
- on a tenu des séances d'information partout au pays pour mettre les gestionnaires au courant des nouvelles conventions collectives.

De concert avec la direction et le personnel des Programmes et des Opérations, les mesures relatives aux besoins actuels et futurs en matière de formation technique ont été intégrées dans le plan national relatif aux initiatives de formation géré par la Direction générale des programmes. Ce plan répond aux besoins suscités par l'évolution continue des programmes scientifiques de l'organisation. En programmes scientifiques de l'organisation eté et l'account su continue des l'organisation out été programmes scientifiques de l'organisation.

2000. Ce programme aide les gestionnaires et les employés à établir plus facilement des objectifs de rendement qui soient clairs. Des objectifs normalisés ont été déterminés au cours de l'année financière 1999-2000.

En 1999-2000, l'Agence s'est donné un champion des langues officielles afin de promouvoir la cause des langues officielles auprès des cadres supérieurs. On a mis au point un outil langue de travail et de la représentation équitable. La représentation des francophones à l'Agence a augmenté au cours de l'année qui vient de s'écouler et elle demeure bien supérieure au pourcentage des Canadiens qui ont déclaré que pourcentage des Canadiens qui ont déclaré que le français était leur langue maternelle lors du le français était leur langue maternelle lors du

La recherche de l'équité en matière d'emploi (EE), au cours de l'année passée, a porté sur la mise au point d'outils permettant de solutionner les problèmes d'équité :

recensement de 1996.

- nne nouvelle politique d'EE qui favorise une meilleure compréhension des principes d'EE et l'établissement de lignes directrices conçues pour aider les gestionnaires à instituer une culture organisationnelle favorable à la représentativité de la main-d'oeuvre; une séance d'apprentissage de la gestion de une séance d'apprentissage de la gestion de
- la diversité, dispensée comme projet pilote dans la région de l'Atlantique; un outil de planification du travail, mis au point par les conseils consultatifs sur l'équité en matière d'emploi.

Un questionnaire démographique a récemment été envoyé à tous les employés. Les renseignements ainsi obtenus, joints à la répartition démographique détaillée des quatre groupes d'EE de l'Agence, fournira des renseignements précieux lors d'activités ultérieures.

En 1999-2000, la représentation féminine au sein du groupe de la direction a atteint 34 %, ce qui constitue une augmentation par rapport aux 26 % de 1998-1999.

convention collective le 8 juillet 1999. Cette convention confirme les modalités et conditions figurant dans la convention-cadre de l'AFPC et dans les conventions établies pour 18 groupes particuliers. La convention prévoit une échelle de salaires comparable à celle de la fonction publique en général ainsi que des avantages auxquels les employés ont droit. En outre, l'ACIA et l'Institut professionnel de la fonction publique du Canada ont signé une convention pour les vétérinaires le ont signé une convention pour les vétérinaires le succembre 1999.

2.7.3 Souplesse et intégration des services, des programmes et des vervices des ressources des ressources des ressources des ressources des ressources des respectives de la contraction del

Résultat prévu

• Systemes et programmes des ressources inminimes qui soient souples, intégrés, intégrés, et aboudables, intégrés, intégrés, et aboudables.

L'Agence a continué de mettre au point ses systèmes et ses programmes des ressources humaines. Le Système d'information sur les ressources

humaines a été mis à jour pour le rendre plus accessible au personnel. En cours de route, le fardeau administratif a été réduit et la prestation des services a été rationalisée. Le suivi des grâce et des questions de discipline a été amélioré grâce à l'utilisation d'un nouveau logiciel.

Pour jauger l'efficacité et l'efficience de nos

initiatives de formation, il a fallu centraliser la tenue des statistiques de l'Agence sur la formation non technique, ce qui a été fait par l'élaboration de nouveaux modules de formation au sein du Système d'information sur les ressources humaines. Les modules seront mis en place et contrôlés au cours des deux prochaines années.

rendement de l'Agence a été inauguré en 1999-

Représentation des francophones à l'ACIA

% 0,23	% ≤'97	% 8'⊊7		
Le français comme langue maternelle				
Recensement canadien de 1996	0002 staM	9991 stam		

ces ministères. processus de sélection par voie de concours dans aux employés de l'ACIA d'avoir accès à certains Agroalimentaire Canada, protocoles qui permettent d'entente avec Santé Canada et avec Agriculture et En outre, l'ACIA maintient ses protocoles

Il y a actuellement en place un projet pilote l'élaboration d'une stratégie de recrutement. renseignements qui seront utilisés dans travail et le maintien en fonction de l'effectif, des renseignements sur la dotation, le marché du des vétérinaires de l'Agence a permis de recueillir et de maintien en fonction de l'effectif. Une étude point pour résoudre les problèmes de recrutement gouvernement canadien, deux instruments mis au milieux de la réglementation et de l'inspection du d'offres d'emploi aux diplômés et à l'initiative des L'ACIA a participé à l'élaboration de la stratégie

processus similaires. de l'Agence, sont prêtes à entreprendre des centre de services. D'autres organisations, au sein un plan de RH local et sectoriel pour chaque gestionnaires et les employés dans le but d'établir vingtaine d'ateliers ont été tenus avec les employés de la Direction des laboratoires. Une auprès de plus de cinquante pour cent des 600 des consultations, d'une région à l'autre du pays, dictées par la gestion. Le processus comprend planification des RH qui soient exhaustives et conçu pour l'enclenchement d'activités de

L'Agence a conçu son programme de gestion études et des programmes d'emploi d'été. truchement du programme d'alternance travaill'embauche de plus de 100 étudiants par le cadre du programme de stage, il y a eu, l'an passé, 2000–2001. Outre le recrutement effectué dans le le moment, s'étendra à toute l'Agence en projet pilote, qui ne touche qu'un stagiaire pour l'Agence après l'obtention de leur diplôme. Le inciter les étudiants de fort calibre à entrer à programme de stage destiné aux étudiants pour En 1999-2000, l'ACIA a mis sur pied son

L'ACIA et l'Alliance de la fonction publique du Canada. Canada et la Commission de la tonction publique Ressources naturelles Canada, Pêches et Océans prochain, a été élaboré en partenariat avec de mentorat de l'ACIA, qui doit être lancé l'an et leurs objectifs professionnels. Le programme employés à déterminer quels sont leurs aspirations d'orientation professionnelle, pour aider les de planification de carrière et des services de carrière, qui englobe la formation, un guide

du Canada (AFPC) ont inauguré leur première

la restructuration des organigrammes de faciliter la mise en oeuvre des programmes; de la santé et de la sécurité au travail pour la dotation de quatre postes de coordonnateur

satisfaire aux exigences des programmes. laboratoires pour améliorer le service et mieux la création d'un système de réseautage des administratifs de tout le Canada; l'Agence pour les centres des services

par rapport à l'an passé. cinq pour cent de son taux de maintien de l'effectif stabilité. L'Agence a connu une augmentation de fonction ses employés est un bon indicateur de sa La capacité d'une organisation de maintenir en

d'oeuvre compétente pour le soutien d'une main-2.7.2 Un cadre d'emploi efficace

Résultat prévu

Des liens stratégiques ont été formés avec participer au processus décisionnel. humaines et en encourageant les employés à méthodes et ses principes de gestion des ressources une main-d'oeuvre compétente en appliquant ses travail productives à son personnel et a conservé L'Agence a continué d'offrir des conditions de

recherche et le développement. des secteurs privé et public, des fonds pour la organisations ainsi qu'à attirer et à obtenir, à orienter les projets de coopération des deux réglementation des aliments qui contribuera institut canadien pour l'inspection et la l'établissement, à l'Université de Guelph, d'un aux étudiants canadiens et préparera la voie à aliments. L'accord, conclu pour trois ans, profitera matière de réglementation sur la salubrité des canadien spécial de recherche et d'éducation en l'Université de Guelph pour créer un programme On a notamment signé un protocole d'entente avec des programmes et la capacité scientifique luture. d'autres organisations pour garantir la continuité

divers emplois au sein de l'ACIA. transfert qui prévoit des mouvements latéraux entre de candidats le plus approprié, et une politique de

1. le programme d'accréditation en pour le système de classification de l'Agence: initiatives ont contribué à l'établissement des bases Au cours de l'année qui vient de s'écouler, trois

classification de l'Agence;

- l'élaboration de descriptions de travail
- décisions transparentes, équitables et organisationnels éclairés qui mèneront à des pour leur permettre de faire les choix 3. la fourniture d'outils aux cadres supérieurs, générales;

justifiables en matière de classification.

Lexistence d'une solide structure et la complexité du travail accompli. équitables de classification qui reflètent la variété les questions relatives aux niveaux appropriés et l'effectif total de l'Agence. On veut ainsi aborder tivement 1 900 employés, c'est-à-dire la moitié de différents ministères et représente approximaprimaires (PI). Ce groupe a ses racines dans quatre pour le Groupe de l'inspection des produits de revoir sa structure de classification existante fonction publique du Canada (AFPC), est en train L'Agence, de concert avec l'Alliance de la

ont été posés par l'Agence à cette fin : objectifs d'entreprise. Voici certains des gestes qui organisationnelle contribue à la réalisation des

- Direction générale des opérations; les régions de l'Ontario et de l'Ouest pour la de secteur et celle des directeurs régionaux dans des quatre directeurs de réseau de laboratoires directeur du Bureau de la biotechnologie, celle l'organisation, notamment la nomination du la dotation de postes clés au sein de
- relatives à la santé; d'autres ministères fédéraux sur les questions et qui pourrait établir de meilleurs liens avec sein de l'unité des sciences et de l'évaluation chevronné qui jouerait un rôle important au la nomination d'un conseiller médical
- rationaliser le service; Direction générale des opérations, pour des services d'exécution et d'enquête, à la aliments et des rappels d'aliments et de l'unité la création du Bureau de la salubrité des

pnmaines Gestion des ressources

efforcée tout particulièrement d'aménager comme employeur distinct, l'ACIA s'est l'occasion de sa troisième année d'existence

rangemuy. des programmes et des systèmes des ressources l'élaboration et la mise en oeuvre des politiques, ses priorités. Il s'agissait, en somme, de continuer l'échelle de l'Agence pour soutenir l'évolution de un cadre de gestion des ressources humaines à

de RH de l'ACIA pour 1997-2000: ressources humaines (RH) établis dans la stratégie financier 1999-2000 en regard des cinq enjeux des rendu des progrès réalisés au cours de l'exercice On trouvera, dans ce qui suit, un compte

au travail **Environnement propice** 1.7.2

Résultat prévu

employés, mais de taçon moins officielle. locaux et sectoriels ont reconnu le travail d'autres leurs longs états de service. Les gestionnaires de 570 employés en leur attribuant des prix pour président pour un rendement exceptionnel et plus en leur remettant le prix d'excellence national du de s'écouler, l'Agence a récompensé 82 employés employés de l'ACIA. Au cours de l'année qui vient nous reconnaissons les efforts que font les de travail, le leadership et l'emploi. Par exemple, L'Agence continue de mettre en valeur le milieu

gestionnaires de déterminer quel est le réservoir sur le secteur de sélection qui permet aux politiques tondées sur des valeurs : une politique également élaboré et mis en application deux pour une période indéterminée. LACIA a pour leur accorder un statut d'employés nommés nommés pour une période déterminée à long terme l'Agence a modifié le statut de 193 employés dont elle fait preuve comme employeur distinct,

Tout en continuant de démontrer la souplesse



Protocole d'entente Canada-Chili sur l'exportation du porc et des produits du porc – Le Chili, qui est, pour le Canada, un important fournisseur de fruits et de l'égumes frais hors saison, et l'ACIA ont fait un pas en avant dans la promotion de la coopération en signant, le 6 mai 1999, un protocole d'entente sur la coopération. Un second protocole d'entente sur la coopération. Et al. 1999, un protocole d'entente sur la coopération.

Accords bilatéraux

peut exporter du porc au Chili.

LACIA gère actuellement plus de produits particuliers avec d'autres pays pour produits particuliers avec d'autres pays pour un large éventail de questions de salubrité des aliments, de santé des animaux et de protection des végétaux. Ce réseau d'accords a été mis en normes canadiennes en matière de salubrité des aliments, de santé des animaux et de protection des végétaux, ainsi que celles d'autres pays, soient fondées sur des données scientifiques et effectivement observées, de manière à ne pas perturber le commerce inutilement.

Les objectifs de ces accords portent sur Les objectifs de ces accords portent sur

international Canada. international et d'Affaires étrangères et Commerce Canada, de l'Agence canadienne de développement Agroalimentaire Canada, de Ressources naturelles de Pêches et Océans Canada, d'Agriculture et ses efforts, de la collaboration de Santé Canada, gouvernements étrangers, et elle profite, dans et les importateurs canadiens, ainsi que par les tondés sur les demandes faites par les producteurs priorise la négociation de tels accords techniques d'assistance institutionnelles et techniques. L'ACIA 4) de programmes bilatéraux de coopération et être envisagés comme des systèmes équivalents et nationaux d'inspection et de certification peuvent conditions dans lesquelles les différents systèmes procédures efficaces d'essai et de vérification; 3) des zones exemptes de ravageurs et de maladies, et de teront l'objet d'un commerce international; 2) de phytosanitaires (ou les deux) pour les produits qui l'établissement 1) de normes sanitaires ou

d'une proposition canadienne, à l'OMC, visant à établir un groupe de travail sur la biotechnologie; ce groupe aurait le mandat, limité dans le temps, d'établir les faits afin d'aider les pays à adopter une vision commune sur la façon dont les règles de l'OMC s'appliquent à la biotechnologie et à ses produits.

Entrée de la Chine dans l'Organisation

pour les plants de pommes de terre de semence. sur l'établissement des conditions d'importation transformation du boeuf et du porc canadiens et requises pour les établissements agréés de de porc canadien, la délivrance des approbations de l'état de santé des animaux pour les exportations conclure les négociations portant sur la révision l'accord, on établissait un plan de travail visant à sanitaires et phytosanitaires. Aux termes de encore pendants sur les obstacles aux mesures pour résoudre les problèmes prioritaires canadiens d'autre part, ont signé un protocole d'entente et de sortie et pour la quarantaine (CIQ-SA), l'administration chinoise pour l'inspection d'entrée du commerce (OMC), l'ACIA, d'une part, et l'entrée de la Chine dans l'Organisation mondiale se déroulaient les négociations Canada-Chine sur mondiale du commerce - En même temps que

Protocole Canada-Chine sur les pommes de terre de semence – En février 2000, le Canada et la Chine ont signé un protocole sur les plants de pommes de terre, protocole qui, pour la première fois, permettait à des envois commerciaux de pommes de terre d'entrer en Chine et d'être utilisés pour la plantation dans ce pays. Le Canada est le premier pays à signer un protocole sur les pommes de terre de semence avec la Chine.

Coopération ACIA - FDA sur la salubrité des aliments – Depuis de nombreuses années, les pratiques de « retenue et essai » de la Food and Drug Administration (FDA) des États-Unis constituent un irritant pour les exportateurs canadiens parce que des envois non douteux de fruits et de légumes frais périssables étaient quelquefois retenus pendant deux semaines ou plus. La FDA et l'ACIA se sont entendues pour plus. La FDA et l'ACIA se sont entendues pour aravailler ensemble à accroître la salubrité des aliments qui font l'objet d'un commerce bilatéral. Protocole d'entente sur la coopération en Protocole d'entente sur la coopération en

matière de salubrité et d'inspection des aliments et sur la santé des animaux et la protection des végétaux – Le 29 septembre 1999, le ministre de l'Agriculture et de l'Agroalimentaire et le ministre de la Santé ont signé un protocole d'entente avec le Mexique pour favoriser l'amélioration de la coopération et de la communication.

Accords internationaux

Le Canada importe de nouveaux produits d'un nombre croissant de pays et il exporte des quantités de plus en plus grandes de produits agricoles, d'aliments, de poissons et de produits forestiers.

Au cours de l'année qui vient de s'écouler, l'ACIA

a continué de suivre sa stratégie internationale, tant sur le plan multilatéral que bilatéral. Voici un aperçu de ces activités :

L'ACIA à l'oeuvre

Sur le plan multilatéral, l'ACIA, en collaboration avec d'autres ministères lédéraux, appuie le maintien et l'élaboration d'un cadre de réglementation d'un cadre de réglementation des monées scientifiques et sur des règles et qui suppose la conclusion d'un large éventail d'accords commerciaux et environnementaux et la mise au commerciaux et environnementaux et la mise au point d'instruments de normalisation.

Comité sur l'application des mesures sanitaires et phytosanitaires (SPS) de l'Organisation mondiale du commerce (OMC) – l'Organisation mondiale du commerce (OMC) – L'ACIA, en qualité d'organisme directeur de la délégation canadienne au comité SPS de l'OMC, a joué un rôle de premier plan dans la conclusion des négociations portant sur les principes de cohérence à adopter pour aider les organes de réglementation dans leur choix et leur utilisation des mesures de dans leur choix et leur utilisation des mesures de SPS conçues pour permettre à un pays d'atteindre le niveau de protection voulu.

Codex Alimentarius – LACIA a participé, avec Santé Canada et le ministère des Affaires étrangères et du Commerce international, aux discussions du Comité du Codex sur les principes généraux, entre autres, pour préciser la place du recours scientifiques à l'intérieur d'un cadre de décision scientifiques at l'atilisation de facteurs non scientifiques a l'intérieur d'un cadre de décision on a recours pour l'élaboration de normes on a recours pour l'élaboration de normes internationales et de mesures nationales.

scrivement à un large éventail de discussions activement à un large éventail de discussions et de négociations internationales reliées à la biotechnologie. Par exemple, le Canada, avec comme l'un des organes de réglementation les plus expérimentés au monde en ce qui a trait aux produits de la biotechnologie, a dirigé l'un des cinq groupes de négociation, intéressant plus de 130 pays, jusqu'à la conclusion heureuse d'un accord environnemental multilatéral connu officiellenient sous le nom de Protocole de Cartagène sur la biosécurité, chapeauté par la Convention des biosécurité, chapeauté par la Convention des la diversité biologique. EACIA a aussi joué un rôle d'avant-garde dans l'élaboration aussi joué un rôle d'avant-garde dans l'élaboration aussi joué un rôle d'avant-garde dans l'élaboration aussi joué un rôle d'avant-garde dans l'élaboration

L'élaboration de normes logiques et saniformet et saniformet et saniformet de salitation de saniformet et saniform

Le Groupe de mise en oeuvre du système canadien de l'inspection des aliments, établi pour mettre en application le plan directeur du Système canadien de l'inspection des aliments, a tenu ses réunions semestrielles en avril et en septembre 1999. Le Groupe, qui est un groupe de travail permanent composé de représentants officiels de tous les niveaux normes logiques et uniformes de salubrité des aliments, normes qui seront utilisées des aliments, normes qui seront utilisées des aliments par les consommateurs, par reconnues par les consommateurs, par l'industrie et par les gouvernements.

Divers groupes de travail ont été établis dans le but d'élaborer des règlements types harmonisés et des codes connexes pour diverses denrées ou activités sectorielles. Ces codes et règlements sont conçus comme un ensemble de normes qui servent de guides à chaque autorité compétente pour qu'elle à chaque sutorité compétente pour qu'elle façonne ses propres lois et codes de pratiques sur ce modèle.

LACIA a commencé à remanier son règlement sur les produits laitiers en tenant fortement compte du règlement et du code types du SCIA sur les produits laitiers (1998).

Les codes et règlements destinés à l'industrie de la vente au détail des aliments et à l'industrie des services alimentaires ont été approuvés en 1999. D'autres groupes de travail continuent d'avancer dans l'élaboration de règlements et de codes types pour les secteurs suivants, sans s'y limiter : la viande et la volaille, l'horticulture, l'eau viande et la volaille, l'horticulture, l'eau embouteillée et les pratiques de transport.

On a créé un comité de gestion qui doit mettre en application le protocole d'entente, et l'on mettra au point des accords auxiliaires pour les rappels d'aliments, l'inspection des viandes, la formation et la préparation aux situations d'urgence.

Ce protocole est le cinquième que l'Agence ait

signé. Il suit la conclusion d'accords fructueux avec l'Alberta (décembre 1997), l'Ontario (mai 1998), le Québec (mai 1998) et les Territoires du Nord-Ouest (novembre 1998). On a fait des progrès importants dans la participation à des accords de collaboration avec d'autres provinces et territoires.

L'Agence a joué un rôle important dans la réussite des négociations ayant mené à la signature du protocole de Cartagène sur la biosécurité, en janvier 2000. Le protocole a pour objet de garantir la sécurité du commerce international des organismes vivants modifiés.

L'Agence partage avec Santé Canada la

aliments dérivés de la biotechnologie. norme canadienne pour l'étiquetage volontaire des normes générales du Canada en vue d'élaborer une et, ici au pays, aux travaux effectués par l'Office des applicable aux aliments issus de la biotechnologie, comité qui est à élaborer une méthode d'étiquetage comité sur les aliments du Codex Alimentarius, active aux travaux internationaux récents du la biotechnologie sont les suivantes : participation Les activités précises exercées dans le domaine de qui sont sans rapport avec la santé et la salubrité. aliments, des politiques et des règlements généraux a travaillé à élaborer, en matière d'étiquetage des programme fédéral; plus particulièrement, l'Agence un rôle de premier plan dans l'exécution du aliments. LACIA joue depuis un certain temps responsabilité des politiques sur l'étiquetage des

L'ampleur et la complexité croissante de la biotechnologie continueront d'augmenter. L'Agence continuera d'aborder la réglementation en plaçant la sécurité au premier plan.

Accords fédéraux-provinciauxterritoriaux

L'ACIA à l'oeuvre

signé avec le gouvernement de la Saskatchewan, représenté par ses ministères de l'Agriculture et de l'Alimentation et par celui de la Santé, ainsi que par 11 conseils de santé de district. En signant ce protocole d'entention d'établir un système plus leur ferme intention d'établir un système plus efficace d'inspection et d'exécution en matière de salubrité des aliments, un système qui réduit le chevauchement des services, comble les écarts chevauchement des services, comble les écarts participants.

En décembre 1999, un accord-cadre a été

des scientifique hautement qualifiés, qui peuvent compter sur les connaissances d'experts travaillant au sein ou à l'extérieur de l'Agence. Des groupes d'experts de l'extérieur ont été établis pour que l'on puisse avoir accès aux meilleures données scientifiques existantes. Les inspecteurs de l'ACIA assurent une protection de première ligne en veillant à ce que les règlements sur le confinement soient respectés. Les inspecteurs travaillent sur le soient respectés. Les inspecteurs travaillent sur le conditions des essais pratiques soient respectées. Conditions des essais pratiques soient respectées.

Canada a prévu un engagement de 90 millions de dollars en vue de renforcer et d'améliorer la capacité de réglementation fédérale. Le Bureau de la biotechnologie de l'ACIA a joué un rôle de priorités réglementaires et des principales initiatives de programme par les six ministères et organismes qui recevront ces fonds.

groupe d'experts de la Société royale du Canada, un groupe de scientifiques éminents, afin de donner des conseils sur les besoins futurs en données scientifiques sur le système de réglementation.

L'ACIA à l'oeuvre

Le Bureau de la biotechnologie a été créé pour servir de guichet unique en matière de politique sur la biotechnologie, en ce qu'elle a trait à la réglementation des produits agricoles. Les responsables du Bureau travaillent avec les experts de programme de l'ACIA pour faire connaître leurs commentaires lorsqu'il y a des initiatives et des forums nationaux et internationaux sur la biotechnologie, ils donnent des renseignements au public et ils répondent aux demandes de renseignements des médias.

Le Comité consultatif canadien de la

biotechnologie reçoit de l'aide de l'Agence sur le plan de l'information. Ce comité, établi en 1999 dans le cadre de la Stratégie nationale en matière de biotechnologie, a pour mandat d'engager le dialogue avec les Canadiens et de faire bénéficier les ministres des avis d'un organisme indépendant. Le premier projet sera axé sur les aspects sociaux, économiques, éthiques, juridiques, réglementaires économiques, éthiques, juridiques, réglementaires et environnementaux des aliments dérivés de la

biotechnologie.

L'attaire Provigo

coupable. Le montant total des amendes imposées en raison du lait que la partie réglementée a plaidé menées à terme. La plupart des cas ont été résolus poursuites, représentant 115 accusations, ont été sur 375 chets d'accusation ont été déposées et 59 d'enquête. Quatre-vingt-deux poursuites portant actifs au bureau des services d'exécution et Ils ont étendu leurs activités d'inspection et En 1999-2000, il y avait 464 dossiers d'enquête (LAD) dans un magasin Loeb Inc., en Ontario. de non-conformité. dispositions de la Loi sur les aliments et drogues varient en fonction de la loi dont relève la situation trouvés devant une série d'infractions aux Les mesures existantes d'exécution de la conformité cours d'une inspection périodique, se sont la révocation du permis ou de l'enregistrement. En 1997-1998, les inspecteurs de l'ACIA, au rendu conforme, la suspension, l'annulation ou consignation jusqu'à ce que le produit soit produit, le retrait du produit du Canada, la

\$ 057 822

2.6.3 Biotechnologie

par la cour pour ces 59 poursuites était de

vente ont été accordées. Jusqu'à maintenant, 34 autorisations de mise en végétaux issus des travaux biotechnologiques et, de 5 500 essais pratiques ont été effectués sur des génétique. Au cours de la dernière décennie, plus récentes techniques moléculaires telles que le génie conçus de façon traditionnelle ou grâce aux plus terme englobe tous les organismes, qu'ils aient été obtenir de nouvelles méthodes de protection. Le vivants pour faire de nouveaux produits ou pour En biotechnologie, on utilise des organismes

Les produits agricoles issus de la biotechnologie et des produits biologiques à usage vétérinaire. microbiens, des engrais, des aliments pour animaux environnementale des végétaux, des suppléments en matière de réglementation dans l'évaluation document confirmaient la responsabilité de l'ACIA matière de biotechnologie. Les auteurs du principes directeurs de la réglementation en de réglementation fédéral a permis d'établir les biotechnologie. En 1993, la mise en place du cadre associés aux produits agricoles issus de la contre les problèmes de salubrité potentiels destinée à protéger l'environnement canadien L'ACIA établit la première ligne de défense

Les évaluateurs de l'ACIA procèdent à des des évaluations et à des inspections. LACIA assume ses responsabilités en procédant à conditions réelles et avant la commercialisation. l'importation au Canada, avant les essais dans des l'objet d'évaluations environnementales avant qui sont réglementés par l'Agence doivent faire

l'environnement reliés à la biotechnologie. Ce sont évaluations approfondies des risques pour

> vertu de ces dispositions de la LAD. fort montant par accusation Jamais exigé en du total d'amendes le plus élevé et du plus infligées s'élevaient à 120 000 \$. Il s'agissait municipalités de l'Ontario. Les amendes dans ses magasins situés dans sept différentes représentatives pour des infractions commises culpabilité par Provigo Ltd. à 10 accusations conclue par la présentation d'un plaidoyer de température inadéquate. Laffaire Provigo s'est et l'entreposage de volaille cuite à une la non-déclaration de l'ajout de gras de porc et les renseignements sur le pays d'origine, ingrédients, les dates d'emballage originales de fausses déclarations concernant les d'étiquetage des produits de la viande, infractions on comptait des erreurs présumées infractions. Au nombre des seb estaient amalgamés depuis la date des entreprise avec laquelle les magasins Loeb Inc. ont été déposées contre Provigo Ltd., une accusations pour diverses infractions à la LAD la loi. En novembre 1999, plus de 100 l'Ontario et ont constaté d'autres infractions à enquête à d'autres magasins Loeb Inc. de

la conformité. recours à un autre type de mesure d'exécution de obtenir plus efficacement la conformité en ayant à cette méthode dans les situations où l'on pourrait ont des répercussions importantes. On dérogerait preuves, dans les situations de non-conformité qui meilleur moyen à employer, lorsqu'il y a des sur le fait que le recours à des poursuites est le Dans le cadre de la politique révisée, on insiste

comprennent la saisie ou la confiscation du Les mesures d'exécution de la conformité prendre pour arriver à l'exécution de la conformité. prendre une décision sur la mesure appropriée à situation de non-conformité, ce qui leur permet de critères pour évaluer les répercussions d'une l'ACIA disposent d'un ensemble cohérent de Grâce à cette politique, les gestionnaires de

efficace aux conseils d'ordre scientifique et technologique au cours du processus de décision. Au cours des années qui viennent, les éléments scientifiques de l'Agence travailleront à régler leurs méthodes existantes en matière de conseils d'ordre scientifique sur le modèle de celles qui sont décrites dans le cadre de travail sur la 5 et T.

de travait sur is 5 et 1.

L'unité d'évaluation scientifique a organisé
un forum sur la médecine vétérinaire et sur
l'ichtyologie afin de considérer dans une large
perspective le rôle de la science au sein de
l'ACIA, de rendre plus uniforme l'application de
solides connaissances scientifiques et de tenir
compte des objectifs scientifiques de l'Agence.
L'unité a publié un document d'importance
sur les aspects réglementaires de la nouvelle

2.6.2 Exécution

technologie alimentaire.

L'ACIA à l'oeuvre

un effet dissuasif important. poursuivante. On prévoit que cette victoire aura déroulé et il a conduit à la victoire de la partie du cas de Provigo, ce processus s'est très bien des accusations. Comme l'a fait ressortir l'étude pour obtenir des avis juridiques sur la pertinence procureur de la poursuite du ministère de la Justice avec les services juridiques de l'ACIA et le bureau travaille également en étroite collaboration conformité et l'évaluation des effets connexes. Le en ce qui concerne l'examen des situations de nonde tous les programmes et de toutes les opérations et les gestionnaires de l'ACIA dans la réalisation conseiller, de guider et d'appuyer les inspecteurs du bureau, dans le processus de poursuite, est de et pour gérer les poursuites judiciaires. Le rôle coordonner les fonctions d'exécution et d'enquête national des services d'exécution et d'enquête pour En 1999-2000, on a créé un nouveau bureau

Une politique révisée d'application et de conformité a été élaborée, approuvée et publiée à l'intention du personnel des Opérations et des Programmes dans le but de répondre au besoin, pour l'Agence, d'adopter une démarche logique et uniforme en matière de procédures et de méthodes d'exécution pour tous les produits et toutes les régions.

années seulement, 284 fermes canadiennes ont eu des animaux infectés par la maladie, et l'Agence a payé plus de 3,4 millions de dollars en indemnités pour les animaux détruits. Le nouveau test nous permettra de repérer et d'éliminer seulement les animaux souffrant de la tremblante. Nous estimons que le total de la tremblante. Nous estimons que le total des indemnités payées serait réduit ainsi de 60 % 00 %

Partenariat avec l'Université de Guelph

L'Université de Guelph et l'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments (ACIA) ont signé un accord, en janvier 2000, en vue de créer un programme spécial de recherche et d'éducation au Canada en matière de réglementation aur la salubrité des aliments. L'accord de trois ans profitera aux étudiants canadiens et préparera la voie à l'établissement, à l'Université de Guelph, d'un institut canadien d'inspection et de réglementation des aliments.

Sonsilianiss avordre scientification or consideration or

L'unité d'évaluation scientifique veille à ce que les décisions de l'Agence soient fondées sur des données scientifiques précises; à cette fin, l'unité donne des conseils d'ordre scientifique et représente au président et au conseil de direction et représente l'ACIA aux forums scientifiques nationaux et internationaux.

L'unité d'évaluation scientifique à l'oeuvre

Lunité d'évaluation scientifique a été à l'avant-garde des contributions de l'Agence aux initiatives du gouvernement du Canada en matière de science et de technologie (S et T), notamment en ce qui concerne la réponse du gouvernement au rapport intitulé « Avis scientifique pour l'efficacité gouvernementale ». L'unité a coordonné les consultations internee et a consulté les représentants d'Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada. Le processus de et Agroalimentaire Canada. Le processus de consultation pangouvernementale a conduit à l'établissement d'un ensemble de principes et l'établissement d'un ensemble de principes et de lignes directrices conçus pour un recours

Recherche en laboratoire et développement de la technologie

seul animal infecté. Au cours des trois dernières d'éliminer tout un troupeau lorsqu'on trouve un sont exempts de la tremblante, il est nécessaire animaux en période d'incubation et ceux qui permettant de faire la distinction entre les Comme il n'y a actuellement aucun test l'encéphalopathie bovine spongiforme (EBS). spongiforme transmissible, semblable à maladie. La tremblante est une encéphalopathie programme de contrôle efficace de cette grave ce qui pourrait servir de fondement à un cas d'infection des moutons par la tremblante, test permettant le signalement précoce des projet à long terme visant à évaluer un nouveau et les autorités provinciales québécoises à un vétérinaire, les éleveurs de moutons canadiens les responsables du programme d'hygiène laboratoires de l'ACIA collaborent avec A l'heure actuelle, les scientifiques des dans le cadre de son Projet de coinvestissement. ont concordé avec les fonds fournis par l'ACIA 1,3 million de dollars provenant de l'industrie avec le secteur privé, dont les contributions de ces projets ont été mis sur pied en collaboration végétaux et la salubrité des aliments. Trente de sur la santé des animaux, la protection des 80 projets de recherche à long terme portant laboratoires de l'ACIA ont travaillé à plus de des programmes. Les scientifiques des l'élaboration des politiques et l'aménagement pour établir sur une base scientifique les responsables de l'Agence ont besoin ravageurs et les risques, connaissances dont des connaissances de base sur les maladies, les ressources ont été consacrées au développement des programmes; de plus, environ 25 % de ces desoins de l'Agence en matière de réalisation nouvelles technologies en vue de répondre aux allouées au développement et à l'adaptation de au développement de la technologie ont été ressources de l'ACIA affectées à la recherche et de salubrité. En 1999-2000, environ 75 % des normes internationales en matière de santé et les autres produits canadiens satisfassent aux d'analyse, pour faire en sorte que les aliments et l'amélioration des tests et des méthodes du poisson et des végétaux, ce qui comprend aux maladies et aux ravageurs des animaux, développement de la technologie ayant trait participent activement à la recherche et au Les scientifiques des laboratoires de l'ACIA

- à un accroissement des activités visant à protéger le consommateur, parmi lesquelles les enquêtes visant à déterminer les sources d'infection. Le personnel de laboratoire de l'ACIA a réaei Le personnel de laboratoire de l'ACIA a réaei
- Le personnel de laboratoire de l'ACIA a réagi rapidement et efficacement devant un certain nombre de problèmes de salubrité des aliments qui se sont posés au cours de l'année : les possibilités de risques sanitaires reliées à
- les possibilités de risques sanitaires reliées à la présence de 3MCPD dans les sauces au soja et aux huîtres. Le personnel affecté au programme a été alerté par des sources étrangères et le personnel de laboratoire a rapidement organisé et entrepris l'exécution des tests appropriés;
- la contamination possible des germes de soja. Après que les résultats d'un enquête ont indiqué la possibilité d'un danger microbien, les microbiologistes des laboratoires ont rapidement validé et effectué les tests appropriés.
- Les chimistes de la Direction des laboratoires ont réagi aux préoccupations concernant la contamination possible, par les dioxines, de denrées alimentaires importées de la Belgique : lis ont testé les produits pour y détecter des résidus éventuels de dioxines et ont transmis les données aux responsables de programme de l'ACIA. Il fallait, pour cela, modifier les méthodes existantes pour satisfaire aux nouveaux seuils de détection, qui sont plus bas.
- ou certains ravageurs des pommes de terre de vue de détecter certaines maladies des animaux pour les laboratoires qui effectuent des tests en a ses propres programmes d'accréditation programmes d'accréditation. De plus, l'ACIA technique nécessaires à la réalisation de leurs d'évaluation de la compétence et de vérification à l'Institut canadien des semences les services fournissent au Conseil canadien des normes et fédéraux. Les scientifiques de l'Agence services de tests à des laboratoires non transfert, dans la mesure du possible, des dollars. LACIA continue de promouvoir le un montant de plus de deux millions de de 25 000 tests de salubrité des aliments pour laboratoires accrédités pour faire exécuter plus 1998-1999, l'ACIA a passé un contrat avec des

semence.

du Canada; il est aussi le premier complexe de laboratoires au monde à posséder des installations servant à la fois à la recherche sur la santé des humains et des animaux. C'est l'une des rares installations au monde où l'on puisse diagnostiquer et étudier les maladies animales exotiques qui constitueraient une menace grave pour le bétail canadien si elles s'introduisaient et s'établisesient au Canadien si elles s'introduisaient

pour re betait canadien si enes s'introdusaient et s'établissaient au Canada.
L'un des objectifs de l'ACIA est de faire accréditer tous ses laboratoires en regard des normes internationales. Tous les laboratoires de l'ACIA ont soit obtenu l'accréditation du Conseil canadien des normes en regard du Conseil canadien des normes en regard du concernant la compétence des laboratoires d'étalonnage et d'essais), présenté une demande d'accréditation ou sont en train de faire cette demande

Services de tests en laboratoire

- évaluer la salubrité, la qualité et l'exactitude des étiquettes des aliments frais et transformés, du poisson et des fruits de mer;
- détecter les biotoxines marines;
- certifier la santé du bétail, de la volaille et du gibier d'élevage canadiens ainsi que des végétaux et de matière végétale canadiens; évaluer la salubrité et la qualité des produits biologiques à usage vétérinaire, des aliments
- pour animaux et des engrais;

 certifier la pureté et la qualité des semences.
 Les tests effectués dans le cadre du programme
- du programme de l'HACCP et en réponse renseignements de référence pour l'élaboration en raison de la nécessité de fournir des de salubrité des aliments a augmenté, et ce, répondre aux besoins du programme période, le nombre de tests effectués pour brucellose bovine. Au cours de la même des exportations dans le but de détecter la utilisés pour la surveillance et l'évaluation surtout en raison des besoins réduits de tests de ce programme a continué de décroître, le nombre total de tests effectués dans le cadre les laboratoires de l'ACIA (annexe 5). Toutetois, représenter 75 % de tous les tests faits dans d'hygiène vétérinaire ont continué de Les tests effectués dans le cadre du programme

2.6 Réalisations globales de l'Agence en matière de rendement

2.6.7 Services et conseils d'ordre scientifique

Services de laboratoire es 22 laboratoires de l'Agence canadienne

respecter les règlements.

et au fonctionnement de l'Agence. Les scientifiques, les chimistes, les biologistes et les vétérinaires des laboratoires effectuent des tests et des analyses sur laboratoires effectuent des tests et des analyses sur des échantillons présentés par les inspecteurs de l'ACIA à des fins de certification, de surveillance et tests spéciaux, des renseignements, des conseils et inspections et des politiques de l'ACIA lorsqu'ils inspections et des politiques de l'ACIA lorsqu'ils doivent enquêter, au besoin, sur les problèmes qui se services. Les inspectieurs de l'ACIA comptent sur ces services. Les inspecteurs de l'ACIA comptent sur ces services. Les inspecteurs de l'ACIA comptent sur ces services. Les inspecteurs de l'ACIA comptent sur ces tests de laboratoire ainsi que sur les tests effectués sur tests de laboratoire ainsi que sur les tests effectués sur tests de laboratoire ainsi que sur les tests effectués sur les tertain et sur les observations sur place pour faire le terrain et sur les observations sur place pour faire

d'inspection des aliments (ACIA) fournissent

Le personnel de laboratoire se charge également de la recherche et du développement technologique en vue de répondre aux besoins de l'Agence pour la réalisation de ses programmes, en plus de fournir des services scientifiques spécialisés aux agents de programme de l'Agence et aux organismes internationaux qui établissent des normes pour les aliments, la santé des animaux et la protection des végétaux — notamment le Comité du Codex Alimentarius, l'Office international des épizooties (OIE) et la Convention internationale pour la protection des végétaux.

Les laboratoires de l'ACIA à l'oeuvre

- Au cours de l'année 1999-2000, l'ACIA
 a renforcé ses capacités scientifiques en
 réunissant tous les laboratoires de l'ACIA
 dans une seule structure hiérarchique
 au sein de la Direction des laboratoires.

 Le Centre national des maladies animales
 exotiques (CMMAE) de l'ACIA a été
 cotiques (CMMAE) de l'ACIA a été
 exotiques (CMMAE) a été
 exotiques (CMMAE)
- exotiques (CMMAE) de l'ACIA a été officiellement ouvert en juin 1999. Le CMMAE fait partie du Centre scientifique canadien de santé humaine et animale de Winnipeg, une initiative conjointe de l'ACIA et de Santé Canada. Le nouveau centre renferme le premier laboratoire de biosécurité de niveau quatre



En ce qui concerne les nouveaux engrais, nous avons traité, de 1997 à 1999, quelque 1 798 avis de recherche, demandes de renseignements et démandes d'homologation de produits, examens alubrité, ou autorisations de mettre sur le marché un nouveau supplément.

engrais. le Rapport canadien de vérification de la qualité des taux de conformité de ces établissements dans chaque établissement de mélange et a publié les a compilé les renseignements ainsi obtenus pour étaient conformes aux lois canadiennes. L'Agence l'Agence. L'an dernier, la majorité des échantillons aux établissements de mélange en vrac et à des fins d'analyse, et les résultats sont transmis expédiés à des laboratoires privés accrédités, à En vertu de ce programme, les échantillons sont de l'industrie et du gouvernement du Canada. adhésion volontaire qui réunit des représentants qualité des engrais (PCCQE), un programme à cadre du Programme canadien de contrôle de la l'échantillonnage et l'exécution de tests dans le Nous avons également supervisé

Nombre d'échantillons et conformité de l'industrie dans le cadre du Programme canadien de contrôle de la qualité des engrais (PCCQE)

	% 8£'+8	% 56,28	% 09'+8	Conformité de l'industrie
0.000	3 273	584 5	185 E	Ęchantillons
	6661	8661	Z66I	The state of the s

*La baisse du nombre d'échantillons est en partie attribuable au nombre variable de participants volontaires au PCCQE.

Mise en commun des renseignements sur le plan international

LACIA a travaillé sur le plan international en échangeant des renseignements et des connaissances spécialisées avec les organismes de réglementation des engrais nordaméricains, en devenant membre de l'Association of American Plant Food Control Officials (AAPFCO).

Grâce à cette participation, nous avons contribué à la réalisation des objectifs de l'Association, laquelle cherche à élaborer des normes et des critères harmonisés, à créer un forum permettant la mise en commun des renseignements et à améliorer l'efficacité des renseignements et à améliorer l'efficacité des programmes de réglementation.

L'échantillonnage : un moyen d'inciter à la conformité

Au cours des trois dernières années, les inspecteurs de l'ACIA ont prélèvé plus de 250 échantillons d'engrais et de suppléments pour déterminer si les produits qui sont vendus au Canada, y compris les produits importés, satisfont aux normes établies pour la teneur en métaux lourds tels que le pour la teneur en métaux lourds tels que le cadmium, l'arsenic, le plomb et le mercure.

Les produits qui ont été échantillonnés comprennent les engrais contenant des micronutriments, les engrais phosphatés, les eaux d'égout traitées, le compost et la chaux.

Les produits non conformes sont consignés et, à moins qu'on ne puisse les rendre méthode appropriée, comme la réexportation vers la source ou l'enfouissement.

2.5.2 Programme sur les engrais

La production d'engrais constitue une industrie de cinq milliards de dollars au Canada. L'éventail des produits assujettis à la réglementation est large et comprend notamment les engrais mélangés en vrac pour la production de cultures agricoles; les engrais pour les jardins domestiques; les engrais contenant des pesticides et les suppléments tels que les produits microbiens viables (c.-à-d. les inoculants et les semences préinoculées) utilisée pour améliorer la croissance ou le rendement des végétaux; les produits recyclés tels que les régulateurs de la croissance des vegétaux ou les agents mouillants des sels que les régulateurs de la croissance des les que les régulateurs de la croissance des vegétaux ou les agents mouillants des sols.

passé, de piètres résultats de tests. qui cible les producteurs qui ont obtenu, par le agannollitandoè'b sigètate anu tius sonsgA'l sup conformité peut être attribuée, en partie, au fait obtenu en 1998-1999. La baisse des niveaux de quatre pour cent au taux de conformité de 83,7 Le niveau de conformité était inférieur de près de conformes aux normes de salubrité et de qualité. mélangés en vrac pour vérifier s'ils étaient ont prélevé quelque 2 400 échantillons d'engrais cours des trois dernières années, nos inspecteurs aux garanties concernant les éléments nutritifs. Au analysés pour vérifier si les produits satisfaisaient du Canada. Les échantillons prélevés ont été environ 1 300 usines d'engrais de toutes les parties production d'engrais mélangés en vrac dans

un taux de conformité de 90,6 % en 1999-2000. et à l'environnement. Notre personnel a enregistré à un grand nombre de facteurs liés à la production semences pour lesquels on les utilise sont sensibles microbiens viables et que les produits et les également été testés parce qu'ils sont des produits précieuses de protéines et d'huile. Ces produits ont rotation des cultures ou constituent des sources légumineuses sont un élément essentiel de la des produits importants parce que les cultures de et les semences de légumineuses pré-inoculées sont uniformément élevé de conformité. Les inoculants préinoculées et, là aussi, ils ont constaté un degré d'inoculants pour légumineuses et de semences inspecteurs ont prélevé 578 échantillons ciblés Au cours de la même période de trois ans, les

Création de l'Institut canadien des

semences

L'Institut canadien des semences (ICS) a été reconnu en décembre 1998 comme un organisme de vérification de la conformité existant en vertu de la législation concernant l'ACIA. L'Agence accepte les recommandations de l'ICS concernant l'accréditation des établissements semenciers au Canada.

LICS a été mis sur pied à la suite de consultations de représentants de l'industrie et du gouvernement portant à la fois sur différentes options de réduction et de recouvrement des coûts. Il a été convenu que l'industrie assumerait une plus grande responsabilité en matière de contrôle de la qualité. La création de l'ICS était appuyée par l'Association canadienne du des semences, l'Association canadienne des producteurs de semences, l'Association des analystes de semences commerciales du snalystes de semences commerciales du analystes de semences commerciales du canada et l'ACIA.

LICS est un modèle à suivre pour d'autres secteurs de l'industrie agricole et agroalimentaire, et les méthodes qu'il emploie sont compatibles avec celles d'autres grands pays et organisations sur le marché international des semences.

Les inspecteurs de l'Agence et les inspecteurs de cultures privés, accrédités par l'ACIA, ont effectué près de 25 000 inspections de cultures de semences couvrant un total de 518 908 hectares. Les semences mises en vente au Canada ou avant la vente. Les rapports d'inspection sont présentés à l'ACPS, laquelle, à son tour, délivre des certificats de récolte indiquant la conformité en regard des normes variétales.

importateurs autorisés. Les importateurs autorisés peuvent apporter des semences au Canada en les accompagnant d'une documentation plus limitée.

Pour obtenir l'accréditation de l'ACIA, tous les exploitants et classificateurs sont maintenant tenus de subir des évaluations démontrant qu'ils ont les connaissances et les capacités nécessaires pour satisfaire aux normes canadiennes. Plus de 3 000 personnes (exploitants et classificateurs) employées dans l'industrie des semences ont réussi à satisfaire aux critères d'accréditation depuis 1996. L'an dernier marquait la fin de la période de grâce dernier marquait la fin de la période de grâce pour l'obtention de cette accréditation.

.sonsgA1 de surveillance et d'évaluation de la conformité de semences et constituent le tondement des activités précieux sur la santé globale de l'industrie des Ces résultats fournissent des renseignements par les maladies et les analyses de pureté variétale. la germination à la pureté mécanique en passant ont pris 15 876 décisions sur des sujets qui vont de semences de l'ACIA ont reçu 10 496 échantillons et conformité d'au moins 96 %. Les laboratoires de semences importées indiquait un taux de sommaire trisannuel des résultats de tests sur les semences destinées aux marchés d'exportation. Le vente sur le marché canadien ainsi que celui des et des semences traitées au pays qui sont mises en de l'industrie le rendement des semences importées des échantillons de semences pour évaluer au sein Le personnel de l'ACIA a continué de prélever

Le personnel de l'Agence, à la suite de plaintes formulées par des producteurs ou des consommateurs (ou les deux), a vérifié de près le niveau de conformité de l'industrie en regard des règlements fédéraux en procédant à des inspections et à des enquêtes aur le marché. Plus de deux cents enquêtes de ce genre ont été menées en 1998-1999. Le sommaire triennal des analyses d'échantillons obtenus lors des inspections aur le marché indiquait que 95 % des semences en généalogiques et 84 % des semences non généalogiques et 84 % des semences non généalogiques satisfaisaient aux normes minimales. Nos inspecteurs ont vérifié les semences et les

conditions de culture des semences généalogiques utilisées par des membres de l'Association canadienne des producteurs de semences (ACPS). Les semences généalogiques étaient cultivées dans SZ 743 champs par 4 192 producteurs de semences généalogiques chapeautés par l'ACPS. Les semences généalogiques chapeautés par l'ACPS. Les semences sont conditionnées et traitées par environ 1 100 établissements de conditionnement approuvés, et elles sont vendues en vrac à partit de 550 autres installations d'entreposage en vrac situées dans toutes les parties du Canada.

Protection des végétaux

Résultats prévus

végétaux et produits végétaux canadiens qui respect des normes fédérales de salubrité et la propagation au Canada des maladies et

végetaux, fondées sur des données

scientifiques, adoptées par d'autres

Aperçu de nos réalisations

par les Canadiens pour leurs végétaux et jardins Les engrais sont également utilisés couramment d'engrais pour la multiplication des cultures. terre arable qui requiert l'emploi de semences et 468 millions d'hectares est constituée d'une de la moitié de notre territoire agricole de e Canada est un pays agricole important. Plus

comestiques.

La valeur marchande des semences et du

évaluations des systèmes d'assurance de la qualité Les vérifications de l'ICS effectuées par l'ACIA et les conformité, l'Institut canadien des semences (ICS). journalières de l'organisme de vérification de la réglementaire, par une tierce partie, des opérations l'exportation. Nous assurons la surveillance canadiennes et des semences destinées à généalogiques et la certification des semences de semences, la production de semences la réglementation et l'inspection des importations importations et les exportations. LACIA supervise 200 millions de dollars répartis également entre les semences, sa valeur s'élève annuellement à environ dollars; quant au commerce international des canadien, est estimée à plus de 800 millions de matériel végétal, pour le commerce intérieur

obtenus à la suite d'inspections faites sur le marché règlements fédéraux de 1998-1999. Les échantillons pour vérifier de près si l'industrie se conformait aux plus de deux cents enquêtes ont été menées démontré un degré élevé de conformité. En outre,

Les essais sur les semences importées ont

de qualité de l'ICS étaient appliquées de façon à

de l'ICS ont permis de conclure que les normes

satisfaire aux normes de l'ACIA.

67.

satisfaire aux normes de l'ACIA.

de qualité de l'ICS étaient appliquées de taçon à

de l'ICS ont permis de conclure que les normes

vérifications de l'ICS effectuées par l'ACIA et les

évaluations des systèmes d'assurance de la qualité

l'an 2000. Au cours des deux dernières années, les

établissements doivent satisfaire aux exigences en

de vérification de la conformité, l'Institut canadien

réglementaire, par une tierce partie, de l'organisme

conformément aux critères de l'ICS. Les autres

des semences (ICS). Environ 1 420 des 1 670

classificateurs, et nous assurons la surveillance

établissements semenciers, des exploitants et des

2.5.1 Programme sur les semences

du programme de protection des végétaux apparaîtront

programmes réalisés dans le domaine de la protection

*On trouvera ci-dessous des détails sur deux

d'inoculants pour légumineuses et de semences

inspecteurs ont prélevé 578 échantillons ciblés

résultats de tests. Au cours de la même période, les

le passé ou qui n'ont pas volontairement fourni les

avaient affiché de faibles niveaux de conformité par

Nous avons continué de cibler les producteurs qui

des trois dernières années pour vérifier s'ils étaient

échantillons de mélanges d'engrais en vrac au cours Nos inspecteurs ont prélevé plus de 2 400

salubrité ou autorisations de mettre sur le marché d'étiquette, études de données sur l'efficacité ou la demandes d'homologation de produits, examens recherche, demandes de renseignements et

ab siva 008 I supesard eb esqueso esmmos euon

Au cours des trois dernières années, nous

agroalimentaires. Les engrais sont très importants l'environnement et les consommateurs de produits

allégué et soient inoffensifs pour les utilisateurs, sorte que les engrais soient efficaces, exercent l'effet Nous avons poursuivi nos activités pour faire en

généalogiques répondaient aux normes minimales. semences généalogiques et 84 % des semences non səb % 29 əup əupibni ino ana siori indanaq

du rendement des cultures peut être attribué à pour l'agriculture au Canada : en général, 40 à 50 %

conformes aux normes de salubrité et de qualité.

programme sur les semences. Les résultats de l'exécution

L'Agence joue le rôle de registraire à l'égard des

établissements semenciers sont exploités

dans le rapport annuel pour l'an 2000-2001.

des végétaux : le programme sur les engrais et le

biejinocujęse.

un nouveau supplément.

l'épandage d'engrais.

Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments



L'ACID récipiendaire d'un prix collectif

d'inspection et des règlements équivalents. PAAFCO, était d'élaborer des procédures tâche du Canada, comme membre de « FDA/AAFCO BSE Feed Regulation Team ». La Control Officials (AAFCO) pour le travail de la qu'à ceux de l'Association of American Feed Medicine et du Office of Regulatory Affairs ainsi and Drug Administration's Center for Velerinary été accordé aux représentants du U.S. Food président des États-Unis, Al Gore. Le prix a gouvernementale patronné par le vicepartenariat national de réforme le prix Hammer donné dans le cadre du l'ACIA ont partagé avec d'autres organismes des aliments pour animaux, les agents de coordonner les initiatives de réglementation intergouvernementaux consentis pour En reconnaissance des efforts

Nous avons continué d'être un membre actif de l'Association of American Feed Control Officials (AAFCO). L'AAFCO sert de forum aux agents de la réglementation des aliments pour animaux qui veulent travailler en collaboration avec les industries réglementées et avec d'autres intéressés dans le but d'élaborer des règlements, des normes et des politiques uniformes à des fins nationales et internationales. Notre représentant a siégé et internationales. Notre représentant a siégé au conseil d'administration et a été président de l'Association en 1998-1999.

Mous avons également poursuivi l'exécution de notre programme de surveillance de la contamination par les métaux lourds dans le domaine des aliments du bétail et, à cette fin, nous avons prélevé 181 échantillons au cours des trois dernières années. Douze de ces échantillons présentaient des concentrations plus élevées que les seuils d'intervention. Aucun échantillon ne contenait de concentrations de cadmium dépassant les limites en vigueur pour le plomb et l'arsenic. Les résultats d'analyse des échantillons indiquaient que les sources les plus fréquentes de contamination par les métaux lourds étaient les minéraux et les ingrédients minéraux. melanges de minéraux et les ingrédients minéraux.

Les flambées d'encéphalopathie bovine

qu'elles étaient conformes aux normes. d'équarrissage au Canada et nous avons constaté ruminants. Nous avons inspecté toutes les usines préparation et d'étiquetage pour les aliments des modifications qui établissaient des critères de a apporté au Règlement sur la santé des animaux des préserver la salubrité de ces produits. En 1997, on animaux familiers (10 %). Il est important de d'aliments du bétail (90 %) et d'aliments pour procédé de cuisson est utilisé dans la préparation protéines de grande qualité obtenu à la suite du non comestibles chaque année. Le tourteau de 7,1 million de tonnes de matières animales Les usines d'équarrissage transforment environ la réglementation sur les produits d'équarrissage. pays du monde, y compris le Canada, à rentorcer au cours des années 1990, ont incité plusieurs spongiforme (EBS) au Royaume-Uni et ailleurs,

Règlements sur les aliments médicamenteux pour animaux

L'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments a proposé des règlements qui exigeront des fabricants d'aliments médicamenteux canadiens qu'ils obtiennent des permis et qu'ils soient assujettis à des contrôles. Les règlements proposés ont été publiés le 5 février 2000 dans la Gazette du Canada, partie I. Le but recherché est de sauvegarder la santé des animaux et d'assurer la protection des humains en favorisant la manutention et l'utilisation sécuritaires des médicaments intégrés aux aliments des animaux à la ferme intégrés aux aliments des animaux à la ferme et chez les fabricants d'aliments industriels.

de l'alimentation. d'entreposage ainsi qu'à des erreurs sur le plan l'équipement de mélange et des installations notamment au nettoyage insuffisant de était attribuable à des erreurs commises à la ferme, 60 % des cas, nous avons constaté que le problème présumées d'abus de médicaments. Dans plus de pendant trois ans, particulièrement sur les sources Soixante-douze enquêtes locales ont été effectuées de compromettre la salubrité des aliments. à la présence non délibérée de résidus qui risquent préparation des aliments du bétail peut contribuer règlements. Lusage abusif de sulfamides dans la des résidus de sulfamides, ce qui contrevient aux porc inspecté dans les abattoirs fédéraux contenait afin de déterminer les raisons pour lesquelles le sulfamides qui comporte des enquêtes à la ferme continué à exécuter le programme de retraçage des Nos inspecteurs d'aliments pour animaux ont

des aigles en Argentine, des boeufs en Lettonie ainsi que du sperme d'oiseaux et de moutons au Costa Rica.

Le Canada et la Chine ont signé un accord qui ouvre la porte à des exportations importantes de porc canadien à la Chine. La Chine a consenti à accepter les données de l'ACIA sur le syndrome dysgénésique respiratoire porcin (SDRP) et sur la gastro-entérite transmissible (GET).

Nous avons homologué 52 nouveaux produits biologiques à usage vétérinaire et délivré 205 permis pour l'utilisation des vaccins dans des situations d'urgence ou à des lins d'expérimentation. Les produits biologiques à usage vétérinaire sûrs et efficaces sont essentiels à la prévention, au traitement et au diagnostic des maladies infectieuses chez les animaux. Un examen des données révèle que les demandes de livraison de vaccins par lots ont augmenté de 79 % tandis que le nombre de nouveaux produits approuvés a doublé. Les réactions négatives signalées ont également augmenté de façon importante, ce qui indique probablement que les vétérinaires sont indique probablement que les vétérinaires sont maintenant plus au courant de la situation. Nous maintenant plus au courant de la situation. Nous

L'an dernier, nous avons reçu 14 demandes d'évaluation de nouveaux organismes. Nous en avons approuvé quatre. En raison des préoccupations concernant la santé humaine ou l'environnement, nous étudions encore les autres demandes, en collaboration avec d'autres ministères et organismes.

avons effectué le suivi de tous les cas de réactions

négatives importantes.

2.4.2 Programme d'inspection des C.4.2 programme d'inspection de la contract de l

L'an dernier, nous avons homologué I 923 aliments du bétail, qui satisfaisaient aux exigences réglementaires, avant que les produits ne soient mis en vente. Notre délai d'exécution, pour étudier les demandes, s'est amélioré : il est passé de 56 jours à 48 jours. Le délai de réponse de l'industrie à nos demandes de renseignements supplémentaires s'est demandes de renseignements supplémentaires s'est également amélioré : il est passé de 95 jours à 66 jours.

Épidémie d'AlS dans les stocks de poissons de l'Atlantique

La section des produits biologiques vétérinaires collabore fréquemment avec l'industrie et les organismes du gouvernement à la délivrance de permis pour des produits biologiques à usage vétérinaire qui sont utilisés dans le diagnostic, le traitement ou la prévention de maladies animales nouvelles ou émergentes.

En 1998, une flambée d'anémie infectieuse du saumon (AIS) s'est produite dans les piscicultures de saumon de la baie de Fundy. La section des produits biologiques vétérinaires, de concert avec Pêches et Océans Canada et les éleveurs de saumons, a accéléré lait à partit d'un isolat du virus de l'AIS provenant de la région de la baie. Grâce à des provenant de la région de la baie. Grâce à des pratiques appropriées de gestion de la santé, qui comprenaient le recours à ce vaccin, on a réussi à réduire les pertes subséquentes a réussi à réduire les pertes subséquentes

En 1999-2000, environ 50 millions d'animaux vivants et plus de 500 000 embryons et de doses de sperme ont été importés au Canada. Les été soit mis en quarantaine, retournés dans leur pays d'origine ou éliminés. Au cours de l'année fiscale précédente, il y avait eu 69 millions d'animaux vivants importés et plus de 600 000 embryons et doses de sperme.

Le Canada a exporté cinquante-neuf millions d'animaux vivants et d'embryons, ce qui représente une augmentation de quatre pour cent par rapport à l'année précédente. Notre personnel a inspecte tous ces animaux et a certifié qu'ils répondaient aux critères des pays étrangers.

Le Canada a réussi à pénétrer plusieurs

nouveaux marchés pour l'exportation des animaux canadiens. Après 17 années, le Canada est maintenant autorisé à expédier du bétail au Royaume-Uni toute l'année durant. De plus, 11 nouveaux accords de certification sanitaire ont été pigeons et des sangliers au Mexique, des porcs vivants en Hongrie, du sperme de bovins en Vivants en Lettonie, des volailles en Pologne, Croatie et en Lettonie, des volailles en Pologne,

Virus de la rage du raton laveur

Depuis 1993, une épidémie de rage affectant les ratons laveurs aux États-Unis menaçait de s'infiltrer en Ontario. La rage est une maladie zoonotique grave qui se transmet facilement des animaux sauvages aux animaux mises au point par les scientifiques de l'ACIA ont permis de déterminer l'existence d'une souche du virus de la rage particulière au raton laveur et présente dans les animaux qui raton laveur et présente dans les animaux qui provenaient des États-Unis.

En juillet 1999, le premier cas de « rage du raton laveur » a été détecté près de Brockville, en Ontario. L'ACIA, en partenariat avec les ministères de la Santé et des Ressources naturelles de l'Ontario, a mis en oeuvre des plans de contingence et, jusqu'à maintenant, a pu confiner la rage dans deux régions de l'Ontario. Les laboratoires de l'ACIA ont donné les résultats de tests de dépistage dans les 24 heures et les spécialistes en santé animale ont prescrit l'application de programmes de contrôle pour les animaux domestiques contrôle pour les animaux domestiques exposés à la maladie.



Toutes les fois que l'on a décelé la présence de ces maladies, nous avons mis en place des mesures visant à prévenir leur propagation, depuis la mise en quarantaine jusqu'à l'élimination des animaux ou des troupeaux en cause. Dans ces cas-là, nous avons indemnisé les producteurs pour l'élimination de leurs troupeaux. Le paiement des indemnités en premier indice et les aide à reconstituer leur troupeau. Par exemple, en 1999, tous les animaux exposés à la maladie dans les troupeaux souffrant de tuberculose bovine et de tremblante out été de tuberculose les éleveurs ont reçu une indemnité. En 1999-2000, nous avons versé des indemnités totalisant environ quatre millions de dollars.

troupeaux de moutons, ce qui représente une diminution importante par rapport aux 31 troupeaux de moutons infectés de 1998.

Mesures de contrôle de la tuberculose bovine

wapitis et à des certs d'élevage. tests tuberculiniques ont été administrés à des d'un commerce. En 1999, presque 32 000 tous les troupeaux de cervidés qui font l'objet l'administration de tests, tous les trois ans, à contrôle du Canada et elles sont basées sur cervidés font partie du programme de dépistage de la tuberculose bovine chez les surveillance continue prises en vue du d'autres signes d'infection. Les mesures de a testé plus de 1 500 animaux sans trouver vulnérables voisines du troupeau infecté. On troupeaux sources et toutes les espèces tout en retraçant et en testant tous les mis en place des contrôles de déplacement d'où provenaient les animaux achetés. On a localiser et tester tous les troupeaux sources On a entrepris une enquête d'envergure pour de prévenir la propagation de la maladie. en quarantaine et mis à mort par la suite afin 470 wapitis de la ferme infectée ont été placés des mesures de contrôle et d'éradication. Les vétérinaires de l'ACIA ont immédiatement pris (M. bovis) dans une ferme de l'Ontario, les d'élevage était mort de tuberculose bovine Après confirmation du fait qu'un wapiti

éliminés. du Canada. Tous les troupeaux infectés ont été éliminer la maladie dans les troupeaux de volaille oiseaux dans 27 installations — ont réussi à 009 2 mod slitisog szeultats pour 2 900 par l'ACIA en 1998 — une année pendant laquelle confirmer que les mesures d'éradication appliquées volaille commerciaux. Ces résultats ont permis de constitue une menace grave pour nos troupeaux de de déceler de cas de pullorose, une maladie qui l'exécution de tests sur la volaille n'a pas permis de l'anémie infectieuse des équidés. En 1999, avons testé 77 222 chevaux en vue du dépistage agréés pour dépister les cas de cysticercose et nous 3,3 millions de boeufs mis à mort aux abattoirs Nous avons examiné tous et chacun des

Mesures de surveillance de la brucellose bovine

En 1999, l'ACIA a mené une enquête sur le sérum bovin, ce qui l'a conduite à tester IT 170 bêtes sélectionnées au hasard. Les tests ont confirmé que le bétail du Canada demeure exempt de brucellose bovine. En outre, 156 423 bêtes ont été testées en vue du dépistage de la brucellose, dans le cadre d'autres programmes de contrôle courants s'appliquant à des abattoirs, à des marchés s'appliquant à des abattoirs, à des marchés

Le Canada est un membre influent de l'Office international des épizooties (OIE). L'ACIA appuie la mission de l'OIE et aux pays membres, afin de contribuer à l'OIE et aux pays membres, afin de contribuer à l'éradication des maladies les plus graves pour les animaux, y compris celles qui peuvent être transmises aux humains, et d'établir les normes sanitaires pour le commerce international. L'OIE constitue un point de référence mondial en ce qui concerne les normes relatives aux maladies au les politiques de contrôle des maladies ou les programmes d'étadication sont basés.

d'animaux infectées à l'OIE. Les maladies figurant à la liste A sont des maladies transmissibles qui pourraient se propager très rapidement, et avec des conséquences graves; ce sont des maladies qui ont des répercussions sérieuses sur la santé publique, ou sur le plan socioéconomique, et qui sont d'une importance majeure dans le commerce international des animaux et des produits d'origine animale. L'ACIA a signalé que le Canada était exempt des maladies figurant à la liste A, ce qui est tout à fait remarquable.

Les maladies figurant à la liste B, selon Les maladies figurant à la liste B, selon

la définition de l'OIE, sont des maladies transmissibles qui sont considérées comme étant d'une importance certaine pour l'équilibre socioéconomique et la santé publique à l'intérieur d'un pays donné et qui ont des conséquences sur le commerce international des animaux et des produits d'origine animale. Nous avons dépisté 12 cas de maladies figurant à la liste B, y compris des cas de charbon, dans sept installations; des cas de tuberculose bovine dans trois troupeaux; des cas de cysticercose dans les carcasses de bovins provenant cysticercose dans les carcasses de bovins provenant de 29 installations et des cas de tremblante dans l'4 de 29 installations et des cas de tremblante dans 14

d'animaux et d'embryons vivants ont été exportés, dix nouveaux marchés. Cinquante-neuf millions marchés. En 1999, le Canada a réussi à pénétrer sur cette réputation lorsqu'il cherche à étendre ses produits d'origine animale. Le Canada compte le monde en ce qui concerne ses animaux et ses qualité et de salubrité, dont il jouit partout dans acquérir la réputation d'excellence, en matière de efficace, nous avons également aidé le Canada à

En assumant nos responsabilités de façon

pour cent par rapport à l'année précédente.

ce qui représente une augmentation de quatre

et reconnues conformes à nos règlements. aliments pour animaux ont toutes été inspectées les usines d'équarrissage qui produisent les l'encéphalopathie bovine spongiforme (EBS), des inquiétudes manifestées au sujet de entrer dans la chaîne alimentaire. En raison impuretés biologiques et chimiques, peuvent pharmaceutiques, les métaux lourds et les que plusieurs résidus nocifs, comme les produits source de contamination : c'est par cette voie Les aliments pour animaux peuvent être une la santé des humains comme celle des animaux. pour animaux, nous avons contribué à maintenir En procédant à l'inspection des aliments

prévenir la propagation de la rage. et à des tests et nous avons notamment réussi à aux humains en procédant à de la surveillance contrôler la transmission de maladies animales Enfin, nous avons également cherché à

vétérinaire 2.4.1 Programme d'hygiène

sənbimonoəəoiəos qui est de la santé publique et des conséquences considérées comme étant les plus graves pour ce le Canada est exempt des maladies transmissibles Nos activités de surveillance ont confirmé que

les wapitis et les certs d'élevage. et de contrôler l'encéphalopathie des cervidés chez mis sur pied un programme permettant de détecter spécimens étaient négatifs. Nous avons également pour y chercher des traces d'EBS. Tous les histopathologiques de 895 cerveaux de bovins Nos agents ont procédé à des examens l'Agence a consolidé ses systèmes de surveillance. spongiforme (EBS) ou « maladie de la vache folle », dans le monde au sujet de l'encéphalopathie bovine En raison des inquiétudes manifestées partout

Résultats prévus

- et la propagation au Canada des maladies Adoption de normes et de méthodes
- xusmins des maladies des animaux
- salubrite, d'efficacité et d'étiquetage des
- d'accords communs procédés opérationnels qui sont le résultat contribution à l'élaboration de méthodes et de adoptees par d autres gouvernements, et fondées sur des données scientifiques, satisfont aux exigences de santé des animaux,

es maladies des animaux constituent une Aperçu de nos réalisations

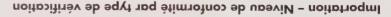
de maladies déjà connues. l'apparition de nouvelles maladies et la réapparition climatiques touchant l'habitat des animaux, humains partout dans le monde, les changements international, l'augmentation des déplacements notamment l'accroissement du commerce nombre de facteurs ont intensifié cette menace, économique. Ces dernières années; un certain santé humaine, l'environnement et notre bien-être animales au Canada, de même que pour la

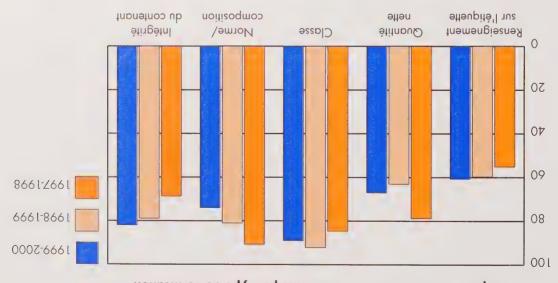
réelle menace pour la santé des ressources

Malgré ces changements importants, l'ACIA a

présentes au Canada. propagation d'autres maladies animales qui sont d'éradication, nous avons contrôlé et limité la En outre, grâce à nos activités de détection et figurent les maladies transmissibles les plus graves. maladies indiquées sur la liste A de l'OIE, où rares pays qui peut affirmer qu'il est exempt des zoosanitaire international. Le Canada est l'un des les cas de maladies à l'OIE en se basant sur le Code des animaux. Les pays membres doivent signaler ce qui concerne les normes relatives aux maladies qui constitue un point de référence mondial en épizooties (OIE), une organisation internationale est un membre influent de l'Office international des et des conséquences socioéconomiques. Le Canada les plus graves pour ce qui est de la santé publique transmissibles qui sont considérées comme étant réussi à protéger le Canada contre les maladies







- personnel a délivré plus de 2 000 certificats normes en vigueur avant l'exportation. Notre service, afin d'en vérifier la conformité aux indépendante et des produits contre frais de avons continué d'assurer l'inspection
- cours de l'année qui vient de s'écouler, aucune pasteurisés (p. ex., le cidre de pommes). Au pour la production de jus de fruits non l'utilisation du code de pratique volontaire avons terminé l'élaboration et encouragé səəuue d'exportation au cours des trois dernières

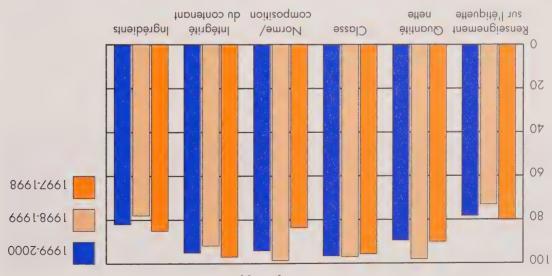
canadien non pasteurisé n'a été signalée

intoxication alimentaire reliée à du cidre

à l'ACIA.

- quelque 745 cas donnant lieu à des mesures dernières années, le personnel a étudié et des consommateurs. Au cours des trois avons répondu aux plaintes des commerçants élevé de conformité pour ces produits. respectaient les normes. On a noté un niveau sirop d'érable; tous les établissements inspectés les établissements associés à la production de sirop d'érable. Le personnel a également inspecté le consommateur et à assurer la salubrité du avons exercé des activités destinées à protéger
- réexportation. au tri du produit, à la destruction et à la d'exécution, y compris au réétiquetage ou

Programme d'inspection des produits transformés CANADA – Niveau de conformité par type de vérification



du Canada. ont été soit détruits ou réexportés à l'extérieur conformes aux normes canadiennes en vigueur produits qui ne pouvaient être rendus consigné les produits non conformes. Les niveaux de conformité plus bas et nous avons de pays qui, jusqu'à maintenant, affichaient des avons continué de cibler les produits importés composition et intégrité du contenant. classe, quantité nette, ingrédients, normes/ renseignements apparaissant sur les étiquettes, pour obtenir les renseignements suivants: avons inspecté des produits transformés d'inspection et de l'utilisation de nos ressources. l'efficacité et l'efficience de nos activités fruits et légumes. Cette initiative vise à accroître établissements agréés de transformation des un nouveau système d'évaluation pour les pour la santé. LACIA a continué d'élaborer

- produits canadiens. Les tests effectués pour les vérifier la présence de résidus (sauf pour les métaux lourds) dans les produits transformés réglementés importés de 42 pays indiquaient un niveau de conformité de 99,8 %. Les métaux lourds (importations) indiquaient un taux de conformité de 97,8 %. avons effectué, en 1999–2000, un total de 211 avons effectué, en profondeur des établissements inspections en profondeur des établissements
- avons effectué, en 1999–2000, un total de 211 inspections en profondeur des établissements agréés de transformation des fruits et des légumes et un total de 256 en 1998–1999, et nous avons constaté des niveaux relativement établissements était de 95,3 % en 1999–2000 et de 94 % en 1998–1999. Le personnel de 17ACIA a assuré le suivi des établissements qui ne respectaient pas les normes afin que des mesures correctives soient prises pour aborder le problème des infractions relatives aux risques le problème des infractions relatives aux risques le problème des infractions relatives aux risques

Programme d'inspection des fruits et des légumes frais

*000Z-666L		6661	L-866 L	8661-7661 a may be		Résidus chimiques : plan de surveillance et d'échantillonnage
tiubor9 ètroqmi	fiuborq Innoitan	tiubor9 ėtroqmi	tiubor9 Ipnoiten	tiubor4 ètroqmi	Produit national	
641 01	088 7	8718	7 490	598 6	709 7	Echantillons
% 6'86	% L'86	% 6'26	% 8'86	% 0'86	% L'86	Échantillons conformes (pourcentage)

* Données partielles (Les données des échantillons de laboratoire de l'ACIA ne sont pas disponibles à ce moment-ci.)

- légumes frais du Canada, des Etats-Unis et du des différends pour les secteurs des truits et des devait servir d'organisme privé de résolution l'Accord de libre-échange nord-américain : elle été établie pour faire suite à l'article 707 de pour les truits et légumes. La Corporation a la Corporation de règlement des différends légumes frais, ce qui a conduit à la création de techniques à l'industrie des fruits et des avons donné des conseils et un soutien
- aux consommateurs. but d'améliorer la salubrité des aliments offerts la production de denrées traîches, dans le pratiques industrielles (BPI) à adopter pour pratiques agricoles (BPA) et les bonnes de cette initiative, on établissait les bonnes qui soient applicables à la terme. Dans le cadre des directives sur la salubrité des aliments l'industrie des denrées fraîches pour élaborer avons travaillé avec les représentants de Mexique.

produits transformes 2.3.7 Programme d'inspection des

100 %, pour les résidus de pesticides dans les pour les métaux et les substances toxiques, à niveaux de conformité passaient de 97,8 %, démontré un niveau élevé de conformité. Les qounées obtenues pour 1998–1999 ont disponibles pour 1999-2000; toutefois, les sur les taux de conformité ne sont pas encore que l'intégrité des contenants. Les données lourds et de substances étrangères nocives ainsi présence de résidus de pesticides, de métaux pour vérifier la contamination des produits, la du programme de surveillance de l'Agence, avons prélevé 970 échantillons, dans le cadre L'an dernier, nous...

- a procédé à une évaluation de 47 producteurs pour les graines et les fèves germées. LACIA projet spécial d'inspection et d'échantillonnage avons mis sur pied, à l'échelle nationale, un infections alimentaires. s'en est trouvé un qui était affecté par des toximicrobienne. Parmi les échantillons prélevés, il les risques connexes de contamination
- Sprouted Seeds and Beans. du Code of Practice for the Hygienic Production of ont servi à l'élaboration d'une version provisoire satisfaisants et tous les renseignements recueillis producteur. Certains échantillons n'étaient pas évaluer les bonnes pratiques industrielles du remplir un questionnaire conçu pour en recueillant des échantillons ou en faisant
- des échantillons n'avait été irradié. avaient été irradiés. On a pu constater qu'aucun 16 échantillons de papayes pour vérifier s'ils avons testé 93 échantillons de mangues et
- litiges commerciaux éventuels. de détérioration des denrées dans les cas de denrées à destination, afin d'établir des preuves à 19 590 inspections pour évaluer l'état des outre, les inspecteurs de l'ACIA ont procédé consigné pour faire cesser la consignation. En réemballer, réétiqueter ou reclasser le produit donner à une organisation caritative, (dans le cas d'un produit d'importation), les distributeurs devaient soit Jeter, exporter inspecteurs de l'ACIA ont consigné un produit, et les critères d'étiquetage. Dans les cas où les notamment les normes de qualité, l'emballage problèmes non liés à la santé et à la salubrité, d'une province à l'autre pour contrôler des de légumes frais importés, exportés et expédiés avons procédé à 17 069 inspections de fruits et

les produits canadiens et constaté un taux de conformité de 99 % aux normes de santé et de salubrité au cours des deux dernières années ainsi que des taux de conformité de 74 % en 1998-1999 et de 100 % en matière de fraude

- contre le consommateur. avons travaillé de concert avec Santé Canada, les apiculteurs provinciaux et l'industrie du miel pour élaborer une stratégie de contrôle de la présence de résidus d'antibiotiques dans le miel
- re miet.

 avons inspecté le miel importé et constaté que avons inspecté le miel importé et constaté que chimiques, avait baissé, passant de 96 % en 1997–1998 à 95 % en 1999–2000. Les produits du miel importés ont été ciblés pour des échantillonnages additionnels. L'observation des normes canadiennes en matière d'étiquetage continue de poset problème en ce qui concerne les produits importés. L'infraction la plus courante concerne le non-respect des normes courante concerne le non-respect des normes d'étiquetage bilingue.
- d'étiquetage bilingue.

 avons pris des mesures d'exécution en regard
 de tous les produits qui ne satisfaisaient pas
 aux normes. Ceux qui ont été rejetés pour des
 taisons de santé et de salubrité ont été retirés
 du commerce. Les efforts de l'ACIA pour cibler
 le miel falsifié ont conduit à la conclusion
 positive d'une poursuite judiciaire et à une
 sensibilisation acerue de l'industrie ainsi qu'à
 la collaboration acerue de l'industrie ainsi qu'à
 la collaboration acerue de l'industrie ainsi qu'à
 sensibilisation et international.

2.3.6 Programme d'inspection des frais

L'an dernier, nous...

avons prélevé plus de 12 700 échantillons de produits des fruits et légumes canadiens et résidus chimiques, y compris des pesticides et des métaux lourds. Dans l'ensemble, les échantillons se sont très souvent révélés conformes aux normes. Dans les cas où les échantillons dépassaient les limites maximales échantillons dépassaient les limites maximales des résidus, notre personnel a prévu une surveillance accrue de ces sources ainsi que surveillance accrue de ces sources ainsi que

avons prélevé plus de 402 échantillons pour les soumette à des tests et déterminer

des mesures de suivi pertinentes.

courantes étaient les infractions au règlement canadien concernant l'étiquetage, la salubrité et la comestibilité de la viande et des produits de la viande. Nous sommes actuellement à remanier le système d'information requis pour enregistrer ces renseignements. Les envois rejetés sont soit détruits ou retirés du Canada. (Voir le tableau à la page précédente.)

étrangers qui ont étudié le système d'inspection conclusions positives de plus de quinze pays rigueur de notre programme national et aux produits de la viande est directement liée à la Canada en ce qui concerne la viande et les des trois dernières années. La réputation du dénotait une tendance décroissante au cours exportations, le taux de rejet, calculé au poids, les autorités du pays importateur. Pour les au Canada soit par l'importateur ou par de la viande, calculé au poids, a été retourné pays importateurs. En 1999, un total de 0,03 % certains cas, à d'autres critères imposés par les salubrité et de qualité canadiennes et, dans sorte qu'elle soit conforme aux normes de viande destinée à l'exportation pour faire en multilatéraux et bilatéraux, nous inspectons la cent par rapport à 1998. En vertu d'accords une augmentation de presque sept pour livrée à plus de 100 pays, ce qui représente viande produite au Canada et destinée à être avons inspecté environ 1 200 000 tonnes de

2.2.3 Programme d'inspection leim ub

L'an dernier, nous...

canadien.

- avons procédé à 189 inspections approfondies d'établissements de producteurs-classificateurs ainsi que d'établissements d'emballage et de pasteurisation pour en vérifier les conditions d'hygiène. Nos inspecteurs ont constaté que et aux règlements fédéraux concernant la transformation.
- avons procédé à 218 inspections de produits du miel canadiens. Les taux de conformité aux normes de quantité nette et de classement conformité en matière d'étiquetage a baissé, passant de 91 % (1997–1998) à 75 % (1999–2000). L'Agence a également vérifié (1999–2000).



MM. Kelly Hoptaut et Mike Roberts

complément d'examen. anomalie, ils envoient la pièce au vétérinaire pour un mineur, ils rejettent le produit affecté; pour toute autre anomalies possibles. Lorsqu'ils détectent un problème la carcasse et la tête de chaque animal pour en déceler les par les inspecteurs de l'ACIA qui observent les organes, Par la suite, ils subissent un examen postmortem elfectué Pendant ce temps, les animaux sains vont à l'abattoir.

aux Etats-Unis. En outre, les inspecteurs certifient chaque envoi destiné étrangère, comme du métal provenant des lames de scie. contamination bactérienne ou la présence d'une substance postérieures à l'abattage — par exemple, une morceaux pour y trouver des signes de détériorations les « morceaux de gros ». C'est là qu'ils examinent les de rôle dans les secteurs de l'abattoir où sont découpés dans la zone d'abattage. De plus, ils travaillent à tour tour à tour à tous les autres postes d'inspection situés Pour demeurer vigilants, les inspecteurs travaillent

avoir un solide bagage de connaissances, c'est parce que « Si vous avez l'impression que les inspecteurs doivent

M. Mike Roberts est d'accord. « Nos inspecteurs chercher », dit-il. inspecteurs de l'ACIA savent vraiment ce qui'il faut des séminaires et à des exercices de formation. « Les cours en cours d'emploi et assistent fréquemment à expliquant que les inspecteurs suivent 34 modules de véritablement sur la formation continue », ajoute-t-il en c'est vraiment le cas », de dire M. Hopfauf. « On insiste

qui font un travail très minutieux ». extrêmement bien informées et des plus expérimentées constituent un groupe de personnes très compétentes,

DE LA VIANDE NOITAMAOTENAST 30 NSIDANAS L'ACIA DANS UN ETABLISSEMENT

M. Hopfauf, qui est employé à l'Agence depuis 12 ans, transformation du boeuf, à Moose Jaw, en Saskatchewan. que lui et ses collègues font dans un établissement de que Kelly Hopfauf, inspecteur de l'ACIA, résume ce animaux, du museau à la queue ». C'est dans ces mots puis mort, et avant l'expédition — tous et chacun des « Le produit est inspecté lorsque l'animal est vivant,

faut le faire ». Tout compte fait, dit-il, tout finit par la chaîne de production pendant un certain temps, alors il avons un travail à accomplir et que, si cela signifie arrêter que rarement. « Heureusement, ils comprennent que nous voient pas les choses du même oeil, ce qui ne se produit quand les inspecteurs et le personnel de l'établissement ne tâche? Ce serait, semble-t-il, de composer avec la situation important. Et quelle est la partie la plus difficile de sa répondra par l'affirmative, en ajoutant qu'il sait que c'est cinq ans. Demandez-lui s'il aime ce qu'il fait et il vous travaille à l'établissement de Moose Jaw depuis plus de

l'Agence, on a reconnu en 1999 que l'établissement peut être consommé par n'importe qui — nos grandsobjectif dans cet établissement — un produit sain qui l'industrie s'efforcent toutes deux de réaliser le même s'agit habituellement d'un travail d'équipe. « L'Agence et Mike Roberts, vétérinaire, est lui aussi d'avis qu'il

maintenant. le travail se poursuit à partir du succès réalisé jusqu'à observait les pratiques établies dans le cadre de l'HACCP; mères, nos enfants ». A la suite de cette collaboration avec

l'autre vétérinaire observe chaque animal au repos dans sortir des étables », dit-il, en expliquant que lui-même ou simple travail de bureau. « Nous ne cessons d'entrer et de d'un autre vétérinaire. Cependant, il ne s'agit pas d'un inspecteurs de l'ACIA, d'un superviseur des inspecteurs et M. Roberts est responsable du travail de 12

les enclos et un bon nombre de ceux qui se déplacent.

rapport médical complet sur chacune d'elles. collègue, examine de près chaque bête et établit un boitent ou qui paraissent léthargiques. M. Roberts, ou son bêtes qui semblent mal en point, par exemple celles qui spécialistes de l'établissement qui séparent des autres les commence par une présélection initiale effectuée par les soumises à un processus d'inspection rigoureux. Tout jours par semaine, toute l'année durant. Et ces bêtes sont de Moose Jaw reçoit environ 720 animaux par jour, cinq C'est beaucoup de bétail à examiner. L'établissement

des viandes 2.3.4 Programme d'hygiène

L'an dernier, nous...

- transformation de viande agréés par le avons inspecté tous les établissements de
- pour la volaille, tant en 1998 qu'en 1999. calculée au poids et d'environ trois pour cent taux de saisie est de 0,4 % pour la viande rouge utilisé pour évaluer la santé des animaux. Le de 1998. Le taux de saisie, calculé au poids, est d'animaux, comparativement aux 606 millions fédéral, c'est-à-dire environ 633 millions établissements agréés par le gouvernement avons inspecté chaque animal abattu dans les transformation, d'abattage et d'entreposage. qui traitent la volaille et s'occupent de c'est-à-dire environ 800, y compris ceux gouvernement fédéral, partout au Canada,

Les animaux et les carcasses saisis par les

cours des années passées, les raisons les plus rejets pour l'année 1999, nous savons que, au pas de renseignements sur les raisons des dernières années. Bien que nous ne disposions relativement constant au cours des trois calculée au poids. Le taux de rejet est demeuré l'ACIA ont rejeté 1,2 % de viande importée, rapport à 1998. En 1999, les inspecteurs de dire une augmentation de cinq pour cent par viande importée au Canada en 1999, c'est-àavons inspecté environ 447 000 tonnes de l'alimentation humaine. inspecteurs de l'ACIA ne sont pas destinés à

- Lan dernier, nous...
- « A bas les BACtéries!MC »; avons réaménagé et mis à jour le site Web de
- campagne « À bas les BACtéries!^{MC} »; coprésidé et géré le Partenariat au cours de la
- aliments, des insignes de « patrouilleur » dans chansons et des poèmes sur la salubrité des remettre aux parents, des sketches, des qui renferme des fiches de renseignements à Ce dernier comporte un guide de présentation lancements supplémentaires du programme. année et organisé l'inauguration nationale et les destiné aux enfants de la maternelle à la 3° d'apprentissage « A bas les BACtéries!^{MC} » géré l'élaboration du programme
- la mascotte du Partenariat; accompagnés du bloc d'exposition et de l'alimentation et foires commerciales avons assisté à de nombreux salons de « BYC »;

et du matériel pour créer une marionnette

ce domaine, un jeu portant sur le même sujet

de salubrité des aliments. Canada et présentait des conseils en matière d'assurance de la salubrité des aliments du Canadiens des renseignements sur le système dans tous les foyers au Canada, donnait aux sains...chez vous! Le document, qui a été envoyé Canada, brochure intitulée Des aliments (AAA) et en étroite collaboration avec Santé d'Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada avons produit une brochure, avec l'aide

Importations de viande: rejets

6661	8661	Z661	(,000 kg)
612744	6+0 57+	£78 8I ^	Volume
+SS S	5045	846 9	Rejet calculé au poids
7'7	% E'I	% L'I	Taux de rejet

autorités du pays importateur Exportations de viande : rejets par l'importateur ou par les

666	L	8661	Z661	(,000 kg)
879	1 203	1 126 584	790 +86	Volume
145		I 0 1 5	901 1	Rejet calculé au poids
% E(0,0	% 60'0	% 11'0	Taux de rejei

importations (PGQI). Programme de gestion de la qualité des aux normes canadiennes en vertu du poisson qu'ils importaient étaient conformes approuvés pour vérifier si les produits du a continué de travailler avec 11 importateurs

aliments en matière de salubrité des 2.3.3 Education du consommateur

L'ACIA est membre fondateur et coprésidente une augmentation par rapport à l'an passé. année, le nombre des membres s'établissait à 64, peuvent être prises pour réduire les risques. Cette intoxications alimentaires et les mesures qui comprendre au consommateur ce que sont les et municipaux, dans le but de faire mieux gouvernements fédéral, provinciaux, territoriaux de protection de l'environnement, ainsi que des des consommateurs, des organismes de santé et 1997, rassemble des représentants de l'industrie, alimentaire. Le Partenariat, établi en décembre du Partenariat canadien pour la salubrité auxquelles nous avons participé dans le cadre des aliments, principalement grâce aux activités sur le plan de l'éducation en matière de salubrité Nous avons fait des progrès considérables

sécuritaires de manutention à employer pour et informer ainsi les Canadiens sur les méthodes d'apprentissage sur la salubrité des aliments pour mettre au point des documents appuyé la campagne « A bas les BACtéries!^{MC} » fournissant des fonds et des services. Nous avons clé en participant activement à ses activités et en du Partenariat, et nous continuons de jouer un rôle

Web, c'est-à-Visité le site personnes ont 000 t9 I ontre, plus de canadiens. En aux consommateurs ont été distribués bas les BACtéries!MC » de communication « A plus de 330 000 outils succès de la campagne, cours de l'évaluation du assurer cette salubrité. Au

3 162 visiteurs par semaine.

dire, en moyenne,

PASA officiellement reconnus. au Canada ont maintenant vu leurs plans de des viandes agréés par le gouvernement fédéral de 25 % des établissements de transformation viandes qui présentent un risque plus élevé. Plus dans les établissements de transformation des principalement à l'examen des plans de PASA Les ressources de l'ACIA sont employées augmentation sensible par rapport à l'an passé. agroalimentaires, ce qui représente une de PASA proposés par des établissements l'ACIA a examiné et approuvé 230 plans PHACCP. A compter du 31 mars 2000,

de la volaille Programme d'inspection modernisée

Notre personnel...

le système à l'épreuve pendant au moins un an. excellents dans deux établissements qui ont mis jour démontrent que les résultats sont intégralement. Les données disponibles à ce graduellement le PIMV et quatre l'appliquent le gouvernement fédéral. Trois intègrent représente 10 % des 64 abattoirs agréés par établissements pilotes en exploitation, ce qui présentant des anomalies. Il y a sept de production et qui retirait les carcasses formé et accrédité qui travaillait à la chaîne continus du personnel de l'industrie déjà • a assuré une supervision et un contrôle

Programme de gestion de la qualité

a travaillé en collaboration avec les

Notre personnel...

continuant de procéder à des « contrôles de la demandé des révisions au besoin, tout en a examiné les plans de gestion de la qualité et s'appliquant à leurs activités de transformation. en oeuvre un plan de gestion de la qualité le gouvernement fédéral avaient élaboré et mis toutes les usines de transformation agréées par leurs activités de transformation. En mars 2000, plan restructuré de gestion de la qualité dans élaborer, à mettre en oeuvre et à respecter un poisson agréés par le gouvernement fédéral à tous les établissements de transformation du récentes du règlement qui oblige désormais afin de pouvoir se conformer aux modifications leurs plans restructurés de gestion de la qualité, pour les encourager à élaborer et à présenter établissements de transformation du poisson

pas altérées pendant la transition. et la qualité des produits du poisson ne soient conformité » pour faire en sorte que la salubrité

également recevoir les avis de rappel directement dans votre bulletin électronique en suivant les instructions d'abonnement affichées sur le site Web.

2.3.2 Mise en application de systèmes basés sur les systèmes de l'HACCP

LACIA apporte sa contribution en désignant agroalimentaires ou chez les acheteurs canadiens. dans le domaine de l'exportation des produits des aliments et il est de plus en plus en demande l'industrie peut se servir pour accroître la salubrité internationalement comme un moyen dont processus de production. Le HACCP est reconnu prévenant leur occurrence au cours du réduit les risques d'insalubrité des aliments en Canada. L'emploi des procédures de l'HACCP ub nossioq ub noitsmationatts de transformation du agroalimentaires agréés et dans environ 1 000 critiques (HACCP) dans 2 000 établissements l'analyse des risques et de la maîtrise des points principes et les exigences réglementaires de l'implantation de programmes basés sur les offerts aux consommateurs, l'ACIA a encouragé Pour accroître la salubrité des aliments

et en reconnaissant les systèmes de l'HACCP et en vérifiant la conformité aux exigences de l'HACCP. La mise en application de l'HACCP revient à l'industrie. L'application des programmes de transformation du poisson agréées par le gouvernement fédéral, et l'ACIA travaille à rendre obligatoire l'installation de systèmes de l'HACCP dans les établissements de traitement des viandes et de la volaille.

LACIA chapeaute trois programmes basés sur les principes de l'HACCP : le Programme d'amélioration de la salubrité des aliments (PASA); le Programme d'inspection modernisée de la volaille (PIMV) et le Programme de gestion de la qualité (PGQ).

Programme d'amélioration de la salubrité des aliments

Notre personnel...

a travaillé avec l'industrie en lui donnant des directives et des conseils sur l'élaboration de plans de PASA et a examiné les programmes de salubrité des aliments conçus par l'industrie de l'agroalimentaire et, une fois satisfait de l'exhaustivité et de l'efficacité de ces programmes, a officiellement reconnu les installations comme des établissements de installations comme des établissements de

Épidémie de salmonellose : contamination des friandises pour animaux familiers

consommateur. représentaient ces produits pour le de nouvelles sur le rappel, le risque que connaître, par le truchement de bulletins vraisemblablement contaminés et en faisant ce risque en retirant du marché les produits et provinciaux. L'Agence a réussi à réduire santé publique par les gouvernements fédéral gestion coordonnée de ce danger pour la 19 produits contaminés dans le cadre de la contaminées. L'Agence a procédé au rappel de risque, c'est-à-dire en rappelant les friandises d'intervenir en vue d'assurer la gestion du appel à l'ACIA pour étudier la possibilité ceux d'enfants de moins de 12 ans. On a fait pour animaux et 47 % des cas déclarés étaient beaucoup de gens sont exposés aux friandises énormément de la santé publique car des sabots de porcins. On s'inquiétait familiers, y compris à des oreilles et à à des friandises contaminées pour animaux les personnes atteintes avaient été exposées : seollonomise de simòbidó anu'b seuso al enquête épidémiologique d'envergure, a établi En 1999, la province de l'Alberta, après une

gestion des risques. de l'Agence dans les interventions d'urgence et la relatifs à la salubrité des aliments ainsi que celui joué par Santé Canada dans l'évaluation des risques deux organisations, dans le but de préciser le rôle aliments » du protocole d'entente conclu entre les d'urgence dans le domaine de la salubrité des et l'Agence ont renégocié l'annexe « Intervention le processus de rappel. En outre, Santé Canada municipalités sont d'importants partenaires dans publique des provinces, des territoires et des population. Santé Canada et les agents de l'hygiène épidémies d'origine alimentaire qui frappent la de l'intervention fédérale-provinciale lors des les responsabilités en vue de la coordination alimentaire qui permet d'assigner les rôles et d'intervention en cas d'épidémies de toxi-infection provinces et des territoires ont élaboré le Protocole L'ACIA, Santé Canada et leurs partenaires des

Pour obtenir des renseignements sur les rappels d'aliments, veuillez consulter le site Web de l'ACIA à l'adresse www.cfia-acia.agr.ca. Vous pouvez

à passer rapidement à l'action 24 heures sur 24, sept Nos équipes d'intervention d'urgence sont prêtes

gouvernement fédéral ont élaboré et mis en oeuvre transformation du poisson agréés par le Après la vague de 100 cas déclarés demandes à ce sujet. Tous les établissements de établissements de transformation présentent des les situations d'urgence alimentaire et sont dans la bonne voie, si bien que d'autres Le partenariat et l'intervention dans modernisée de la volaille (PIMV) se déroulent bien entrant dans le cadre du Programme d'inspection l'exploitation de la volaille, les projets pilotes Jours sur sept. l'excercice précédent. En ce qui concerne

Colombie-Britannique, a réussi à rappeler un avec Santé Canada et la province de la en novembre 1999, l'ACIA, en collaboration d'intoxication alimentaire reliée à E. coli 0157,

type de saucisse sèche fermentée.

ran passé...

aliments et des rappels d'aliments, un organisme Nous avons créé le Bureau de la salubrité des d'aliments, comparativement à 257 en 1998-1999. LACIA a assuré la gestion de 243 rappels

survient une épidémie d'intoxications alimentaires. principal bureau de l'ACIA à intervenir lorsque faisant face à des crises alimentaires et il est le principal pour d'autres autorités compétentes dans l'échantillon. Il sert de point de contact toutefois, il n'y a pas d'erreur systématique connue été possible de choisir un échantillon au hasard; de la répartition des dossiers à l'Agence, il n'a pas rapidité d'exécution dans 98 % des cas. En raison réussi à respecter sa norme de service en matière de salubrité des aliments, a démontré que le Bureau a rappels de la classe 1, gérés par le Bureau de la d'aliments de classe 1. Un examen de 50 % des heures pour intervenir dans tous les cas de rappels aliments. Il a établi une norme de service de 24 situations d'urgence reliées à la salubrité des une intervention opportune et efficace dans les extérieurs. Le Bureau a pour priorité de procéder à de l'ACIA de tout le Canada et avec les partenaires situations d'urgence alimentaire avec le personnel chargé de coordonner l'intervention dans les

pour les Canadiens. végétaux ou animaux qui représentent un risque entreprises qui distribuent des produits alimentaires, rappel obligatoire à l'égard des personnes ou des aliments autorise le prononcé d'une ordonnance de besoin, la Loi sur l'Agence canadienne d'inspection des efficace, l'Agence vérifie l'efficacité du rappel. Au d'un produit alimentaire de façon opportune et ce soit le rôle de l'industrie de procéder au rappel les enquêtes sur la salubrité des aliments. Bien que et effectue des épreuves en laboratoire pour étayer des produits alimentaires potentiellement dangereux important dans les activités d'enquête et de dépistage la salubrité des aliments. L'Agence joue un rôle répondent aux demandes de renseignements sur des consommateurs et des commerçants et les employés de l'Agence enquêtent sur les plaintes alimentaires. Dans le cadre de leur travail courant, pas été déclarés sur les étiquettes des produits chimiques, ou encore les cas d'allergènes qui n'ont de substances étrangères ou de contaminants dangereuses de contaminants microbiologiques, consommateurs, il y a les concentrations Parmi les risques auxquels sont exposés les l'Agence est de protéger les consommateurs. En situation d'urgence, le but principal de

> d'urgence 2.3.1 Gestion des situations

> > opérations de transformation.

un plan de gestion de la qualité pour leurs

nombre de mises en oeuvre qu'au cours de

Sommaire des rapports par type et par année financière

ub % Iptot	1666-2000	ub %	6661-8661	
% [+	101	% 58	06	Microbiologique
% E+	104	% 6 †	172	Allergène
% OT	1 7	% 8	7.1	Substance étrangère
% †	6	% 9	91	Contaminants chimiques
% 7	Ç	% 7	ς	Autres
% 001	743	% 001	757	Total

Par exemple, le taux de conformité pour les produits transformés canadiens était élevé eu égard à l'intégrité du contenant, à la quantité nette, à la norme/composition et à la vérification de la classe, et les fruits et légumes frais atteignaient un degré de conformité de plus de 98 % eu égard aux normes concernant les résidus chimiques.

Les résultats de nos inspections de la viande

étaient également encourageants. Les taux de saisie de la viande rouge et de la volaille de même que les taux de rejet de la viande importée sont demeurés relativement bas. Les taux de rejet de la viande que nous exportons sont à la baisse ce qui confirme une tendance qui se manifeste depuis trois ans. Quant au miel, nous avons constaté que 99 %

des producteurs-classificateurs et des établissements d'emballage et de pasteurisation observaient les normes et règlements fédéraux en matière de transformation. Nous avons pris des mesures pour nous attaquer au problème du miel falsifié, ce qui a entraîné une réduction de la fréquence d'emploi des méthodes frauduleuses dans l'industrie du miel. Dans les cas où les rappels de certains aliments

Dans les cas ou les rappets de certains anniente étaient nécessaires, nous avons agi promptement et efficacement. En outre, nous avons amélioré notre système d'intervention d'urgence en créant le Bureau d'ont la tâche est de coordonner l'intervention d'urgence en matière d'aliments avec les partenaires internes et externes. En collaboration avec Santé internes et externes. En collaboration avec Santé d'intervention en cas d'épidémies de provinces et des d'intervention en cas d'épidémies de toxi-infection alimentaire pour préciser les rôles et les alimentaire pour préciser les rôles et les alimentaire de crise alimentaire.

consommateurs en matière de salubrité des aliments, nous avons continué à jouer un rôle actif auprès du Partenariat canadien pour la salubrité des aliments en lui procurant des fonds et des services, en glargissant les programmes d'éducation et, en partenariat avec d'autres, nous avons publié une brochure sur la salubrité des aliments qui a été envoyée dans tous les foyers canadiens.

Des progrès ont été accomplis dans la réalisation des progrès ont été accomplis dans la réalisation

des trois progres ont ete accompne dans la realizationa des trois programmes de salubrité des aliments basés sur les critères de l'HACCP. Dans les établissements de transformation des viandes agréés par le gouvernement fédéral, le Programme d'amélioration de la salubrité des aliments (PASA) s'est élargi. Nous avons examiné et approuvé, pour l'industrie, un total de 230 plans chapeautés par le l'industrie, un total de 230 plans chapeautés par le l'ASA, c'est-à-dire qu'il y a eu plus de deux fois le



Aperçu de nos réalisations sa Tradits est ha

a salubrité des aliments est hautement prioritaire à l'Agence. Les Canadiens approvisionnement en vivres et ils apprécient la salubrité des aliments qu'ils consomment. Au Canada, l'ACIA a un rôle primordial à jouer en ce qui concerne le système d'assurance de la salubrité des aliments.

Au cours de l'année qui vient de s'écouler, nous avons continué d'améliorer la salubrité des aliments et de protéger les Canadiens contre les pratiques trompeuses. Nous avons fait cela malgré les problèmes importants qui se posaient, notamment l'accroissement du commerce international, l'accroissement du nombre de nouveaux produits ainsi que les problèmes suscités par l'avènement de produits plus complexes et de nouvelles atechnologies.

Nous avons inspecté les établissements

alimentaires agréés par le gouvernement fédéral et nous avons constaté un degré élevé de conformité à nos règlements dans le cas des produits transformés, des produits de l'érable et du miel. Les conclusions tirées à la suite de nos inspections de ces produits alimentaires ont aussi été positives. Le degré de conformité aux règlements était également élevé.



du public canadien peut avoir des répercussions sur nous attendons de l'Agence peuvent être modifiés nous attendons de l'Agence peuvent être modifiés par l'afflux de nouveaux produits au Canada, la périétration de parasites et de maladies exotiques des végétaux et des animaux provenant du commerce parties du monde, l'accroissement du commerce international, les progrès technologiques, l'arrivée de produits transformés nouveaux et plus nombreux, la multiplication des points de vente au détail des produits alimentaires et la complexité croissante de la réglementation internationale. Au moment de raconter les faits et gestes de l'Agence, il est important acconter les faits et gestes de l'Agence, il est important de reconnaître que l'ACIA ne travaille pas en solitaire de teconnaître que l'ACIA ne travaille pas en solitaire

à l'obtention des résultats auxquels les Canadiens

2.2 Engagement concernant les résultats clès

e tableau ci-dessous constitue le fondement du rapport de rendement établi par l'ACIA. On y trouve un aperçu des engagements pris devant clès ainsi que l'énoncé d'une stratégie de mesure permettant d'évaluer le rendement de l'Agence en fonction de ces engagements.
L'Agence reconnaît que, dans les limites de

l'environnement complexe où elle exécute son travail, beaucoup d'autres éléments extérieurs aux efforts de l'ACIA peuvent influer partiellement sur le rendement officiellement établi. Nous travaillons avec des gouvernements qui ont des objectifs et des priorités similaires. Le comportement des producteurs, des établissements de transformation, des détaillants et

Tableau des engagements et des résultats clés

s'attendent.

Sour consulter la remarque sur la conformité, voir l'annexe 7.					
efficacité des normes et des méthodes d'application de la loi destinées à prévenir l'entrée et la propagation au Canada des maladies et des ravageurs réglementés des végétaux. • respect des normes fédérales de salubrité, de produit et de procédé applicables aux semences et aux engrais eonformité des végétaux et des produits d'origine végétale canadiens avec les exigences d'inspiration scientifique des autres gouvernements en matière de protection des végétaux, et contribution à l'élaboration en matière de protection des végétaux, et contribution à l'élaboration de méthodes opérationnelles communes	Protéger les ressources végétales contre les maladies et les parasites réglementés				
• efficacité des normes et des methodes d'application de la loi destinées à prévenir l'entrée et la propagation au Canada des maladies réglementées des animaux • prévention efficace de la transmission aux humains des maladies des animaux • respect des normes fédérales en matière de salubrité, d'efficacité et d'étiquetage des aliments du bétail • conformité des animaux et des produits d'origine animale canadiens avec les exigences d'inspiration scientifique des autres gouvernements en matière de santé des animaux, et contribution à l'élaboration de méthodes opérationnelles communes	Proteger la santé séb sant au l'egèrer prévenir la transmission de leurs analadies aux mumains analadies aux mumains				
e intervention rapide et appropriée en cas d'urgence dans le domaine de la salubrité des aliments e adoption, par l'industrie, de pratiques conformes d'inspiration e conformité des produits canadiens et importés avec les normes fédérales de salubrité des aliments e sensibilisation et information accrues des consommateurs relativement aux problèmes de salubrité des aliments et aux pratiques à respecter dans ce domaine efficacité des normes et des activités visant à décourager le recours à dispiration scientifique des autres gouvernements et exigences de pratiques trompeuses et des produits alimentaires canadiens avec les exigences dinspiration scientifique des autres gouvernements en matière de salubrité des produits aliments, et contribution à l'élaboration de méthodes opérationnelles communes	Veiller à la salubrité des aliments et à l'honnêteté des pratiques d'étiquetage				
Confirmés par les résultats suivants	Engagements envers les Canadiens				

[&]quot; Four consulter la remarque sur la conformite, voir l'annexe /.

viandes et du programme sur le poisson. cours dans le cadre du programme d'hygiène des programmes. Il y a présentement deux études en cascade, jusqu'au niveau de l'élaboration des connaître le modèle ministériel, par un effet de nos travaux sur la gestion du rendement en faisant engagements en matière de résultats. Nous continuons les stratégies de mesure du l'ableau des principaux nouveau cadre de gestion du rendement renferme Secrétariat du Conseil du Trésor du Canada. Le ce projet est d'ailleurs examiné actuellement par le

des rapports sur le rendement. contribuera au travail de l'Agence dans le domaine maximal. Le perfectionnement de ces systèmes prochaines années si l'on veut en tirer un bénéfice être considérablement améliorés au cours des de 17 systèmes intégrés. Ces systèmes devront remplacement de 117 systèmes d'information et Notre passage réussi à l'an 2000 a conduit au

Structure de la section sur le rendement

L'Agence a pris, devant les Canadiens, des

- Salubrité des aliments; engagements dans trois domaines clés:
- Santé des animaux;
- Protection des végétaux.

Le présent rapport comprend une section sur pour 1998-1999 et à l'annexe 4 pour 1999-2000. pour tous les programmes de l'Agence à l'annexe 3 équivalents temps pleins et les dépenses engagées calendrier à l'annexe 2). En outre, on trouvera les compte de tous les programmes chaque année (voir ce de présentation des rapports, nous ne rendons pas 1. Etant donné la nature cyclique de notre calendrier objectifs de l'Agence, comme le démontre l'annexe l'Agence. Ces programmes et projets sont liés aux compte rendu des programmes et des projets clés de Pour chacun des ces domaines, nous faisons un

En qualité de membres de l'Agence, nous sommes qui tont l'objet du rapport. contextuels généraux sur le programme et les activités nous avons également ajouté quelques renseignements tournissant les données de l'Agence sur le rendement, (voir la section sur le rendement global). En un certain nombre d'autres initiatives de l'Agence attendu. On trouvera aussi ce genre de données sur données sur le rendement classées par résultat la gestion des ressources humaines comprend des les résultats liés aux domaines clés. La section sur rendement et souligne les réalisations qui dépassent les réalisations de toute l'Agence en matière de

une idée de ce progrès. croyons que les renseignements qui suivent donncront cours de la période visée par le rapport et nous nous accomplissons ont continué de s'améliorer au persuadés que les résultats du travail important que

RENDEMENT DE L'AGENCE

Introduction

al'améliorer son rendement global dans un a réalisé des progrès soutenus en vue u cours de l'année 1999-2000, l'ACIA

Pour protéger et favoriser la salubrité des aliments, la santé des animaux et la protection des végétaux. exigeant en ce qui concerne la salubrité des aliments, environnement mondial de plus en plus complexe et

L'Agence, grâce à ses activités dans les secteurs de qui proviennent de toutes les parties du monde. croissant de produits alimentaires nouveaux et variés continuum alimentaire qui comprend un nombre pour mandat de réglementer plusieurs maillons de ce qui remplissent notre chariot d'épicerie. L'Agence a cultures et le bétail, et enfin les produits alimentaires produits tels que les semences et les engrais, puis les produits. Le système alimentaire englobe d'abord les les produits alimentaires et les locaux où ils sont il taut faire beaucoup plus que simplement inspecter

cas, pour la santé du public canadien. pour l'économie dans son ensemble et, dans certains pour les consommateurs et les producteurs canadiens, ressources, cela risque d'avoir des conséquences graves les poissons du Canada. Si l'on ne protège pas ces permanente pour les forêts, les cultures, le bétail et maladies et les ravageurs constituent une menace quasi rend des services essentiels aux Canadiens. Les la santé des animaux et de la protection des végétaux,

risques relatifs à la salubrité des aliments. prendre des mesures préventives visant à réduire les travaillons de plus en plus avec ces groupes pour la mise en application des règlements fédéraux, nous que nous soyons responsables des inspections et de entreprises de transformation et aux fournisseurs. Bien exigences fédérales appartient aux producteurs, aux responsabilité première du respect des normes et des le seul organisme responsable de ces secteurs. La Toutefois, il faut noter que l'Agence n'est pas

Au cours de l'année écoulée, l'Agence a pris des Elaboration de la gestion du rendement

Le projet de structure des secteurs d'activités gestion du rendement et l'établissement des rapports. laquelle nous pourrons continuer de perfectionner la amèliorations constitueront une base solide sur rigoureuses et logiques. Nous croyons que ces niveau ministériel en ayant recours à des méthodes réaménagé notre cadre de gestion du rendement au repensé les structures de nos secteurs d'activités et l'intention du Parlement et du public. Nous avons Jacent aux rapports sur le rendement établis à mesures importantes pour redéfinir le cadre sous-

de résultats pris par l'Agence devant les Canadiens; concorde avec les principaux engagements en matière



CE QUE NOTRE ÉQUIPE

Winnipeg, Manitoba l'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments, chercheurs scientifiques à Tim Booth et Yves Robinson,

mécanisme de confinement du laboratoire de recouvert de résine époxyde. Celui-ci fait partie du donne accès à un sas de la taille d'un placard sommes pas sur un navire de guerre. Lécoutille de plongée ne se fait entendre. Nous ne referme hermétiquement. Mais aucune alarme écoutille du sous-marin se met en place et se

des maladies animales exotiques. Yves Robinson et Tim Booth, au Centre national pour donner accès à l'aire de travail de messieurs magnétique et une autre porte en acier poli s'ouvre un code sur un clavier, on déclenche le verrou biologie le plus sécuritaire au Canada. En entrant

L'air du laboratoire est purifié grâce à un sécurité ici qu'à l'extérieur dans la rue ». pas risqué?' Mais, en réalité, je me sens plus en sociales et les gens me disent 'Votre travail n'est-il Selon monsieur Booth: « Je vais à des rencontres même si l'on y trouve des maladies très infectieuses. Ils ne craignent pas de travailler dans ce milieu

eaux usées sont stérilisées avant d'être rejetées. quitte le laboratoire doit être stérilisé. Même les plancher complet de filtres. Chaque objet qui

grand avantage pour lutter contre les maladies avec les scientifiques de Santé Canada offre un les maladies humaines et animales. La collaboration de laboratoire conçu pour étudier simultanément Canadiens. Nulle part ailleurs au monde il n'existe rôle de premier plan pour préserver la sécurité des Le nouveau laboratoire de Winnipeg joue un

aux animaux ou qui pourraient être transmises par qui peuvent s'attaquer à la fois aux humains et

TIJ9MODDA



maladies du cerveau causées par des prions. « Ces

monsieur Robinson, qui fait des recherches sur les plus avancés au monde. Cela est important pour

ces salles biologiquement scellées sont parmi les

Les outils scientifiques que l'on trouve dans

Yves Robinson



Iim Booth

leadership, vol. 2, nº 1 (juin 2000). publique du Canada », Ottawa, Le Réseau du Tiré de « Une journée dans la vie de la fonction

la nourriture.

au sein d'organismes internationaux d'établissement des normes.

Progrès technologiques

La biotechnologie représente un problème de plus en plus important pour l'Agence. Les préoccupations du public, tant au pays qu'à l'étranger, concernant les produits de la biotechnologie, continueront d'exercer des contraintes de plus en plus serrées sur l'ACIA. L'enjeu, c'est de découvrir les moyens les plus sûrs pour utiliser cette technologie tout en veillant à ce que les exigences réglementaires soient suffisamment sévères pour protéger tous les suffisamment sévères pour protéger tous les de façon rigoureuse et uniforme, d'autre part. Parmi les autres exemples de progrès

technologiques d'importance qui présentent des difficultés, citons les chaînes de production à grande vitesse dans les établissements de transformation des viandes, l'irradiation et l'amélioration des moyens de communication et d'échange de renseignements. Il y aura encore renseignements avec les partenaires, les intéressés et le public, spécialement en misant sur les technologies modernes, y compris Internet. L'initiative du « gouvernement en direct » de l'Agence permettra au public d'accéder plus facilement à des renseignements plus rapidement transmis sur la salubrité des aliments et les questions de la nutrition.

Efforts de collaboration

A l'heure actuelle, de nombreux paliers de gouvernement participent aux activités associées à la salubrité des aliments, à la protection des végétaux et à la santé des animaux. Cela a donné et au double emploi. Le gouvernement fédéral a donné à tous les ministères et organismes fédéral a la consigne de mieux collabrer entre les divers paliers de gouvernement dans le but d'optimiser les ressources et d'accroître l'efficience et l'efficacité. La collaboration et les partenariats entre le gouvernement fédéral, les producteurs, l'industrie et les consommateurs continueront également de et les consommateurs continueront également de et les consommateurs continueront également de s'intensifier.

Contraintes exercées sur le système d'assurance de la salubrité des

risques d'insalubrité des aliments. alimentaires et, du même coup, à de nouveaux ont exposé les Canadiens à de nouveaux produits survenus dans les habitudes de consommation reliés à la salubrité des aliments. Les changements variés a également accru la possibilité d'incidents distribution d'aliments plus complexes et plus Lutilisation de circuits de production et de en provenance de sources non traditionnelles. des importations d'aliments, particulièrement rigoureuses par Santé Canada et à l'augmentation détection, à la publication de lignes directrices plus du public, à l'amélioration des méthodes de surveillance, à une plus grande sensibilisation pathogènes, à l'amélioration des systèmes de d'allergies signalées, ainsi qu'à l'apparition d'agents d'enquêtes effectuées par l'ACIA et du nombre peut être attribuée à l'accroissement du nombre modeste (cinq pour cent). Laugmentation globale peut constater une diminution moyenne annuelle année, cependant, c'est la première fois que l'on rappels d'aliments ont augmenté de 80 %; cette ces dernières années. Depuis 1996-1997, les intervention de l'ACIA a sensiblement augmenté Le nombre de crises alimentaires exigeant une

Contrôle réglementaire international des aliments, des végétaux et des animaux

d'inspection internationales en jouant un rôle actif l'Agence doit continuer d'influer sur les normes animale et végétale en bonne santé. En outre, aliments et assurent le maintien d'une population des mesures qui accroissent la salubrité des animaux, ses cultures et ses forêts — en adoptant d'approvisionnement alimentaire du Canada, ses d'importantes ressources canadiennes — le système situation, l'ACIA doit continuer de protéger des végétaux et des animaux. Face à cette nouvelle davantage la circulation internationale des aliments, maladies graves, ce qui libéralisera encore non contaminées » — des secteurs exempts de internationales favorisent l'établissement de « zones et à de plus grands risques. Des organisations Canadiens à de nouveaux produits alimentaires libéralisation croissante du commerce expose les salubrité des aliments et des produits agricoles. La plus rigoureuses qui permettront de vérifier la des normes sont à élaborer de nouvelles normes Des organismes internationaux d'établissement

chaîne de restaurants Jack-in-the-Box (infection à E.coli producteur de vérotoxine), « la maladie de la vache folle » et les dioxines. Les Canadiens s'attendent à ce que les

programmes scientifiques du gouvernement fédéral soient de « niveau international », c'est-à-dire comprennent des politiques et des interventions basées sur des renseignements et des données scientifiques de qualité élevée.

Le public nous a dit qu'il reconnaissait que la

question de la salubrité des aliments ne relève pas aculement du gouvernement — les consommateurs et l'industrie ont aussi leur rôle à jouer dans la prévention des infections bactériennes transmises par les aliments. Toutefois, en ce qui concerne le rôle du gouvernement, les Canadiens s'attendent à que ce dernier lui rende des comptes et se montre ouvert tout en fournissant des services efficaces et efficients.

Evolution du marché et de l'industrie alimentaire

Une grande variété et un gros volume d'aliments industriels de détail sont actuellement introduits sur le marché. De plus en plus, les détaillants offrent des repas prêts à servir, par exemple des pâtes, des potages, des pâtisseries, des sandwichs et des mets rôtis. On vend actuellement des aliments dans des magasins qui ne sont pas traditionnellement associés à la vente de nourriture — pharmacies, magasins à rayons et de nourriture — pharmacies, magasins à rayons et clubs-entrepôts.

Les importations d'aliments continueront de s'accroître substantiellement, ce qui représente un problème à résoudre car il peut être difficile de trouver l'origine des incidents reliés à ces aliments, sans compter le temps considérable qu'il faut consacrer à l'enquête.

De nouveaux produits alimentaires — produits à base de végétaux et d'herbes médicinales, mets ethniques, boissons pour sportifs et boissons nutritives, aliments à base de produits de la biotechnologie, aliments organiques et nutriceutiques — entreront de plus en plus sur le marché canadien. Santé Canada établit les politiques et les normes relatives à ces nouveaux produits. LACIA devra élaborer de nouveaux produits. LACIA devra élaborer de nouveaux de formation du personnel pour satisfaire aux nouvelles exigences réglementaires.

loisos etxetnos c.f

Il y a plusieurs facteurs — tant à l'intérieur qu'à l'extérieur de l'Agence — qui continueront d'influer sur l'orientation stratégique de l'ACIA au cours des années à venit :

Les engagements gouvernementaux

Dans le discours du Trône prononcé récemment, le gouvernement du Canada a mis de l'avant un plan visant à améliorer la qualité de vie de tous les Canadiens. Les engagements gouvernementaux suivants avaient une importance spéciale pour l'ACIA:

- améliorer le système d'assurance de la
- salubrité des aliments; continuer de conclure des ententes avec les provinces, les territoires et le secteur privé;
- participer à des forums internationaux pour contribuer à ériger un système mondial de commerce qui soit plus transparent et fondé
- sur des règles;

 attirer et retenir les chercheurs;
- mettre en oeuvre des stratégies pangouvernementales en ce qui a trait aux ressources humaines;
- mettre en oeuvre des stratégies écologiquement viables.

« Le gouvernement protégera la santé des Canadiens en renforçant son programme de salubrité des aliments... »

Discours du Trône, 1999

Perceptions et attentes du public

Les consommateurs canadiens veulent de plus en plus de renseignements de meilleure qualité sur les questions de nutrition et de salubrité des aliments. Un sondage récent ¹ indique que les conmets. Un sondage récent ¹ indique que les comme la plus importante question du jour, suivie de près par la nutrition et la qualité. L'attention que le public et les médias accordent à ces questions s'est accentuée à la suite de plusieurs événements s'est accentuée à la suite de plusieurs événements compris ceux qui sont survenus aux États-Unis, en compris ceux qui sont survenus aux États-Unis, en Grande-Bretagne et en Belgique – respectivement les questions concernant l'infection propagée par la les questions concernant l'infection propagée par la

CE QUE FONT NOS GENS

navires par année. Il importe peu qu'il soit 3 h du matin, nous devons être là pour donner l'autorisation parce que le chargement ne peut débuter avant que nous ayons pu inspecter le navire ».

Sur les navires servant au transport des céréales, les inspecteurs supervisés par madame Kummen recherchent des résidus de cargaisons antérieures, par exemple des concentrés de cuivre ou de plomb et du vieux maïs. Si un inspecteur trouve des insectes, le navire doit subir une fumigation et être provenant de la Chine et de Hong Kong pour y déceler la présence de longicornes, qui constituent un risque pour les feuillus et l'industrie du sirop d'érable. Ils inspectent aussi tout navire qui s'est rendu en Sibérie durant les mois d'été pour y déceler la présence de la spongieuse asiatique.

aptitudes à traiter avec les gens sont très importantes dans ce travail. « Si des débardeurs ont été embauchés pour commencer à charger un navire et que vous dites 'Non, non, non. Je ne donne pas d'autorisation pour ce navire', des milliers de dollars en salaires sont versés à des gens qui demeurent inactifs.

Rous passons de longues heures sur les « Nous passons de longues heures sur les

navires et, parfois, le temps est mauvais. Les gens parlent souvent une autre langue. Ce travail peut être frustrant et épuisant, mais même si vous êtes au bout de votre rouleau, vous devez garder votre calme ». Madame Kummen travaille à Agriculture Canada (dont une partie a été intégrée à l'ACIA) depuis 1991. « J'aime vraiment mon travail, ditelle, Les gens sont satisfaits de notre personnel et de ce que nous faisons ici, notamment pour les exportations de céréales. Ils nous considèrent comme des agents impartiaux du gouvernement, comme des agents impartiaux du gouvernement, ce qui n'est pas le cas dans tous les pays ».

Tirê de « Une journée dans la vie de la Jonction publique du Canada », Ottawa, Le Réseau du leadership, vol. 2, nº 1 (juin 2000).



Nancy Kummen, agente des services agricoles à l'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments, Vancouver, C.-B.

yant été élevée dans les Prairies, je ne savais pas que les navires étaient inspectés par des agents du

gouvernement canadien pour veiller à ce que nos exportations de céréales soient les plus propres au monde », déclare Nancy Kummen, agente des services agricoles à l'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments. Après avoir obtenu un baccalauréat en

agriculture et un diplôme de maîtrise et après avoir travaillé pour un gouvernement provincial, madame Kummen a appris que des employés fédéraux inspectaient les navires pour veiller à ce qu'ils soient libres d'insectes et de débris provenant des cargaisons antérieures qui pourraient renfermer des cargaisons antérieures qui pourraient renfermer des ravageurs.

« C'est une partie de notre travail. L'inspection des navires a la priorité parce que s'ils n'ont pas notre approbation, ils ne peuvent partir ». Madame Kummen souligne que les exportations de céréales sont importantes pour les Canadiens. « Nous travaillons les fins de semaine et les « Nous travaillons les fins de semaine et les

jours fériés, bref tous les jours sauf à Noël. Il n'y aurait aucune autre façon d'inspecter plus de 700 $\,$

des consommateurs. l'industrie, des distributeurs, des détaillants et territoriaux et municipaux, des producteurs, de fédéraux, des gouvernements provinciaux, compétence et le soutien d'autres ministères L'exécution du mandat de l'ACIA exige la

1.4 L'organisation

le pays. et installations de recherche répartis dans tout transformation). LACIA compte aussi 22 laboratoires non gouvernementaux (comme les installations de centaines de bureaux logés dans des établissements bureaux régionaux, les 185 bureaux locaux et des responsables devant les bureaux de secteur les 18 chapeautent tous les bureaux du pays. Sont de quatre secteurs opérationnels qui, collectivement, l'exécution de son mandat par l'intermédiaire la région de la capitale nationale. L'Agence gère Le bureau principal de l'ACIA se trouve dans

ministre de l'Agriculture et de l'Agroalimentaire. L'ACIA est dirigée par un président qui relève du

AIDA'l raq sétuaeqada semmargor9

Programmes d'hygiène vétérinaire : santé des transformės. et examen des aliments, et produits méthodes honnêtes d'étiquetage, salubrité des viandes, miel, fruits et légumes frais, produits laitiers, oeufs, poisson, hygiène Programmes d'inspection des aliments :

animaux et aliments du bétail.

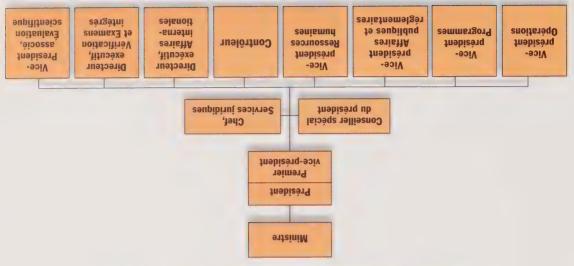
protection des végétaux, des semences et Programmes de protection des végétaux:

des engrais.

1.3 Ce que nous sommes

terrain. inspecteurs hautement qualifiés travaillant sur le des techniciens de laboratoire et quelque 1 800 des experts en communications, des chercheurs, des systèmes informatiques, des agents financiers, chimistes, des employés de soutien, des spécialistes des vétérinaires, des agronomes, des biologistes, des tout le Canada. Le personnel de l'ACIA comprend approximativement 4 400 personnes réparties dans Les services de l'ACIA sont fournis par

l'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments Structure organisationnelle de



Le cadre législatif de l'ACIA

- d'agroalimentaire pécuniaires en matière d'agriculture et Loi sur les sanctions administratives
- Loi sur l'Agence canadienne d'inspection Loi sur les produits agricoles au Canada
- des aliments
- Loi sur les engrais · Loi relative aux aliments du bétail
- Loi sur l'inspection du poisson
- a trait aux aliments • Loi sur les aliments et drogues, en ce qu'elle
- Loi sur l'inspection des viandes · Loi sur la santé des animaux
- Loi sur la protection des obtentions végétales
- · Loi sur les semences Loi sur la protection des végétaux
- aliments de consommation, en ce qu'elle a trait aux • Loi sur l'emballage et l'étiquetage des produits

LACIA certifie également que les aliments de transformation, d'emballage et d'étiquetage. composition, de manutention, d'identification, de salubrité, de qualité, de quantité, de l'ACIA satisfont aux normes fédérales en matière distributeurs et les producteurs réglementés par l'on vérifie si les fabricants, les importateurs, les ont été mis sur pied principalement pour que Les programmes d'inspection des aliments

Les programmes concernant la santé des certification. avec d'autres pays pour l'inspection et la dans les cas où il y a des accords de réciprocité exportés satisfont aux exigences des pays étrangers

réglementé par l'ACIA. transport sans cruauté des animaux est également santé humaine, d'environnement et d'économie. Le réglementés qui ont de l'importance en matière de la propagation des maladies et des ravageurs et notre poisson — contre l'introduction et Canada — nos récoltes, nos forêts, notre bétail à protéger les ressources animales et végétales du animaux et la protection des végétaux contribuent

L'AGENCE ANE D'ENSEMBLE DE

Canada, Santé Canada et Industrie Canada. et Agroalimentaire Canada, Pêches et Océans du gouvernement fédéral : Agriculture étant autrefois réalisés par quatre ministères par le gouvernement fédéral, ces programmes végétaux et de santé des animaux mandatés d'inspection des aliments, de protection des regrouper l'ensemble des programmes aliments (ACIA) a été créée en 1997 pour 'Agence canadienne d'inspection des

Notre mandat en vertu de la loi

éléments suivants les services d'inspection fédérale ayant trait aux l'Agriculture et de l'Agroalimentaire, fournit tous (ACIA), qui rend des comptes au ministre de L'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments

- e les aliments;
- la santé des animaux;
- la protection des végétaux.

Santé Canada, qui rend des comptes au 32 règlements. l'administration et de l'exécution de 13 lois et de Cela comprend la responsabilité de

Les renseignements fournis dans le présent l'ACIA en matière de salubrité des aliments. Santé Canada évalue l'efficacité des activités de nutritive des aliments vendus au Canada. En outre, normes ayant trait à la salubrité et à la valeur ministre de la Santé, établit les politiques et les

qui relèvent de l'ACIA. document ont seulement trait aux responsabilités

nous le faisons Ce que nous faisons et comment 2.1

végétaux et la santé des animaux. bétail, les semences et les engrais; la protection des facteurs de production agricole, tels les aliments du y compris les denrées agricoles et aquatiques; les programmes concernent tous les types d'aliments, L'Agence gère 14 programmes distincts. Ces

ระกลายแน่นธริโน rap nortal minimum sop othog dilasti lim son though pool 100 division can a Inspection Agency Canadian Food Vue d'ensemble de l'Agence Sunamilia sala nodoedani'b Abustion yeards



matière de politique sur la biotechnologie, en ce qu'elle a trait à la réglementation des produits agricoles. LACIA a également continué d'entreprendre des projets visant à protéger l'environnement et à promouvoir le développement durable.

LACIA a participé activement à la recherche et au développement technologique touchant les maladies et les ravageurs des animaux, du poisson et des végétaux, notamment à l'amélioration des tests et des méthodes d'analyse, pour faire en sorte que les aliments et les autres denrées du Canada soient conformes aux normes internationales en matière de santé et de salubrité. En outre, l'Agence a fait des progrès en matière de collaboration et de partenariat avec d'autres autorités compétentes ainsi que dans le soutien des priorités canadiennes sur le plan international.

Nous avons réussi à surmonter les problèmes liés au passage à l'an 2000 et nous sommes prêts et déjà à l'oeuvre pour servir les Canadiens au cours du XXI^e siècle.

> demandes d'homologation de produits, les examens d'étiquettes, et les études de données sur l'efficacité et la salubrité.

Nos effectifs

Nous avons concentré nos efforts, dans le domaine des ressources humaines, au maintien des effectifs, au recrutement et à l'apprentissage continu. L'Agence a fait des progrès à l'égard des cinq enjeux des ressources humaines (RH) mentionnés dans la stratégie des RH de l'ACIA pour 1997-2000. La stratégie de l'Agence en matière de ressources humaines a contribué à orienter l'organisation au fur et à mesure que cette dernière précisait ses besoins en matière de développement, adoptait les fondements de son processus de décisions basé sur des valeurs et concevait et mettait en oeuvre des politiques, des programmes, des systèmes et des services adaptés à ses besoins.

Au service des Canadiens à l'aube du nouveau millénaire

L'Agence a continué de travailler dans un certain nombre d'autres domaines importants ou nouveaux. Le Bureau de la biotechnologie de l'ACIA a été créé pour servir de point central en

SOMMAIRE

dans le cadre de l'analyse des risques et de maîtrise des points de contrôles critiques (HACCP). Le personnel de l'Agence a continué d'approuver les plans du Programme d'amélioration de la salubrité des aliments (PASA) de l'industrie, le nombre de projets pilotes dans l'industrie de la volaille a augmenté et toutes les usines de transformation du poisson agréées par le gouvernement fédéral ont élaboré et mis en oeuvre des plans du Programme de gestion de la qualité (PGQ). Nous avons aussi élaboré et mis en oeuvre des plans du Programme asilubrité des aliments et nous avons acussi elargi les programmes d'éducation en matière de participer au Partenariat canadien pour la salubrité de alimentaire.

Santé des animaux

jugées conformes à nos règlements. aliments du bétail ont toutes été inspectées et les usines d'équarrissage qui produisent les présence de l'EBS ou « maladie de la vache folle », bétail. En raison des préoccupations causées par la application notre programme des aliments du animaux que celle des humains en mettant en avons contribué à protéger tant la santé des l'encéphalopathie des cervidés et la rage. Nous présentes au Canada, notamment la tremblante, et limité la propagation de maladies des animaux de détection et d'éradication, nous avons prévenu bovine spongiforme (EBS). En menant nos activités uberculose, de brucellose et d'encéphalopathie Par exemple, le Canada demeure exempt de publique et des conséquences socioéconomiques. étant les plus graves pour ce qui est de la santé des maladies transmissibles considérées comme Grâce à l'ACIA, le Canada est demeuré exempt

Protection des végétaux

Nous avons continué d'assurer la surveillance réglementaire, par une tierce partie, de l'Institut canadien des semences; les tests effectués par l'ACIA sur les semences importées ont démontré un degré élevé de conformité et les échantillons obtenus lors de nos activités de surveillance du marché, pendant trois ans, ont indiqué que 95 % des semences généalogiques et 84 % des semences non généalogiques atisfaisaient aux normes minimales.

Nous avons prélevé des échantillons d'engrais pour vérification — nous faisons ainsi notre part pour vérification — nous faisons ainsi notre part utilisateurs, pour l'environnement et pour les consommateurs de produits agroalimentaires et pour qu'ils soient efficaces et aient les effets allègués. Nous avons continué de traiter les avis de recherche, les demandes de renseignements et les recherche, les demandes de renseignements et les

d'inspection des aliments (ACIA) est entrée dans sa troisième année de fonctionnement.

L'Agence a continué de servir les Canadiens en remplissant son vaste et important mandat dans les domaines de la salubrité des aliments, des méthodes honnêtes d'étiquetage, de la santé des animaux et de la protection des végétaux. L'ACIA est le plus important organe de réglementation à fondement scientifique du Canada.

Le travail de l'Agence dans la protection et la promotion d'un approvisionnement en aliments sains dépasse largement la simple inspection des produits alimentaires et des locaux où ils sont produits. Le système d'approvisionnement en vivres englobe d'abord les facteurs de production tels que les semences et les engrais, puis les cultures et le bétail, et enfin les produits alimentaires que nous trouvons dans les magasins de détail.

Par ses activités dans les secteurs de la santé

des animaux et de la protection des végétaux, l'Agence rend des services essentiels aux Canadiens. Les maladies ou les ravageurs menacent continuellement d'endommager les forêts, les cultures, le bétail et les poissons du Canada. Si l'on ne protège pas ces ressources, cela risque d'avoir des conséquences graves pour les consommateurs et les producteurs canadiens, pour l'économie dans son ensemble et, dans certains cas, pour la santé du public canadien.

Le présent rapport a été établi dans le cadre du programme cyclique d'établissement des rapports; il présente les données de rendement dans les domaines suivants :

Salubrité des aliments

La salubrité des aliments est la première préoccupation de l'Agence dans l'ordre des priorités. Notre personnel a inspecté des établissements agréés par le gouvernement fédéral nos règlements agréés par le gouvernement fédéral nos règlements aur les produits transformés, les produits de l'érable et le miel. Les conclusions de également rassurantes. De plus, nos activités d'inspections de ces produits alimentaires ont été d'inspection de la viande rouge et de la volaille ainsi que les taux de rejet des viandes importées sont demeurés relativement bas. Dans les cas où des rappels d'aliments se sont révélés nécessaires, des rappels d'aliments se sont révélés nécessaires, nous avons agi rapidement et efficacement.

Nous avons fait des progrès dans la réalisation de nos trois programmes de salubrité des aliments,

MESSAGE DU PRÉSIDENT

L'établissement d'un rapport organisé par secteur d'activité constitue un la fin de ce rapport, à l'annexe intitulée « Mise à jour du plan d'entreprise ». particulier. Nos plans, pour les deux prochaines années, sont présentés à travaux accomplis à l'échelle de l'Agence, mais non dans un secteur d'activité et la protection des végétaux. On y trouve également une section sur les principaux secteurs d'activité — la salubrité des aliments, la santé des animaux 1999 au 31 mars 2000, décrit les réalisations de l'Agence dans nos trois Le présent rapport annuel, qui porte sur les activités de l'ACIA du le avril

nous aide davantage à atteindre nos objectifs. indique de façon exacte et claire les résultats obtenus et qui, au bout du compte, que nous avons pris de mettre sur pied un cadre de gestion du rendement qui changement par comparaison aux années précédentes et reflète l'engagement

d'appuyer notre travail.

qui s'attache maintenant davantage à la mise au point et au perfectionnement des systèmes susceptibles qui s'était précédemment concentrée sur le développement organisationnel, elle est devenue un organisme l'Agence, s'est révélée importante car elle a marqué un tournant dans notre histoire : d'une organisation Lannée qui vient de s'écouler, c'est-à-dire notre troisième année d'existence depuis la création de

certains secteurs, de producteurs, transformateurs, et fournisseurs particuliers qui ont retenu notre continué de protéger efficacement les consommateurs canadiens. Nous avons aceru la surveillance de grandissante du milieu de la salubrité des aliments, il me fait plaisir de mentionner que nous avons Au cours de cette évolution, et devant l'accroissement graduel des enjeux mondiaux et la complexité

justice, le cas échéant. attention et nous n'avons pas hésité à utiliser nos pouvoirs considérables, y compris les poursuites en

collaboration avec nos partenaires, pour gérer efficacement ces situations. Lorsque des crises alimentaires se sont présentées, nous avons agi de façon rapide et décisive en

gouvernement fédéral et les gouvernements provinciaux et territoriaux. solides et plus productifs avec le secteur privé, les organisations non gouvernementales, les ministères du d'inspection en accroissant les capacités scientifiques de l'Agence et en établissant des partenariats plus Tout au long de la période visée par le rapport, nous avons également consolidé tout le système

la fabrication de produits animaux et végétaux sains et de grande qualité. l'accroissement du commerce international, le Canada continue de jouir d'une réputation mondiale dans dans ces domaines et à la façon dont nous avons réagi face aux problèmes redoutables que présentait et ses poissons — contre la dévastation apportée par les ravageurs et les maladies. Grâce à nos réussites continué de protéger les ressources animales et végétales du Canada — ses récoltes, ses forêts, son bétail Outre les activités que nous avons réalisées dans le domaine de la salubrité des aliments, nous avons

les meilleurs parmi les nouveaux venus sur le marché du travail considèrent l'ACIA comme un employeur faire en sorte qu'ils demeurent avec nous, qu'ils poursuivent leur perfectionnement professionnel et que dévouement de nos employés. Au cours de l'année écoulée, nous avons pris de nombreuses mesures pour En dernière analyse, cependant, nos accomplissements doivent être attribués à l'excellence et au grand

Les Canadiens et les Canadiennes continuent de jouir de l'un des meilleurs systèmes d'inspection En conclusion, nous pouvons dire que notre orientation actuelle donne des résultats positifs.

et de quarantaine au monde.

Le président,

Canadian Food Inspection Agency Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments

President

Nepean (Ontario) K1A 0Y9

Président

Nepean, Ontario K1A 0Y9 Le 29 septembre 2000

Lhonorable Lyle Vancliet, C.P., député Ministre de l'Agriculture et de l'Agroalimentaire Édifice de la Confédération, bureau 207 Chambre des communes Ottawa (Ontario) KIA 0A6

Monsieur le Ministre,

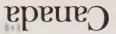
Il me fait plaisir de vous présenter, conformément à l'article 23 de la Loi sur l'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments, le rapport annuel de l'Agence pour l'exercice 1999-2000.

Le rapport annuel de l'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments (ACIA) décrit toutes les activités organisées par l'Agence pour protéger les consommateurs canadiens ainsi que pour assurer la protection des végétaux et la santé des animaux du Canada. Le rapport de cette année fournit des données sur le rendement classées par secteur d'activité; elles sont situées dans le contexte du cadre de gestion du rendement de l'ACIA qui constitue le fondement de la présentation de rapports annuels au Parlement. On y trouve également les états financiers de vérification de 1999-2000, l'opinion du vérificateur général sur ce sujet ainsi que la mise à jour de notre plan d'entreprise pour les années 2000 et 2002.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le Ministre, l'expression de mes sentiments distingués.

Le président,

Ronald L. Doering



zaráitem zab aldel

Rapport annuel 1999 – 2000

92	səxənnA 0.₽
Notes aux états financiers	₽. £
Diates financiers	
Rapport du vérificateur	2.5
Responsabilité de la direction à l'égard des rapports financiers	
85	
Fvaluation du vérificateur général	2.10
Responsabilité de la direction pour les rapports sur le rendement	6.2
Rapport d'ensemble	
24 sənismud səsuvces və səl noilsəð	7.2
Péalisations globales de l'Agence en matière de rendement	9.2
Protection des végétaux	2.5
Santé des animaux	
Salubrité des aliments	5.2
Engagement concernant les résultats clés	7.2
6noiroduction	
9sonseA'l ab tne	2.0 Rendeme
Z	Z.I
£noilsainsgan2	₽.I
Ce que nous sommes.	E.I
Ce que nous faisons et comment nous le faisons	Z. I
Notre mandat en vertu de la loi	1.1
Ssydencesydence	nə'b əuV 0. [
۸	Sommaire
vitnəbizərq ub əga	ssəM
iii	

Mise à jour du plan d'entreprise 2000 – 2002

Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments RAPPORT ANNUEL 1999 - 2000

MISE À JOUR DU PLAN D'ENTREPRISE

www.cfia.acia.agr.ca Courriel: champater@em.ogr.ca Telec: : (613) 228-6653 Tel.: 1 800 A42-2342 Nepean (Ontotio) KIA 0Y9 59, promenade Camelot Communications

Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments Kenseignements ou copies supplémentaires :





128/1 0 995 92599 2 Nº de catalogue A LI 7/2000 © 5a Majesté du chef du Canada (Agence conodienne d'inspection des aliments) 2000

Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments

RAPPORT ANNUEL 1999 - 2000



MISE À JOUR DU PLAN D'ENTREPRISE 2000 - 2002



Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments

Publications

CAL FIA - AS6

Annual Report



Contacts for Further Information and CFIA Web Site

Additional copies of this publication can be obtained by contacting the Canadian Food Inspection Agency office in your area. An electronic version of this document is available on the Internet. The CFIA Web site address is www.inspection.gc.ca.

Atlantic

Communications Office
Canadian Food Inspection Agency
1081 Main St., 5th Floor
P.O. Box 6088

Moncton, NB E1C 8R2 Tel.: (506) 851-3331

Fax: (506) 851-2911

Quebec

Communications Office Canadian Food Inspection Agency 2001 University St., Rm. 746C Montreal, QC H3A 3N2

Tel.: (514) 283-8888 Fax: (514) 496-4699

Ontario

Corporate Communications
Canadian Food Inspection Agency
59 Camelot Drive
Ottawa, ON K1A 0Y9
Tel.: (613) 225-2342
Fax: (613) 228-6653

Communications Office
Canadian Food Inspection Agency
174 Stone Road W.
Guelph, ON N1G 4S9
Tel.: (519) 837-9400

Fax: (519) 837-9783

Western

Communications Office
Canadian Food Inspection Agency
269 Main St., Rm. 613
Winnipeg, MB R3C 1B2
Tel.: (204) 983-2200
Fax: (204) 984-6008

Communications Office
Canadian Food Inspection Agency
220-4th Ave. S.E., Rm. 654
Calgary, AB T2G 4X3
Tel.: (403) 292-4301
Fax: (403) 292-5707

Communications Office
Canadian Food Inspection Agency
620 Royal Ave., Suite 101
New Westminster, BC V3M 1J2
Tel.: (604) 666-6513

Tel.: (604) 666-6513 Fax: (604) 666-1261

© Her Majesty In Right Of Canada (Canadian Food Inspection Agency) 2001 Cat. No. A1-17/2001 ISBN 0-662-66039-0 P0239-01







Translatent's Remarks

I am pleased to present the Canadian Food Inspection Agency's (CFIA) fourth Annual Report which covers the period April 1, 2000 to March 31, 2001. As the report shows, this has been a challenging and rewarding year for the CFIA. In fulfilling our mandate we were called upon to respond to a number of unique and ongoing challenges.

Results of public opinion polls and other feedback received by the Agency have confirmed that Canadians feel that food safety is of paramount importance. Canadians also remain confident that the CFIA is working to protect the safety of the food supply. We take our public health role very seriously. The common goal of our programs is to promote compliance with all federal statutes and regulations. In the instances where there were problems, the Agency acted quickly and decisively to deal with food safety emergencies and, when required, exercised our authority to enforce federal standards.

Within the complex and ever-changing environment in which we operate, the Agency continued to safeguard Canada's animal and plant resource base — its crops, forests and livestock. In particular, outbreaks of plum pox virus, Brown Spruce Longhorn Beetle and potato wart disease required our efforts to protect Canada's plant resources. In light of increasing foreign animal-disease threats, particularly the threat of foot-and-mouth disease, the responsibility to protect the animal and plant resource base is more important than ever.

This past year, we continued to enhance our performance management framework in order to provide information that accurately and clearly reflects the Agency's results and, ultimately, supports the Agency in reaching its goals. The adoption of the Planning, Reporting and Accountability Structure (PRAS) and enhancements to the performance management framework will, over time, provide a stable foundation for performance measurement and reporting.

One of the foremost challenges we are facing is the need to remain vigilant in carrying out all aspects of our far-reaching mandate while responding to increasing demands for the Agency's services and a growing number of resource-intensive emergency responses. Over the years, we have increased staff and resources to deliver key services and update our scientific capabilities.

All our accomplishments outlined in this report were made possible by the work of our highly qualified and dedicated employees. During the past year, we worked to foster an exemplary workplace, to provide professional growth opportunities for our staff and to attract the best new workforce entrants to the CFIA. It is the professionalism and dedication of our employees that allows us to plan confidently for the future.

Notwithstanding the growing challenges and needs of our organization, we are committed to providing Canadians with protection they can count on. As in the past four years, the future work of the Agency will continue to contribute, in no small measure, to the quality of life enjoyed by Canadians.

Ronald L. Doering

President

Executive Summar

In 2000-2001, the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) continued to deliver programs and services aimed at enhancing the safety of the Canadian food system and protecting the health of Canada's plants and animals. The CFIA's regulatory activities took place in the context of growing and increasingly complex challenges on the domestic and international fronts due to rising public expectations, increased trade and product diversity, significant technological advances, and a number of emergencies related to food safety and animal and plant health.

The Agency regulates all stages of the food continuum. The CFIA inspects not only foods, but also the seeds, livestock feeds, fertilizers, plants and animals on which a safe food supply depends. As Canada's largest science-based regulatory agency, the CFIA relies on sound science as the basis of its program design and delivery and to deal with emerging issues such as biotechnology. On the international stage, the CFIA provides leadership in the development of a science-based international regulatory framework aimed at providing consumers with safe and high-quality products.

The growing demand for the Agency's services has required the Agency to deploy its limited resources over a growing regulatory landscape. The Agency has focused its efforts on carrying out its regulatory mandate alongside a number of emergencies that have required the Agency's undivided attention. The Annual Report highlights performance information in the following areas¹:

Food Safety

The CFIA's top priorities are food safety and public health. The CFIA shares responsibility for food safety with producers, processors, distributors, retail outlets and consumers as well as other government organizations and jurisdictions. As the Agency responsible for enforcement of federal legislation, the CFIA uses compliance rates and other quantitative and qualitative information to measure its success in achieving the Government of Canada's objectives. Last year, the results of the Agency's inspections of federally registered food establishments and products were reassuring. Overall, high compliance rates for health and safety requirements were achieved in the federally registered fish, fresh and processed fruits and vegetables, meat, dairy and egg sectors. When required, the CFIA took compliance action including seizing and recalling products or, when necessary, legal action such as penalties and fines. The CFIA acted promptly and effectively when food recalls were necessary.

¹ The Annual Report covers the period April 1, 2000 to March 31, 2001. In some cases, information on activities occurring during 2001-2002 have been added in order to provide an update to the 2000-2001 fiscal year and to present a complete picture of the Agency's performance story.

The CFIA promoted industry adoption of science-based food safety practices. Progress was achieved with the adoption of Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) by an increasing number of Canadian food establishments. CFIA staff also carried out inspection activities aimed at improving labelling and consumer information. Work in this area helped protect consumers from improper product grading, unacceptable product quality, and violations of federal packaging and labelling laws.

out its quarantine and disease control efforts to eradicate diseases such as chronic wasting disease, tuberculosis and scrapie and, through laboratory testing, contributed to provincial governments' efforts to control rabies among wild animals. Agency staff inspected Canada's rendering plants and found all of them to be in compliance with regulatory requirements. CFIA staff also delivered services to support export certification requirements for Canadian animals and their products.

Animal Health

.

The CFIA protects Canadian livestock from foreign animal diseases and controls the serious animal diseases present in Canada. Through the CFIA's detection, control and eradication activities and its strict import controls, the Agency played a significant role in helping Canada remain free of all diseases on the Office International des Épizooties' (OIE) List A, including foot-and-mouth disease (FMD), which reached epidemic proportions in other parts of the world, most notably the United Kingdom (U.K.). The CFIA undertook a number of stringent measures to protect Canada from FMD and sent six contingents of CFIA staff to the U.K. to help British officials deal with their FMD outbreak. In addition, Agency staff helped Canada remain free of many of the List B diseases that must be reported by the CFIA to the OIE. Internationally there is consensus that bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) or Mad Cow Disease is a significant List B disease. BSE has not been detected in Canada since 1993 when a single case was reported in an imported cow; however, the CFIA continues to be vigilant with an active and intensified control program. The Agency carried

Plant Protection

The CFIA carried out surveillance at international border points to confirm that plants and associated products complied with federal regulations. Within Canada, the Agency worked to detect, control and eradicate plant diseases and pests. Outbreaks of plum pox virus, Brown Spruce Longhorn Beetle and potato wart disease demanded particular attention and all three were successfully controlled or eradicated. The Agency also provided third-party regulatory oversight of the Canadian Seed Institute. High compliance rates were achieved for pedigreed seed, non-pedigreed seed and imported seed. The Agency tested fertilizers to determine their efficacy and the accuracy of claims, as well as their safety for users, the environment and consumers. CFIA staff inspected all bulk blend fertilizer plants in Canada and sampled products. The test results demonstrated high compliance rates. The CFIA continued to play an important role in regulating the introduction of plants with novel traits. The CFIA continued to help assure that shipments of Canadian seeds and plant and forestry products met other countries' export requirements.

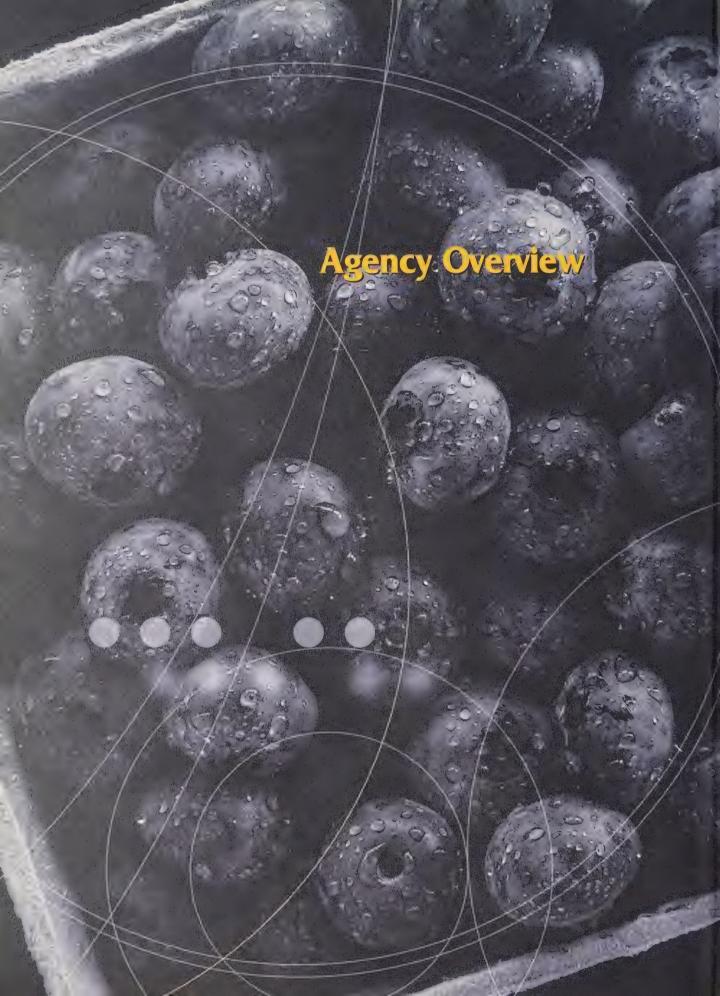
Employer of Choice

The CFIA's human resources initiatives strengthened the organization and set the groundwork for the Agency's future success. Significant progress was made in maintaining a qualified workforce, attracting and retaining skilled employees, and building a supportive work environment. The CFIA's workforce continued to grow, particularly in the scientific, professional, and technical areas, in order to carry out the CFIA's mandate. The CFIA conducted two national recruitment campaigns and continued to strengthen its efforts to attract candidates from the four designated employment equity groups. The CFIA successfully instituted its Officer Training Program aimed at providing university recruits with an orientation to the CFIA's business and career choices. Lastly, the CFIA continued to take steps to foster positive employer/employee relations, good working conditions and competitive salaries. The Agency signed its first collective agreements with the Scientific and Analytical group and the Informatics group. The CFIA also began second round negotiations with the Public Service Alliance of Canada² and all three bargaining units of the Professional Institute of the Public Service of Canada.

Conclusion

Despite increasing demands and pressures, the CFIA's achievements continued to be diverse and far-reaching. The sum of the CFIA's work contributed to the quality of life of Canadians, to the safety of food and to the health of Canada's animal and plant resources. The CFIA's work also contributed to Canada's international reputation as having a highly ranked food safety and quarantine system.

² As of June 13, 2001 the PSAC bargaining unit and the Agency had ratified the collective agreement and as scheduled, the agreement was signed and took effect July 6, 2001.



1.0 Agency Overview

1.1 Our Mission

The CFIA is a science-based federal regulator of food, animals and plants. We are committed to enhancing the safety of federally regulated food, contributing to the health and welfare of animals, and protecting the plant resource base.

1.2 What We Do

The CFIA is the Government of Canada's regulator for the following:

Food Safety

The CFIA, reporting to the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food, delivers all federal inspection services related to food. Primarily, this entails verifying that manufacturers, importers, distributors and producers regulated by the Government of Canada meet standards for safety, quality, quantity, composition, handling, identity, processing, packaging and labelling. The CFIA also certifies that exported food meets foreign country requirements where there are reciprocal inspection/certification agreements with other countries. In carrying out its mandate to administer statutes and regulations related to food, the CFIA works closely with Health Canada, the department responsible for setting food safety policy and standards.

Animal Health

The CFIA works to prevent animal diseases (e.g. foot-and-mouth disease) from entering Canada and to control the spread of animal diseases within Canada (e.g. bovine tuberculosis).

CHA's describility to Auditority

- Agriculture and Agri-Food Administrative Monetary Penalties Act
- Canada Agricultural Products Act
- Canadian Food Inspection Agency Act
- Consumer Packaging and Labelling Act, as it relates to food
- Feeds Act
- Fertilizers Act
- Fish Inspection Act
- Food and Drugs Act, as it relates to food
- Health of Animals Act
- Meat Inspection Act
- Plant Breeders' Rights Act
- Plant Protection Act
- Seeds Act

When disease outbreaks occur, the CFIA acts quickly to control and eradicate them. To keep the food chain secure, the CFIA regulates animal feeds and veterinary biologics (veterinary biologics can include vaccines, bacterins, bacterin-toxoids, immunoglobulin products, diagnostics kits and veterinary biologics derived through biotechnology). The Agency also conducts regular animal disease surveillance programs designed to head off serious threats to livestock. In addition, the CFIA certifies the health of Canada's animal exports, evaluates the safety of imports, and regulates the humane transportation of animals.

Plant Protection

The CFIA works to prevent foreign plant diseases and pests (e.g. Asian Long-Horned Beetle) from getting into Canada and to control the spread of plant diseases and pests of quarantine significance (e.g. plum pox virus) within Canada. The Agency also verifies that seeds and fertilizers, both domestically produced and



*

imported, comply with federal standards for safety, composition and process. Lastly, the Agency certifies that plants, plant material and other related matter intended for export from Canada comply with the phytosanitary import regulations of foreign countries.

1.3 Our Workforce

The CFIA employs approximately 4,800 people including highly trained front-line inspectors, veterinarians, agronomists, biologists, chemists, administrative staff, computer systems specialists, financial officers, communications experts, research scientists, laboratory technicians, and managers.

1.4 Our Organization

With its headquarters in Ottawa and a program network throughout Canada, the CFIA delivers its mandate through four area offices (Atlantic, Quebec, Ontario and Western), 18 regional offices, 185 field offices and hundreds of offices in nongovernment establishments (i.e., processing facilities). In addition, the CFIA has 21 laboratory and research facilities across Canada.

a STIA in Armin

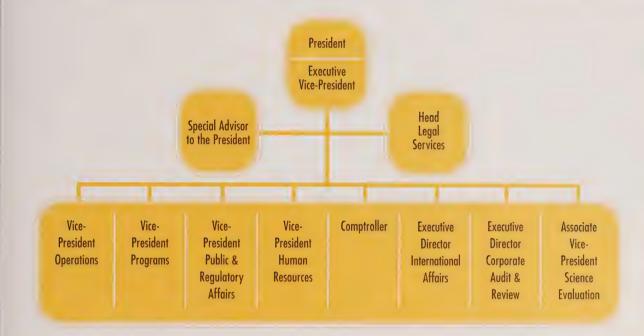
- CFIA veterinarians and inspectors conduct rigorous inspections in more than 1,800 fresh fruit and vegetable, meat and fish processing establishments across Canada.
- CFIA inspectors check shipments from abroad examining plants, animals, foods, and even packaging materials that can harbour diseases and pests, such as beetles or moths.
- CFIA staff inspect seed lots, potato fields, greenhouses, hatcheries, feed mills and livestock premises.
- CFIA laboratory scientists analyze food samples for contaminants, drug residues and disease-causing agents.
- CFIA regulators evaluate the safety of the newest kinds of foods, seeds, feeds, fertilizers and animal health products, such as vaccines, for use in Canada.
- CFIA inspectors review food labels for accuracy, investigate complaints and lay charges against offenders.

a former from balley in a bound former inter-

The CFIA works with many partners to help make food safe. For example:

- Health Canada establishes standards for the safety and nutritional quality of food sold in Canada. The CFIA enforces those standards.
- Provincial and municipal food safety agencies regulate thousands of food establishments such as restaurants and food processors whose
 markets are local.
- Farmers, fishers, food processors, importers, transporters and retailers operate according to a variety of guidelines, regulations and accepted
 industry standards.
- Food preparers in homes, restaurants and institutional kitchens store and prepare food according to guidelines provided by food retailers, processors and governments.

The Organizational Structure of the Canadian Food Inspection Agency



1.5 Collaborative Efforts

The CFIA's success in protecting the food safety system and the health of animals and plants depends upon the expertise and support of other federal departments, provincial/territorial/municipal governments, producers, industry, distributors, retailers and consumers.

The production of meat provides a good example of collaboration and working together as partners. Provincial governments regulate how an animal is raised and the CFIA provides inspection services at slaughter and processing plants that move product interprovincially or internationally. The provinces provide inspection services at smaller plants that sell within their jurisdiction, and municipal authorities enforce public health standards at restaurants that serve the final product.

Although the three levels of government are working together to maintain a safe food supply, food safety is everybody's business. For example, the farmer, processor, and restauranteur also have food safety responsibilities. Consumers are responsible for the safe handling, storing and cooking of food at home. The CFIA's partner in food safety, the Canadian Partnership for Consumer Food Safety Education, provides information on how consumers can prevent foodborne illness at www.canfightbac.org.

In the final analysis, successful collaboration among all the players is vital to protecting the food safety system and the health of Canada's animals and plants. Ongoing efforts by the Government of Canada and the provincial and territorial governments to improve effectiveness and efficiency are contributing to a more integrated and harmonized food inspection system for Canada.

۰

Food Recall: it's All in the Timing

with Johanne Pelland and Sharon Noel

ohanne Pelland
and Sharon Noel aren't
Olympic runners but they
know what it's like to race against the clock.

They're specialists with the Canadian Food
Inspection Agency (CFIA) and often find themselves sprinting through another food recall.
A recall is a foot race of sorts where the reward isn't personal fame but rather protection of the public from unsafe food. And you never quite know when the starter's pistol is going to go off.

"When I walk into the office in the morning,
I never know what's going to happen," says
Pelland, who keeps primed for action at
the CFIA's Montreal area office. "A recall
could happen at any time."

A snack food containing peanuts not declared on the label. A shipment of vegetables contaminated with harmful bacteria. The Agency responded to 370 food recalls of all kinds last year, an average of one per day.

The race plan was the same each time out of the blocks — do it fast and do it well.

For Halifax-based Noel, removing an unsafe food before someone gets sick is the adrenalin that fuels every recall.

"It's a big marketplace and we want to be sure to track down and remove all of the food product being recalled before anyone eats it. It's that simple. We are very aware that a lot of people depend on us."

Pelland and Noel are on the front-line of a national food recall network with dozens of specialists ready to move at a moment's notice. Processing plants, retail outlets, private homes — Agency investigators go anywhere to follow up a report of possible unsafe food. The Office of Food Safety and Recall (OFSR) gives the go and the race is on.

It's a race run on plenty of coffee, Internet trace-backs, phone checks and double-checks often well into the wee hours, seven-days-a-week. The tape is crossed when the recall notice is distributed to the news media, posted on the Agency's Web site, and automatically e-mailed to over 3000 food recall alert subscribers including allergy associations, food banks, schools, public health organizations, and the general public.

Like most of her colleagues, Pelland thrives on the urgency. "When I assist on a recall about allergens, like undeclared peanuts in a snack food, I feel good that I may have saved a child from a severe reaction."

For the moment, she can breathe easy . . . until the next recall.

1.6 Challenges for the CFIA

There are a number of factors occurring both inside and outside the CFIA that continue to influence the CFIA's strategic direction and impact our performance story.

Public Concerns and Expectations

Canadians are sophisticated consumers and, increasingly, want to know more about the quality of their food, its origins and the details of any processes to which it may have been subjected. Recent national and international incidents involving food-borne illnesses and contaminated water have intensified concerns about the safety of our food and water. Canadians expect various levels of government, their departments and agencies — including the CFIA — to protect them, keep them informed of risks, and deliver services in an open, accountable and effective manner.

Increased Trade and Product Diversity

The CFIA is challenged by large increases in the volume of foods and food products being imported and exported, the increasing variety of imported foods and the increasing number of nations from

which these imports are originating. With regard to plants and animals, modern transportation systems and the increased volume and speed of trade lead to pests and diseases moving faster than ever before. To keep up with these increases and provide an acceptable level of inspection of imports and certification of exports, the CFIA must work to develop resource-efficient systems and procedures. The CFIA's work on a National Import Strategy and Policy is one important step toward this goal. The policy sets the direction for a uniform risk-based approach with focused attention on the countries of origin, Canadian border control activities and domestic distribution.

Changing Patterns in Mobility

International travel is increasing. As the number of people entering Canada from other countries increases, including Canadians returning home, so too do the risks to our food supply and the health of Canada's plants and animals. For example, efforts were made to prevent the entry of foot-and-mouth disease which can be spread through the air, in bedding materials and soil, as well as in meat and animal products fed to susceptible animals.

Compleme Comment About Lord Sales,

Public opinion surveys have confirmed that food safety is an important national priority. Despite the high degree of concern, Canadians remain confident that the CFIA is working to protect the safety of the food supply.

- A survey conducted by Ipsos-Reid in March 2001 reported that three-quarters (76 percent) of Canadians agree with the statement "I trust
 Canada's food inspection agency to protect me from foodborne illnesses, such as Mad Cow Disease." The survey found that 68 percent of
 Canadians are concerned about the safety of the food they eat. (Source: www.ipsos-reid.com)
- A spring 2001 Canada Information Office poll reported that the public's perception that food safety is a priority issue has increased to a high
 of 78 percent. At the same time, Canadians' evaluation of the Government of Canada's performance in the field of food safety has also
 increased. (Source: Canada Information Office, http://www.infocan.gc.ca)

CFIA Helps U.K. Control Foot-andmouth Disease

with Dr. Doug MacLeod

at 8:00 am and ended at 6:00 or 7:00 pm. On farms receiving initial inspections, and where infection was suspected, he and his colleagues examined the animals closely for lesions in the mouth and on the teats and hooves. As well, they took their temperatures. This process was repeated from farm to farm with a goal to establish a three square kilometre inspection zone that could be declared free of FMD.

Farms in these zones were then inspected every three days to make sure that none of their animals were exhibiting suspicious behaviour.

"I was really struck with the degree to which the disease crippled the agricultural community and the entire society," says Dr. MacLeod pointing out that the areas where he worked were not among the hardest hit. "In Cambria, to the north, for example, 300 vets worked out of the same office. But everywhere in the infected area, including the areas in which we worked, it was a huge logistical exercise with a phenomenal number of people involved."

But in the final analysis, Dr. MacLeod found his experiences not only rewarding but reassuring.

"For me, it confirmed that the CFIA is in a good position to deal with foot-and-mouth disease.

What I saw reinforces the validity of our contingency plans and exercises."

Note: As of June 2001, five CFIA contingents totaling 49 employees, primarily veterinarians and inspectors, had gone to the U.K. and a sixth contingent was being assembled. CFIA's mission was twofold: firstly, to help MAFF control FMD, and secondly, to bring 'lessons learned' back to Canada.

hen Dr. Doug MacLeod, a CFIA District Veterinarian based in Kingston, Ontario, joined the Agency, he never expected that he would one day be working in England helping to control a major animal disease epidemic.

But in March 2001, Dr. MacLeod was part of the first CFIA contingent, eight people in total, sent to the United Kingdom (U.K.) for a three-week tour of duty assisting the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAFF) to control foot-and-mouth disease (FMD). Working with Dr. Graeme Stott and inspector Don Long, both from southwest-ern Ontario, he inspected livestock on farms in Reading, west of London and then Chumsford, to the east of London.

In Reading, MAFF arranged for the team to experience the FMD control process in its entirety — from inspection to eradication to disposal by burning.

"Days were long and often exhausting, but rewarding," says Dr. MacLeod recounting that the typical day began

Technological Advances

As technology advances, new laws, regulations and inspection methods must be developed to ensure foods are safe. Foods produced from genetically modified organisms (GMO), food irradiation, food additives, and 'designer foods' all present new challenges. To meet these challenges, the CFIA must continue to strengthen its science capacity, advise law and policy makers about the regulatory requirements of these new types of products and communicate with the public regarding their safety. In July 2000, Treasury Board Ministers approved a submission to invest in the Canadian Regulatory System for Biotechnology (CRSB). As a result, the Agency has received additional funds to enhance the existing regulatory program for products of biotechnology with regard to plants, animal feeds and animal feed ingredients, fertilizers, and veterinary biologics.

The impact of technological changes will be compounded by breakthroughs in research and knowledge. The CFIA will need to remain current with advances in food processing techniques and in the development of more sensitive testing methods. Progress made in the greater scientific community, including longer-term studies, will challenge the Agency's resources but provide significant opportunities to enhance the food safety system. Emerging scientific tools and new technologies have the potential to both complicate and enhance regulatory decision-making.

Food Emergencies

Over the past five years, there has been a significant increase in the number of food emergencies requiring CFIA action. In part, this growth can be attributed to the large number of inspections, enhanced surveillance systems, improved laboratory testing, more stringent Health Canada guidelines, increased consumer awareness and the ever-changing landscape of products in the Canadian marketplace. Data from the past two years indicates that the number of recalls has increased. Undeclared allergens in imported products have been of particular concern to the CFIA over the last few years. The CFIA is working with the food industry to require that allergens are always declared in the list of ingredients on the food label, and that they develop allergen prevention strategies to manage the allergy risk.

International Regulatory Control of Food, Plants and Animals

Increasingly, countries must comply with international standards to market their food products, animals and animal products, and plants and plant products in the international marketplace. To export abroad, Canadian exporters must meet the inspection standards of the importing country or risk import restrictions. For imports, the CFIA needs to verify that other countries' systems and standards are compliant with international protocols and Canadian standards.

The challenges of regulating new products of biotechnology and addressing public questions about how these products are regulated are gaining increased public interest around the world. International discussions that began in the 1980s continue to take place, and the CFIA has been an active participant and leader in these discussions in fora such as the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, the Codex Alimentarius Commission, and the International Plant Protection Convention.

As a result of the 2000 Budget, the Government of Canada's commitment to health, safety and the environment has been strengthened by \$30 million a year, a third of which is entrusted to the CFIA to enhance and evolve its safety first approach to regulation. These additional resources will allow CFIA scientists to continue to conduct critical and detailed environmental safety assessments, to enhance inspection and monitoring capabilities, and to further study emerging regulatory questions. Assisting in this process is the CFIA's Biotechnology Task Force, which is working to enhance the CFIA's ability to address these areas, to integrate new knowledge from domestic and international fora, and to hire a highly skilled workforce. This will permit the CFIA's approach to the regulation of products of biotechnology to function in a consistent, coordinated and integrated way.

Over the past year, two bodies established by the Government of Canada carried out significant work to examine the regulatory rules and scientific underpinnings of departments and agencies that regulate products of biotechnology. The Expert Panel of the Royal Society of Canada released its report on the future of food biotechnology in February 2001. The report focused on questions of regulatory capacity, transparency and research needs to improve regulatory decision-making on these future products of biotechnology. The Canadian Biotechnology Advisory Committee, in its study of genetically modified food, commissioned a number of papers and carried out a series of stakeholder consultations, to which CFIA experts were invited to participate. An interim report was released in August 2001.

On April 19, 2001, Canada signed the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, a multilateral agreement to regulate movement across international borders of living organisms modified through modern biotechnology. The CFIA played a key role in reviewing the regulatory implications of the Protocol for the Government of Canada and in working with potentially affected stakeholders to address their concerns while at the same time meeting the objectives of the Protocol. As a next step, Canada will consider final ratification of the Protocol based on progress achieved in further international discussions. These discussions are expected to more precisely define a number of provisions, and determine how the Protocol can most effectively be implemented by Canada. The CFIA advanced work on the documentation-related provisions of the Protocol by co-chairing a technical experts' meeting in June 2001 in Montpellier, France. The CFIA also worked to advance capacity-building efforts related to regulating products of biotechnology, which is important both under the Protocol and in other fora, such as Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC).

ж

2.0 Pillars of Our Business

2.1 Sound Science: The CFIA's Foundation

As Canada's largest science-based regulatory agency, the CFIA relies upon sound science to support its activities across all three of its business lines. Sound science provides an essential foundation to both the design of programs and ongoing decision-making. Without it, the Agency could not be effective. The Agency's continued scientific credibility at home and abroad rests on its ability to provide expert services and advice. The Agency recognizes that to maintain its credibility in domestic and world markets, it must demonstrate that its science-based approaches are integral and strong. Over the coming years, the CFIA will continue to invest in and strengthen its scientific capacity and infrastructure in order to meet the growing needs of the Agency.

Sound scientific practice also forms the basis of the CFIA's program delivery. As well as providing science advice, scientists in the CFIA's laboratories test and analyze approximately 600,000 samples per year collected by CFIA inspectors. They also perform research in support of Agency programs. The CFIA has almost completed accreditation of all Agency laboratories to international standards (ISO).

Over the coming years, the Agency will continue to align its existing science advice practices with those outlined in the federal report entitled, *A Framework for Science and Technology Advice: Principles and*

Guidelines for the Effective Use of Science and Technology Advice in Decision Making. The Agency will also coordinate a strategic approach in response to the Council of Scientific and Technical Advisors (CSTA) report on Building Excellence in Science and Technology (BEST). Specifically, the Agency will work to implement and integrate the recommendations of the Science Advice for Government Effectiveness (SAGE) and BEST reports into our priority-setting, decision-making and practices for selected broad science reviews within the Agency.

The Agency is also expanding research collaboration. The CFIA is building on existing relationships, such as our collaboration with the Canadian Grain Commission, our joint operation with Health Canada at the Canadian Science Centre for Human and Animal Health in Winnipeg and our agreement with the University of Guelph to establish programs under the newly created Canadian Institute for Food Inspection and Regulation.

SOUTH AND DESCRIPTION OF THE SAME OF THE S

CFIA Staff Keep Watch for Pests

with Dr. Bruce Gill and Dr. Alvin Gajadhar

ometimes it's the smallest animals that can be the most dangerous. A foreign insect, for example, has the potential to destroy Canada's food crops, trees, and nursery stocks. And a tiny parasite could destroy wildlife, decimate livestock, and infect humans.

"An infestation of exotic pests could close our markets for export not to mention the possible damage to crops," says Dr. Bruce Gill, a regulatory and identification entomologist based at the Central Experimental Farm in Ottawa.

Every day, packages containing unidentified bugs from all over the country jam up Dr. Gill's mailbox. It's his job to identify the insects and advise CFIA's Plant Health and Production Division on a course of action.

Across the country at the CFIA's
Saskatoon Laboratory, Director
Dr. Alvin Gajadhar and his team
of scientists work in the Centre
for Animal Parasitology to

improve methods for testing for parasites. "The most important part of my job is protecting consumers" says Dr. Gajadhar. "So we want to get these test results as close to 100% reliable as we can."

"Parasites brought in by foreign animals could enter the food chain and be then further transmitted to humans via animal products or fresh fruit and vegetables," he says.

Foreign insects can sneak into the country in a variety of ways: in ships, on cargo planes, in product packaging or with passenger baggage. "With world trade, insects are coming in from all over the place," says Dr. Gill. "And with today's speed of travel, they are surviving the trip whereas before, they wouldn't." That makes inspection and testing all the more important.

If an exotic insect or parasite is Canada-bound, Dr. Gill and Dr. Gajadhar do everything they can to prevent it from landing. CFIA inspectors examine foreign cargo carriers for suspicious stowaways. "If they think they've found a serious pest, they'll hold the ship until we identify it," says Dr. Gill.

Inspectors also test imported animals for parasites, especially if they are from high-risk areas such as Asia, says Dr. Gajadhar. "If a parasite is found, the animals may have to be quarantined, traced back, and investigated," he says. If the animal is found to have a foreign parasite, it could be sent back to its country of origin.

Dr. Gill and Dr. Gajadhar say some of their greatest challenges have been making difficult decisions about pests. "But you can't let your guard down," says Dr. Gajadhar. "The risk to our agricultural industry, to our environment, and to Canadians is far too great."

The Canadian Institute for Food Inspection and Regulation, launched in January 2000, represents a significant step in collaborative research arrangements. This unique institute is the result of a pilot three-year agreement between the University of Guelph and the CFIA. The Institute has established a committee to identify priorities in regulatory research and the CFIA has established a Regulatory Chair to guide the program. In the longer term, other academic institutions with relevant experience could be drawn into the program beyond the pilot.

The Science Evaluation Unit and science committees within the Agency work to strengthen linkages between policy and science advice in decision-making. These committees will be instrumental in fulfilling the needs highlighted in Canada's science strategies, which include placing a high priority on training and responsiveness, developing state-of-the-art laboratories, and taking best advantage of opportunities emerging in the science and technology sectors.

2.2 Working Globally:Creating an International Regulatory Framework

International food safety and animal and plant health frameworks provide an essential architecture to govern the international exchange of food, animals and plants. The continued development of a coherent international regulatory framework, which is both science-based and rules-based, benefits Canadians by providing producers with stable markets and consumers with safe and high-quality products.

Canadian food and agricultural products are in high demand by consumers around the globe. At home, changing consumer expectations resulted in Canada importing a wide range of products from an

ever-increasing number of countries. At the same time, the emergence of new technologies and innovations are creating challenges to the international regulatory system.

The CFIA is a leader in responding to these trends on the international front and invests considerable effort to influence international standard-setting organizations. The CFIA currently manages a number of product-specific bilateral arrangements and protocols in the areas of food safety and animal and plant health. Apart from this network of bilateral arrangements, there are international arrangements and institutions related to food safety, animal health, plant protection, the environment and trade which together comprise the international regulatory framework within which the CFIA operates. Our primary objective is to ensure that this framework, as it relates to the mandate of our organization, is strong, coherent and science-based and comprises a network of individual arrangements which are mutually reinforcing.

To this end, the CFIA, together with Health Canada, the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade and other government departments, participates in international fora including: the United Nations' World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the United Nations Environmental Program, the Office International des Épizooties, the International Plant Protection Convention, the Codex Alimentarius Commission, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, the World Trade Organization, North American Free Trade Agreement, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, individual negotiations on the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, the Free Trade Area of the Americas, and discussions on food safety and biotechnology at G8 Summits.

Working on the Frontline

with Nemezio Oliveira

"You really have to be a people person in this job," says Oliveira, who spends much of his day answering questions about what people can and cannot bring into the country.

"We can refuse shipments if the importer is missing a certain document," says Oliveira. Time is crucial in these cases. "A load of food,

for example, can go bad in 12 or 24 hours," he says. "A lot of these disputes are time-sensitive and can be extremely expensive."

But the real challenge of the job comes in confiscating plants, animals or food from travelers. Oliveira and his team have seized everything from bacon to basil, from ferrets to African drums made with animal skins. "Emotionally it can be difficult," says Oliveira. "What may seem insignificant to you can mean the world to someone else."

"What we always have to remember here is that people are important and should be treated with kindness and respect," says Oliveira. "But our mandate is to keep diseases out of Canada and we have to preserve that."

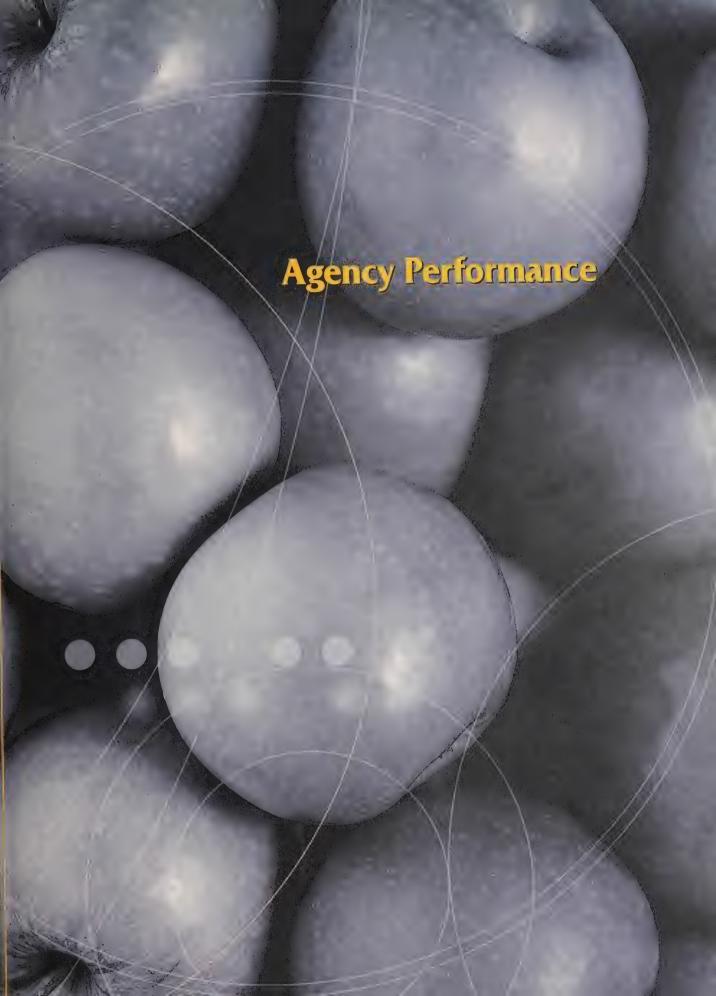
Oliveira has worked as an inspector at the airport since 1984. "You never know what the next day will bring," he says. "But you know it's going to be unique." It is the diversity of the people passing through the airport's gates that makes the job interesting, says Oliveira, whether it's someone trying to bring in their pet budgie or some of their grandmother's famous pie. There are always new faces, new stories, new challenges.

"I love it," says Oliveira. "Not only is it fast-paced, interesting, and exciting but each day, I get to see firsthand how important our work is to Canada."

wenty-six million people pass through Lester B. Pearson International Airport every year. Inside any one of their suitcases could be a stick of beef jerky or an orchid infected with a deadly foreign disease. Once introduced into Canada, the disease could spread, devastating crops or livestock, crippling our exports and our food supply.

Standing between the disease and the airport's sliding doors is one of CFIA's airport supervisors, Nemezio Oliveira. "We protect Canadians by protecting our agricultural community," he says. "We do that by checking passenger baggage, inspecting commercial cargo and educating the public."

Oliveira and his team of 31 inspectors routinely verify declared products and spot-check for undeclared items. They work with specially-trained detector dogs who sniff out illegal plants, animals and food. And they join forces with different government departments – such as Canada Customs and Revenue Agency and Environment Canada – to protect Canada from foreign diseases.



0

3.0 Agency Performance

3.1 Introduction

As described in Section 1 of this report, the CFIA faced increased challenges and demands for its services during the past year. Using a risk-based approach and supported by additional funds, the CFIA continued to deliver its programs and respond to emergencies related to food safety, animal health and plant protection.

Protecting the safety of the food system involves much more than simply inspecting food products and the premises where they are produced. The food system extends from inputs, such as seed and fertilizer, through crops and livestock, to the food products that fill our shopping carts. The Agency is mandated to regulate several stages of this food continuum with an increasing number of new and diverse inputs and products from around the world.

The Agency's activities in the areas of animal health and plant protection provide essential services to Canadians. The potential for damage by diseases or pests to Canada's forests, crops, livestock, and fish is always present. Failure to safeguard these resources could have serious consequences for Canadian consumers and producers, the economy as a whole, and in some cases, the health of the Canadian public. The magnitude and importance of these responsibilities means that the Agency must be ever vigilant and ready to respond to present or future emergencies.

However, it must be noted that the Agency does not have sole responsibility in these areas. The primary responsibility for meeting federal standards and requirements rests with producers, processors and suppliers. While it is the CFIA's responsibility to inspect and enforce compliance with federal acts and regulations, the Agency works with these groups to take preventative measures to reduce food safety risks.

In September 2000, the Treasury Board approved the CFIA's new Planning, Reporting and Accountability Structure (PRAS) which outlined the Agency's new business line structure. The new business lines represent an important step for the CFIA in enhancing its performance management and reporting practices. Notwithstanding this important step forward, the Agency's progress in this area has been limited due to resource pressures stemming from the growing demand for CFIA services and a number of resource-intensive emergency responses. As with many other federal departments and agencies, more work will need to be done in order to move forward on performance reporting.

In order to better present the Agency's performance results, this section of the report is organized along the three business lines:

- Food Safety;
- · Animal Health; and
- Plant Protection.

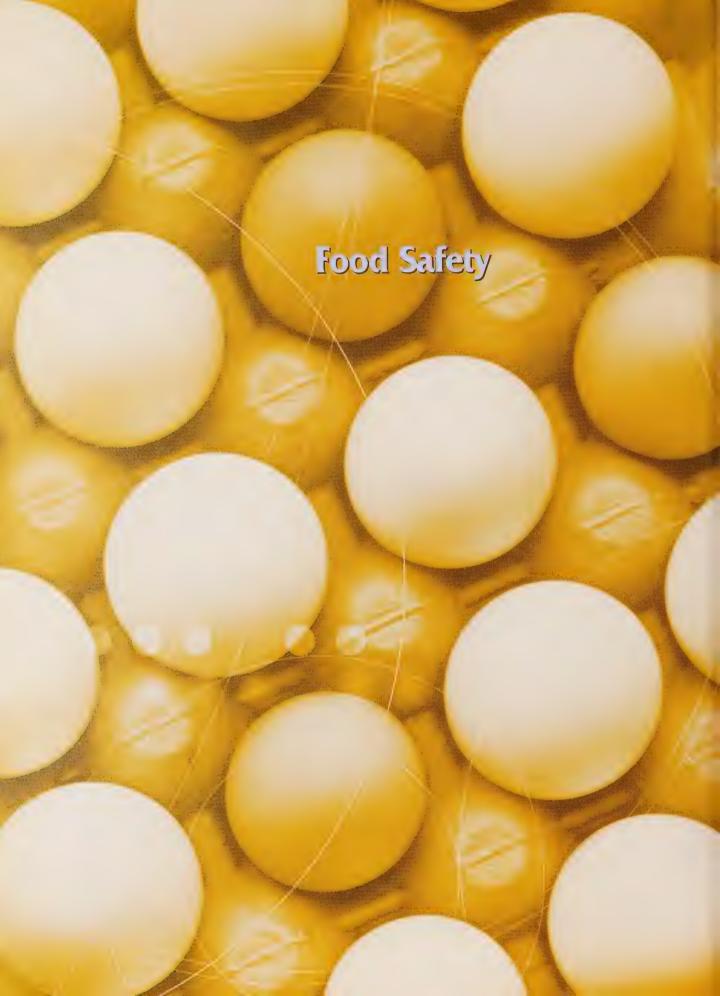
For each business line, there is a statement of the CFIA's key commitments to Canadians, a brief discussion as to why this is important to Canada and Canadians, the role the CFIA plays in contributing to this result and the associated resources. Results are then reported under each strategic outcome

with an explanation of how the outcome is measured and what progress is being made towards meeting our commitments. In addition, a Human Resources Management section is included with performance information organized by planned results.

3.2 Key Results Commitments

The following chart provides the foundation for performance reporting by the CFIA. The chart outlines the Agency's key result commitments to the Canadian public and strategic outcomes to assess performance in meeting the key commitments.

Key Commitments to Canadians	Strategic Outcomes
Safe food and fair labelling practices	 1.1 Compliance with federal acts, regulations and standards 1.2 Industry adoption of science-based, risk-management practices 1.3 Food safety emergencies/incidents are contained in a timely and appropriate manner 1.4 Meeting other governments' science-based food safety requirements; and contributing to the development of jointly-agreed operational methods and procedures 1.5 Deterrence of deceptive practices
Protection of the health of animals and control of animal diseases that are transmissible to humans	 2.1 Control the entry into Canada and the domestic spread of regulated animal diseases 2.2 Control animal diseases that are transmissible to humans 2.3 Meeting other governments' science-based animal health requirements; and contributing to the development of jointly-agreed operational methods and procedures 2.4 Compliance of livestock feeds with federal acts, regulations and standards
Protection of the plant resource base from regulated pests and diseases	 3.1 Control the entry into Canada and domestic spread of regulated plant diseases and pests 3.2 Meeting other governments' science-based plant protection requirements; and contributing to the development of jointly-agreed operational methods and procedures 3.3 Compliance of seed and fertilizer with federal acts, regulations and standards for safety, product and process



3.3 Food Safety

Key Commitment

Safe food and fair labelling practices

The CFIA's foremost responsibility is to enhance the safety of Canada's food and protect the health of Canadian consumers. This responsibility is shared with Health Canada and other levels of government and industry.

The Agency's role is clear. As the federal regulator, the CFIA is responsible for monitoring compliance with federal legislation by those businesses engaged in the production and distribution of federally regulated food and food products. The CFIA accomplishes this objective through a number of means: it works with industry to build better science-based management practices, inspects and tests to assess compliance with acts and regulations, and takes enforcement actions to achieve compliance, including seizing, removing and recalling products or, when necessary, resorting to legal action including levying administrative penalties and prosecution. The Agency is committed to reducing the risk of

Compared Numbers Live Consorce Inputs, 2000-2001

Total Expenditures (million): \$ 289.0

User-Fee Revenues (million): \$ 36.0

Human Resources:

(FTE = Full Time Equivalents) 2,995 FTE

mod Softmy President

- Meat Hygiene
- Fish and Seafood
- Egg
- Dairy
- Honey
- Fresh Fruit and Vegetables
- Processed Products
- Food Safety Investigation
- Fair Labelling Practices

foodborne illness and providing Canadians with access to safe food. Our goal is to promote 100 percent compliance to all federal acts and regulations.

The CFIA also plays a significant role in protecting the health of the Canadian economy. Firstly, enhanced food safety prevents lost days at work due to foodborne illness, thereby saving workers and their employers millions of dollars. Health Canada estimates that there are 2.2 million cases of foodborne illness annually, costing workers over \$1.3 billion in direct medical costs and lost wages. Employers also lose significant amounts in lost productivity and assume additional labour costs.

Secondly, the Agency has a positive impact on Canada's food industry which contributes approximately \$45 billion annually to the Canadian economy. By bringing about industry compliance with federal regulations, the CFIA helps the Canadian food industry maintain and strengthen its excellent national and international reputation for safe, quality products. As a result, the industry continues to support the social and economic well-being of Canadians.

.



As the Government of Canada's enforcement agency, the CFIA will need to respond to the steady growth of our regulated industries. Over the coming years, the Agency will continue to assess its priorities and examine resource options in order to meet program standards prescribed by legislation and increases in demand for CFIA services due to growing market conditions.

Accomplishments

distings the same of the

Compliance with federal acts, regulations and standards

The CFIA's day-to-day activities involve verifying that domestic and imported food products are compliant with federal acts, regulations and standards. Our front-line inspectors and veterinarians inspect and audit animal slaughter and food-processing establishments as well as food products. They are assisted in their work by CFIA scientists who examine and test food samples for chemical, microbiological and physical hazards.

One way the CFIA measures its success in contributing to a safe food system is through the extent to which Canada's registered establishments and domestic and imported products comply with federal acts and regulations.

Government of Canada legislation related to food is designed to safeguard human health and provide consumer protection. Success in meeting these objectives is attained when the regulated parties comply with the acts and their accompanying regulations. Food safety regulations are built on science-based standards established to protect the health and safety of Canadians and protect consumers' interests. Compliance rates indicate the extent to which regulated parties observe the statute and its accompanying regulations. As the Agency responsible for enforcement, the CFIA uses compliance rates as a measure of success in achieving regulatory objectives.

CFIA staff — its inspectors and veterinarians — inspect all federally registered meat processing establishments and storage facilities, animals awaiting slaughter, and carcasses after slaughter (more than a half billion last year). Live animals that look suspect are segregated for further examination and post mortems and, if necessary, deemed unfit for human consumption.

Last year, the CFIA performed inspections in almost 800 federally registered **meat establishments** to certify compliance with federal acts and regulations. In addition, the rate of condemnation for red meat and poultry was very low (0.4 percent and 2.8 percent, respectively). This is consistent with 1999-2000 when the rates of condemnation were 0.4 percent for red meat and three percent for poultry. This consistently low condemnation rate reflects the high quality of on-farm management programs in Canada.

West Inspector Patterners

	1998	1999	2000		
Volume (tonnes)	425,049	447,213	473,255		
Rejection by weight (tonnes)	5,405	5,554	n/a		
Rejection rate (percent)	1.3	1.2	n/a		

With respect to imported product, CFIA staff inspected 473,255 tonnes of **imported meat and poultry**. Rejection data for the past year is currently not available, however, based on trends over the past two years, the Agency expects a similar rejection rate. In general, most imported product was rejected due to inappropriate labelling or other packaging issues.

All 970 federally registered fish processing plants in Canada have developed and implemented a Quality Management Program (QMP) Plan. The QMP Plan is a written document which describes the establishment's system of standards, controls, monitoring procedures, record-keeping, and corrective action systems. It is designed to provide fish and seafood products that are safe, wholesome and properly labelled. To control all hazards during the processing of fish, the QMP Plan must include a formal hazard analysis of the product and processes and identify the controls in place. These activities are in accordance with the principles of Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP).

With industry's movement to HACCP programs, the CFIA has changed its approach from traditional inspection to auditing industry's compliance capabilities. During 2000-2001, the CFIA conducted over 1,000 assessments of industry's controls in fish plants. The rate of compliance was over 99 percent. Where problems were identified, industry modified its controls and procedures to meet CFIA standards.

When required, enforcement actions were taken by the CFIA. Last year, 49 written warnings were issued, five prosecutions were initiated, 157 lots of product were detained and, in one instance, products were recalled from the marketplace.

Each of the approximately 1,000 commercial importers of fish and fish products is required to obtain a licence from the CFIA and demonstrate rigorous process controls. The CFIA inspects imported



fish products and targets products with a history of non-compliance. Imported products showing a good history of compliance are sampled randomly at frequencies ranging from two percent to 15 percent depending on the safety risk associated with the product. Last year over 250,000 tonnes of fish products were imported into Canada with one percent of the products found to be in violation of the acts and regulations. These products were held and not released for sale until they were brought into compliance by, for example, re-labelling. If the products were unable to be brought into compliance, then they were ordered removed from Canada or destroyed. Last year, 73 percent of the rejections were due to net weight, product composition and labelling infractions. Product rejections for safety concerns accounted for 13 percent of the rejections. Other rejections were due to inadequate quality. To assist the fishing industry in achieving better compliance, the CFIA has undertaken a number of initiatives including providing labelling regulatory advice in guidebooks, communiques, newsletters, labelling workshops and on the Agency's Web site.

.

.

۰

Jointly administered by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency, the

Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) and Environment Canada, the

Canadian Shellfish Sanitation Program (CSSP) helps protect the health of
consumers and the future of the shellfish industry. Through this program,
federal government officials work together to ensure that the growing areas
for all bivalve molluscan shellfish — i.e., clams, mussels, oysters, whole and roeon scallops — meet approved federal water quality criteria and that all shellfish sold
commercially is harvested, transported and processed in an approved manner. In 1999,
Canada produced over 400,000 metric tonnes of shellfish from both wild and aquaculture sources.

Under the CSSP, the CFIA is responsible for detecting marine biotoxins by analysing shellfish samples taken from hundreds of harvest sites in Atlantic Canada, Quebec and British Columbia, as well as from processing establishments. If present in shellfish consumed by humans, biotoxins can cause several types of illnesses that are potentially deadly, including paralytic shellfish poisoning (PSP) and amnesic shellfish poisoning (ASP).

When appropriate, the Agency also analyzes for microbiological and chemical contaminants. The CFIA recommends to DFO when shellfish harvesting areas should be closed due to contamination and when they are safe to reopen. Last year, the CFIA made 165 biotoxin closure recommendations to DFO, plus additional closure recommendations for sanitary reasons, such as unacceptable faecal coliform bacteria levels. Last year, there were no reported human illnesses associated with biotoxins in commercially harvested shellfish on both the east and west coasts.

In calendar year 2000, the CFIA conducted approximately 9,300 tests for PSP and 6,800 tests for ASP toxins, a slight increase over the previous year. In the course of its overall testing program, CFIA staff discovered domoic acid, the toxin causing ASP, in two previously unaffected species in the Quebec Region, namely the Razor clam and the Stimpson surfclam.

On the West coast, the Agency continued to test for Vibrio parahaemolyticus, a bacterium sometimes found in fish and shellfish that may cause severe gastrointestinal problems when consumed by humans. Agency staff collected approximately 100 samples from seven sites.

The CFIA has been working with industry on a risk reduction strategy to decrease V. parahaemolyticus illnesses from commercially harvested oysters. The combined efforts of the CFIA, other departments and industry appear to be paying off. Since surveillance was stepped up several years ago, there has been a marked reduction of illnesses due to V. parahaemolyticus associated with commercially harvested products.

Fiscal Year	1997-	1998	1998-	1999	1999-	2000	2000-2	2001**	
	Domestic	Import	Domestic	Import	Domestic	Import	Domestic	Import	
Number of Samples*	2,602	8,427	2,447	6,939	2,230	8,498	2,904	11,079	
Percentage of Samples in Compliance*	98.7	98.2	98.8	97.8	98.5	98.3	98.9	99.7	

Fiscal Year	1997-	1998	1998-	1999	1999	-2000	2000-	2001
	Inspections	Detentions	Inspections	Detentions	Inspections	Detentions	Inspections	Detentions
Number of Samples	19,411	544	20,620	465	19,922	431	16,380	562
Percentage of Samples Detained	-	2.8	_	2.3	-	2.2		3.4

- The number of heavy metal tests and test results are excluded and are not presented as compliance data. The Food and Drugs Regulations provide Maximum Residue Limit (MRL) guidelines for heavy metals. When the amount of heavy metals in a given sample reaches a level considered to be unsafe, the shipper or grower is subject to further sampling and/or enforcement action by the CFIA. Heavy metals are also tested in order to obtain profile information for future CFIA sampling plans.
- ** Each year, the supply of imported fresh produce varies depending upon the source country, climate, economic conditions, and other factors. Consequently, it may be more telling to study compliance rates over a period of years, instead of on a year-to-year basis. In 2001-2002, the CFIA expects a decrease in the compliance rate due to sampling targeted to high risk commodities.

The CFIA tests domestic and imported fresh fruits and vegetables for agricultural chemical residues. Last year, over 13,000 samples were analyzed by CFIA laboratories. For domestic produce, 98.9 percent of all samples taken were found to be compliant with the *Food and Drugs Act* and regulations, and for imported produce, 99.7 percent. This continues a consistently high compliance rate for both domestic and imported products over the past four years (see above table). The Agency also tested 135 samples of fresh fruits and vegetables according to Health Canada's standards for food irradiation. None were found to be irradiated.

CFIA inspectors carried out 14,139 inspections of fresh fruits and vegetables imported, exported and shipped interprovincially to verify non-health and safety issues such as quality standards and packaging and labelling requirements. CFIA inspectors also performed 16,380 inspections to evaluate the condition of produce at destination points as a proof of produce damage in cases of potential commercial disputes. In cases where CFIA inspectors detained a product, in order to be released from detention, dealers were required to either destroy, export (if the product was an import) or repackage, re-label or re-grade the product.





CFIA staff carried out 216 in-depth inspections of **processed fruit and vegetable establishments** and found that they had a compliance rate of 97.2 percent, as compared to 95.3 percent the previous year.

The CFIA inspects **domestic processed products** (fruits, vegetables and maple) for compliance with regulations governing labels, net quantity, grade, standard/composition and container integrity. Last year, Agency staff conducted 1,516 such inspections and found an 82.4 percent compliance rate, as compared to 83.1 percent the previous year.

Imported processed products are similarly inspected for quality standards. Last year, the Agency conducted 1,555 inspections resulting in a compliance rate of 74.1 percent, as compared to 70.2 percent the previous year. A new import policy is being developed

that is designed to encourage importers to implement a quality management system. Once the new policy is implemented, imported products' compliance rates for labelling and quality are expected to improve.

For domestic dairy products over the past three years, the compliance rates for health, safety and composition standards have been relatively high and consistent. The labelling compliance rate, continuing a trend in recent years, was significantly lower at 79 percent. In cases of non-compliance, the CFIA responds to each infraction by taking compliance actions, including issuing a recall, as required.

Dairy products imported to Canada are required to meet the same regulatory standards as domestic dairy products and are subject to the same product inspections. Last year, the imported dairy products compliance rate for health, safety and composition standards was 92 percent, as compared to 87 percent in previous years.

With respect to the domestic market and export of eggs, CFIA staff inspected 70.8 million kilograms of liquid, frozen and dried processed egg products. The CFIA was called upon by egg exporters to certify egg products for shipment to 22 countries around the world. The number of importing countries has grown from six countries two years ago as a result of the marketing efforts of Canadian egg processors. The compliance rate for microbiological and quality standards was 97 percent, compared to 92 percent in 1998-1999. A total of 456 million dozen shell eggs were graded in establishments registered by the CFIA. Approximately 97 percent of sampled eggs were found to be compliant with safety, quality and marketplace fairness requirements, compared to 95 percent the previous year.

Domestic Dairy Products	Compliance — 1998-1999 (percent)	Compliance — 1999-2000 (percent)	Compliance — 2000-2001 (percent)
Health, safety and composition standards	96	94	94
Label verification	75	73	79
Net quantity verification	92	92	92

Imported Dairy Products	Compliance — 1998-1999 (percent)	Compliance — 1999-2000 (percent)	Compliance — 2000-2001 (percent)
Health, safety and composition standards	87	87	92
Label verification	70	63	76
Net quantity verification	85	80	94

CFIA staff inspected 1.5 million kilograms of **imported processed egg products**, with a compliance rate of over 99.5 percent, which was consistent with the previous year. The CFIA inspected certified imports of egg products and found a high rate of compliance over recent years. One half million boxes of imported table eggs were inspected, resulting in a 99.3 percent compliance rate, compared to 99.8 percent last year. Shipments are inspected for health and safety standards as well as grade compliance. In addition, products are sampled and tested for *Salmonella enteritidis*. The CFIA conducts follow-up investigations on non-compliant products to identify the source of contamination.

Each year, the Agency conducts food safety projects based on an assessment of potential high-risk food products. To identify potential hazards, the CFIA reviews the risk assessments conducted by Health Canada, analyzes food safety investigations, food recall data, international information, and current scientific knowledge and assesses the level of control exercised by the industry. Risk-management approaches are designed to have the greatest effect on improving the industry's controls to reduce the level of risk.

3-MCPD in Soya Sauce and Oyster-Flavoured Sauce

A survey of soya and oyster-flavoured sauces in the Canadian market found comparable findings to a 1999 United Kingdom survey that identified high levels of the potential carcinogen 3-monochloropropane-1,2-diol (3-MCPD) in some commercially prepared soya sauces and oyster-flavoured sauces. Based on a health risk assessment from Health Canada, the CFIA worked with industry to implement the Health Canada provisional guideline of 1.0 ppm for the sauces. Imported product was monitored, questionable product was subject to laboratory analysis, and all product was subject to periodic audit. A separate monitoring program for oyster-flavoured sauce was implemented based on the licensing program for fish products.

Follow-up surveys in 2000 showed consistently reduced levels of 3-MCPD in soya and oyster-flavoured sauces. The CFIA continues to monitor the 3-MCPD issues both from domestic and international perspectives.

Bottled Water Project

Data collected over the past three years from assessments of bottled water manufacturers has shown that there is no significant health risk posed by bottled water manufactured in Canada. Recent discoveries of tainted municipal water in Canada have prompted the Agency to increase its monitoring of the safety of bottled water.



In the past year, 55 percent of the approximately 225 bottled water establishments in Canada were assessed for compliance with regulations governing production, packaging, storage, sanitation and quality control procedures. Less than 20 percent of establishments assessed required further improvement in their documentation control and equipment maintenance. The Agency took 128 samples of bottled water at the manufacturing level and analysed against microbiological standards. Laboratory results showed 98 percent of products met the standard and follow-up activity on the remaining products resulted in one recall due to the presence of Pseudomonas aeroginosa. A separate sampling (148 products) of domestic and imported bottled water at the retail level was found to be satisfactory.

Labelling and Allergen Controls in the Bakery Sector

The presence of undeclared allergens in bakery products may result in minor to life threatening allergic reactions in persons with food allergies. Although the most commonly known allergen is peanuts, there are several other potential allergens such as soya, milk and wheat that may cause adverse reactions.

To promote allergen awareness and evaluate the controls needed to reduce the risk of allergic reactions from bakery products, the CFIA conducted a nation-wide random assessment. Information packages were distributed to approximately 1,200 bakeries. From October 1999 to June 2000, 107 on-site assessments were conducted. Initial results indicated that most of the bakery sector was actively applying labelling and allergen controls but additional and better controls were required. Further analysis of the data and follow-up are being conducted.

Labelling of Foods from Biotechnology

The CFIA continues to play a role in the development of a national voluntary standard for the labelling of foods obtained or not obtained from biotechnology. This initiative, sponsored by the Canadian Council of Grocery Distributors and managed by the Canadian General Standards Board, is to be completed by late fall 2001.

Stratecic Outcome 1.2:

Industry adoption of science-based, risk-management practices

As Canada's largest science-based regulator, the CFIA has a prominent role in promoting the use of effective and up-to-date science-based, risk-management practices. The Agency has developed a number of programs and initiatives that encourage industry adoption of the Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) approach. HACCP science-based, risk-management principles are increasingly being recognized internationally as an excellent way to minimize food safety risks. For example, countries such as Japan, Australia, New Zealand and the United States have mandated HACCP requirements.

The HACCP approach requires the processor to identify likely food safety hazards and the critical control points in the production processes where preventative measures can be taken to avoid these hazards. The processor then establishes critical limits for the critical points, monitors the points closely and takes corrective action if the critical limits are exceeded. The CFIA assists industry to tailor and refine their HACCP systems, provides

recognition of HACCP systems, and verifies ongoing compliance. All regulatory requirements are enforced by the CFIA, and inspectors focus their attention on areas of high risk.

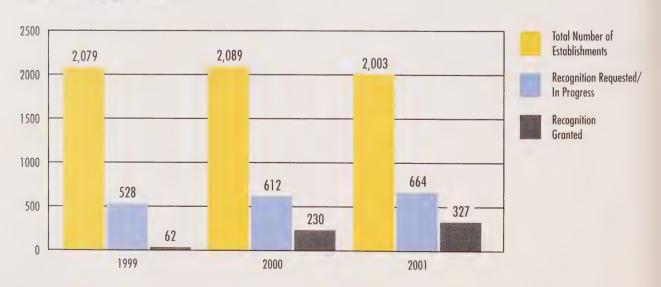
HACCP approaches will lead to continuous improvement by industry and will require the modernization of the inspection approach by regulatory authorities. In the case of the CFIA, this has meant modifications to legislation, policy and training. For example, in certain cases, such as the fish-processing industry, federal legislation requires the adoption of a HACCP approach. The CFIA's Quality Management Program (QMP) is based on HACCP principles and has been mandatory in the Canadian fish processing sector since 1992. The program has evolved as knowledge and experience have increased among industry personnel and CFIA staff. The QMP evolution continues to be a successful joint effort between the CFIA and industry. The CFIA has been recognized as a world leader in the implementation of mandatory HACCPbased systems in the food industry. In other areas, such as meat and poultry industries, HACCP is currently voluntary, however, the CFIA is progressing



towards making HACCP mandatory through legislation. The adoption in other commodity areas, such as dairy and eggs, is currently voluntary.

The Food Safety Enhancement Program (FSEP) is a program developed for the agri-food sector. Although most prevalent in meat and poultry establishments, FSEP can also be found in the dairy, honey, eggs and processed fruit and vegetable industries. Since the program's introduction, 664 federally registered establishments have applied for FSEP recognition. To date, 327, or approximately half, received the CFIA's HACCP recognition (See figure below). Progress towards industry recognition has been modest, largely due to the resource intensiveness of the process.

GET Recognition



Last year, CFIA resources were focused on reviewing and renewing FSEP plans for federally registered establishments and on preparing the groundwork for the implementation of mandatory HACCP in federally registered meat establishments. The Canadian meat industry has been a leader in the voluntary implementation of HACCP. During 2000-2001, the CFIA continued to work with the meat and poultry sectors towards finding the best approach for implementing mandatory HACCP.

In the poultry sector, the Modernized Poultry Inspection Program (MPIP) has been implemented, on a pilot basis, in eight (13 percent) of the 64 federally registered poultry establishments. This is an addition of one new pilot over the previous year. The CFIA has prepared a regulatory amendment to the Meat Inspection Regulations in order to provide the necessary regulatory basis to support mandatory MPIP implementation. The amendment mandates, for the first time, that key information on the health status of animals be forwarded to the slaughterhouse prior to their shipment in order to provide additional information to the veterinarian-in-charge. This will provide an invaluable link with the on-farm food safety programs being implemented. Negotiations with the United States Department of Agriculture on the equivalency of MPIP are ongoing.

Ongoing monitoring by CFIA onsite inspectors of the various MPIP pilots continues to demonstrate that industry employees trained and accredited as "defect detectors" are as effective in identifying and removing defective carcasses as CFIA inspectors. Furthermore, microbiological tests indicate that MPIP provides the same level of assurance as traditional inspection methods.

The fish industry is also adopting science-based, risk-management practices with the establishment of the **Quality Management Programs for Importers** (**QMPI**) of fish and fish products. Under the QMPI

initiative, some importers of fish products voluntarily assume additional responsibilities for assuring compliance with federal acts and regulations. These importers must develop and implement a detailed quality management plan that documents satisfactory control not just over product distribution, but also over safety and quality. An importer's OMPI plan must be approved by the CFIA prior to implementation. Last year, there were 16 QMPI importers, up from 11 the previous year. CFIA staff conducted 11 compliance verifications of the OMPI in fiscal year 2000-2001. Where instances of non-compliance were identified, the importers were required to submit corrective action plans that were evaluated and subject to approval by CFIA staff. The CFIA then conducted follow-up verification activities to confirm that corrective measures were implemented.

In September 2000, to demonstrate the Government of Canada's commitment to food safety, the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food announced federal funding, under the Canadian Adaptation and Rural Development (CARD) Fund, of \$11.4 million for the Canadian Food Safety Adaptation Program (CFSAP). The CFIA administers the program and also provides the scientific and technical support to the industry applicants and the program itself. The CFSAP will share costs with the food industry to support activities that will enable national associations or groups, involved directly or indirectly in the production, marketing, distribution and preparation of food, to develop HACCP-based risk- management strategies, tools, and systems to enhance food safety from "gate to plate." The program consists of two phases: Phase I, which focuses on activities related to the design and development of food safety strategies and systems, and Phase II, which concentrates on the implementation of these strategies.

*

۰

9

.

The CFSAP complements the efforts of the CFIA to continually improve and enhance Canada's approaches to food safety through science and HACCP principles such as the Food Safety Enhancement Program and the Quality Management Program. The CFSAP was designed by the CFIA in consultation with Agriculture and Agri-food Canada and food industry stakeholders. The CFSAP also links to another CARD food-safety initiative, the Canadian On-Farm Food Safety Program (COFFSP), which covers field/barn to gate. The COFFSP, a partnership between the federal government and industry, encourages national primary product associations to develop the strategies and the necessary tools to enable producers to implement on-farm, foodsafety initiatives consistent with HACCP principles. While the program is administered by the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, the CFIA provides scientific and technical support to the program.

Participation by the CFIA in both the CFSAP and COFFSP demonstrates its ongoing commitment in dealing with food safety throughout the food continuum, from primary production to the retail level, through horizontal support sectors and across commodity lines.

Commence of the Parket of the

Food safety emergencies/incidents are contained in a timely and appropriate manner

In an emergency, the Agency's primary goal is to protect consumers. Risks to consumers include unsafe or hazardous levels of microbiological pathogens, extraneous material, chemical contaminants, or allergens that have not been declared on food labels. As a part of their ongoing work, Agency

staff investigate consumer and trade complaints and respond to food safety enquiries. Last year, the CFIA received over 2,200 consumer and industry complaints. The Agency plays an important role in investigating and identifying potential food hazards and carrying out laboratory testing to support food safety investigations.

At the CFIA, the Office of Food Safety and Recall (OFSR) manages food emergency response including advising the public of recalls. The CFIA's emergency response teams are prepared to act 24 hours a day, seven days a week. While it is industry's role to implement a food recall in a timely and effective manner, the CFIA verifies the effectiveness of the recall. CFIA inspectors check to provide assurance that the recalled product has been removed from the marketplace.

Last year, 370 recalls³ were managed by the OFSR compared to 243 in the previous year. There were 80 recalls resulting from the adoption of a new methodology for the analysis of undeclared milk protein. Undeclared milk protein prompted only 11 recalls the previous year.

In 97 percent of the recall situations, the Agency advised the public within 24 hours of a recall decision, a decrease of one percent over the previous year. There were two incidents, creating five recalls, when the notices were not issued within 24 hours due to the need for additional information regarding the details of the products and their distribution.

Information on food recalls can be found on the CFIA's Web site at www.inspection.gc.ca. You may have recall notices delivered directly to your e-mail account by following the subsciption instructions posted on the Web site.

³ In order to help ensure continued national consistency, the CFIA made minor modifications to its recall calculation methodology.

Meeting other governments' science-based food safety requirements; and contributing to the development of jointly-agreed operational methods and procedures

Meeting Other Governments' Science-based, Food Safety Requirements

At the time of export, a number of foreign countries require the CFIA to certify that the exported product meets their requirements. For example, with respect to meat and poultry destined for export, CFIA staff inspect to verify that it complies with Canadian safety and quality standards and, in some cases, to confirm that additional requirements imposed by the importing countries are being met. Last year, Agency staff inspected 1,480,827 tonnes of meat intended for export to over 100 countries. While the rejection rates are currently not available for all of these exports, the rejection rate for exports to the U.S. was 0.12 percent. This rejection rate is consistent with the low overall rejection rate of 1999.

Canadian dairy products are also exported to many countries around the world. The CFIA implemented new dairy export procedures last year. Of the shipments presented to CFIA inspectors last year, 76 percent were in compliance with the exporter's documentation and received export certification. Non-compliant shipments were brought into compliance and subsequently certified and exported. The Agency expects that compliance rates will improve as exporters learn to apply the new procedures.

Contributing to the Development of Jointlyagreed Operational Methods and Procedures

The CFIA is continually maintaining a number of arrangements for various commodities which enhance foreign governments' and industries' awareness and knowledge of Canadian import requirements and Canadian exporters' knowledge of foreign governments' requirements. Last year, the CFIA performed a number of activities involved with the maintenance and further development of an agreement between the European Community and the Government of Canada on sanitary measures to protect public and animal health in the trade of live animals and animal products. These included a Joint Management Council meeting and a review of the European Community System.

Mine) Exports Re	action by Impo	one ochy Author	
m andressed cod	1998	1999	2000*
Volume (tonnes)	1,126,584	1,203,528	1,480,827
Rejection by weight (tonnes)	1,042	341	n/a
Rejection rate (percent)	0.09	0.03	n/a

^{*} CFIA information systems are currently under development as a result of Y2K.



As well, a number of activities were undertaken by individual commodity groups. For example, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (USFDA) performed a review of the Fish Products Inspection and Control System as part of the development of an arrangement between our two countries for fish products.

In 2001, the CFIA and the USFDA finalized the Canada-U.S. Action Plan on Food Safety. The Action Plan aims at providing a better understanding between regulators of the two countries' systems to protect consumers. Through more intensive cooperation, the CFIA and the USFDA hope to increase their effectiveness in guarding against food safety risks in both countries and in achieving efficiencies in their systems governing bilateral trade. Subsequently, the initial step in this direction was taken with the agreement on the Action Plan for Microbiological Contaminants which calls for specific information sharing and regulatory cooperation for bilateral trade in many fresh fruits and vegetables. The CFIA places a high priority on expanding the Action Plan to include other areas.

The CFIA works with many other countries to develop jointly agreed standards, codes of practice and other recommendations. The Codex Alimentarius Commission, the designated international food safety standards-setting organization, is a key forum for the discussion and establishment of internationally recognized food standards and codes of practice. Last year, the CFIA worked closely with Health Canada and other departments to represent Canada on 24 Codex Committees. Agency staff assumed the Head of Delegation role for nine of these committees, including the Committee on Food Import and Export Inspection and Certification System, and the Committee on Fish and Fish Products. Canada is the host for the Codex Committee on Food Labelling and chaired the meeting. Recently, international guidelines were adopted for the production, processing, labelling and marketing of organically produced foods. In addition, the CFIA continues to lead a working group to further develop the guidelines for labelling of foods derived from biotechnology.

Last year, CFIA representatives continued to participate in international working groups developing Codex standards. For example, the CFIA leads the development of the International Code of hygienic practice for the primary production and packing of fresh fruits and vegetables, and was an important contributor to the development of a draft code of practice for fish and fisheries products.

The CFIA, in partnership with governmental and non-governmental stakeholders, monitors and responds to emerging issues relevant to our business lines in a proactive manner. For example, the Agency works with Canadian missions abroad to monitor regulatory initiatives and provide comments before regulations are finalized.

Formal processes exist to keep abreast of international changes to regulations and standards. When a foreign country plans to adopt or amend a sanitary or phytosanitary measure for food, animal or plant products, the country is required to advise other World Trade Organization (WTO) countries of their intent. This notification is done through a process managed by the WTO secretariat. In 2000-2001, the CFIA received and reviewed 668 such notifications.

Deterrence of deceptive practices

During 2000-2001, the CFIA undertook a number of initiatives to protect consumers from unfair market practices by setting and enforcing standards related to the accuracy of product information appearing on both domestic and imported food products. CFIA inspectors continued to target high-risk products and establishments. The following are examples of projects undertaken by the CFIA.

Olive Oil Adulteration Project

Olive oil is an expensive commodity which can be easily diluted or substituted with cheaper oil(s). Sophisticated and expensive laboratory testing is necessary to detect this illegal practice. Over the past five years, there have been 14 successful prosecutions involving adulterated olive oil, with five cases still before the courts. While laboratory analysis confirms that the violation rate is declining, there remains room for improvement.

Year	Violation Rate (percent)	# of Samples
1997-1998	44	92
1998-1999	19	78
1999-2000	12	84
2000-2001	7	77 *

^{*}Partial results

Fresh Turkey Project

Last year, before Christmas, the CFIA initiated a project that targeted retail stores and poultry processors carrying or distributing whole turkeys and other whole poultry labelled and/or advertised as being fresh. The Agency's objective was to determine if the product was indeed fresh rather than previously frozen, and, if not, to take appropriate action.

Subsequently, CFIA staff conducted 82 store visits throughout Ontario (61 chain stores and 21 independent retailers) and inspected more than 200 lots of turkeys. Fifty-five turkeys were found to be frozen or semi-frozen. In total, six suppliers were found to be non-compliant. Corrective measures were put in place and follow-up action was carried out with the non-compliant producers and distributors.

In a similar exercise conducted the following Easter, CFIA staff visited 96 stores to inspect 176 lots of turkeys. Only one lot was found to be non-compliant.

Enforcement Actions

There are several enforcement and compliance actions available in response to non-compliance with CFIA acts and regulations. Prosecution action is recommended for all offences under the acts and regulations administered and/or enforced by the CFIA except when, in accordance with the CFIA's Enforcement and Compliance Policy, it has been determined that compliance can be achieved through more appropriate means, given the particular circumstances of the case. Agency actions may include issuing a warning letter, suspending or withdrawing a licence or registration, returning imported product to the country of origin, restricting or prohibiting the movement of product, or disposing of seized product.

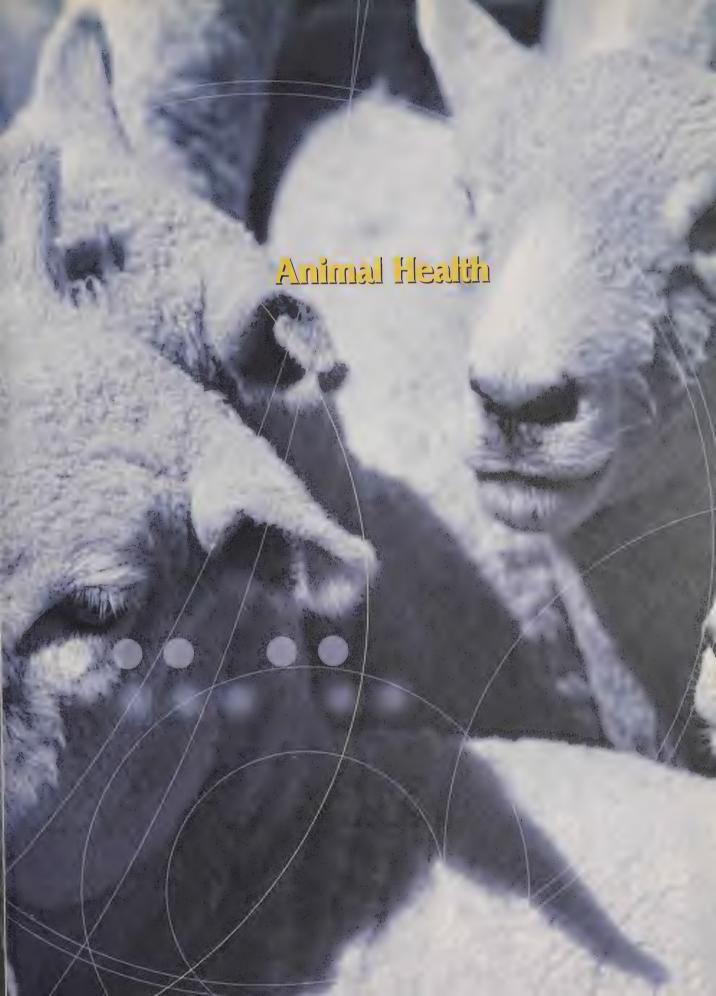


When recommending enforcement or compliance action, CFIA officials take into consideration and are guided by the following:

- CFIA's Enforcement and Compliance Policy;
- Prosecution Policy of the Attorney-General of Canada;
- CFIA's mandate of food safety, animal health and plant protection; and
- the gravity of the offence or violation based upon its potential for harm, intent, degree of negligence, history of non-compliance, and other mitigating or aggravating circumstances.

When it is determined to be the most appropriate response, the CFIA recommends prosecution to the Department of Justice's Federal Prosecution Service, which is responsible for commencing prosecution action. The same procedure is followed with respect to animal health and plant protection cases.

In 2000-2001, the CFIA had 224 active investigations under the *Canada Agricultural Products Act, Fish Inspection Act, Food and Drugs Act* and *Meat Inspection Act*. Forty-five prosecutions were initiated resulting in a total of 25 convictions for offences such as selling product that was labelled in a false, misleading or deceptive manner, importing fish without an import licence, and moving detained product without proper authority. Fines assessed by the courts for these convictions totalled \$211,950.



3.4 Animal Health

ley Commitment

Protection of the health of animals and control of animal diseases that are transmissible to humans

Canada's animal resource base — including poultry, cattle, swine and sheep — contributes significantly to the nation's economy and Canadians' quality of life. These animals support the dairy, meat and meat-product industries representing the largest single sector of the Canadian food-manufacturing industry. Millions of Canadians, directly and indirectly, depend upon the dairy and meat and meat-product industries for their livelihoods.

The CFIA carries out a number of crucial activities to protect Canada's animal resource base. For example, the Agency works to stop the entry of foreign animal diseases into Canada at international border points. In light of increasing foreign animal-disease threats, particularly foot-and-mouth disease (FMD), this responsibility is more important than ever. Experts estimate that an outbreak of FMD in Canada could cost billions of dollars and affect many Canadians, from livestock producers to consumers.

- Animal Health
- Feed



Enterpted Carteria Lite Homeron Agrees, 100m 2001

Total Expenditures (million): \$ 80.0

User-Fee Revenues (million): \$ 8.0

Human Resources:

(FTE = Full Time Equivalents) 835 FTE

The CFIA's effort to mitigate these risks will continue to require a significant resource commitment, particularly when international circumstances call for heightened vigilance and protection.

Within Canada, the Agency controls or eradicates animal diseases, regulates animal feed and, through its testing and surveillance activities, works to prevent the transmission of animal diseases to humans. As well, the CFIA monitors businesses engaged in the international or domestic movement of animals for compliance with regulations pertaining to the humane transportation of animals.

⁵ In 1999, there were more than 12 million head of cattle, 12 million swine and 600,000 sheep on over 30,000 farms in Canada.

Accomplishments

Atronopie Buleano 2.41

Control the entry into Canada and the domestic spread of regulated animal diseases

Controlling the Entry of Regulated Animal Diseases

CFIA staff, with the assistance of the Canada Customs and Revenue Agency (CCRA), inspect imported animals at international border points. As required, the CFIA tests and quarantines the animals, orders the return of animals to their country of origin or the destruction of infected animals.

Guarding against the entry of diseases is a formidable challenge in light of the large numbers of imports. Last year alone, Canada imported 31 million animals and 200,000 embryos and semen doses. In addition, 210,000 feeder cattle were imported from the United States. This total represented an increase of 30,000 from the previous year as a result of refinements to the restricted feeder cattle program. These refinements should help streamline import and inspection procedures on both sides of the Canada-U.S. border while continuing to protect Canada's disease-free status.

Of the 31 million animals imported, about 225,000 (0.7 percent) were quarantined, compared to approximately 142,000 the previous year. In addition, 1,000 animals (0.003 percent) were refused entry into Canada. Although the actual number refused entry was higher than the previous year, the total remained very small, affirming that Canada's import controls are consistent with international standards and are respected by exporters.

and & Disease

List A

- Foot-and-mouth disease
- Newcastle disease
- Bluetongue
- Swine vesicular disease
- African swine fever
- Sheep pox and goat pox

List B

- Anthrax
- Rabies
- Bovine brucellosis
- Bovine tuberculosis
- Bovine cysticercosis
- Bovine spongiform encephalopathy

For a complete list, see www.oie.int

Under the *Health of Animals Act*, anyone having care or control of an animal must report the presence or suspicion of a reportable disease to the CFIA. Of the 32 diseases listed by the CFIA as reportable when suspected or diagnosed, 24 are exotic to Canada's domestic livestock population. There are disease control and eradication programs in place for the balance of the diseases.

w



As Canada is one of the more than 150 member countries of the *Office International des Épizooties* (OIE), the world organization for animal health and international standard-setting, the CFIA reports annually to the OIE on Canada's disease status. The Office considers List A diseases to be those that have the potential to spread rapidly and to be the most serious in terms of public health and socio-economic consequences. All of the OIE's List A diseases are reportable in Canada and, in 2000, Canada remained free of all List A diseases. Canada's year 2000 report to the OIE is posted at: http://www.inspection.gc.ca/english/ppc/science/surv/1997oie_e.shtml.

Foot-and-mouth disease is one example of a List A disease. Last year, FMD was not detected in Canada although some other countries, notably the United Kingdom and parts of continental Europe, experienced severe outbreaks that caused billions of dollars in direct losses and associated costs, eroded public confidence, and halted or threatened to halt exports of animals and animal products.

In addition to all 15 List A diseases, several of the OIE's List B diseases are reportable in Canada. List B diseases are defined as transmissible diseases that have serious socio-economic and/or public health importance. Canada is not concerned about several List B diseases as our geography and socio-economic status differs from other OIE member countries.

Internationally there is consensus that bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) or Mad Cow Disease is a significant List B disease. BSE has not been detected in Canada since 1993 when a single case was reported in an imported cow; however, the CFIA continues to be vigilant with an active and intensified control program. Last calendar year, the CFIA examined tissue samples from 995 bovine for BSE, compared to 895 the previous year. Currently, all mature animals presented for slaughter with neurological signs of disease are examined. Although the Agency's surveillance program meets international requirements, the Agency plans to significantly increase testing for BSE. Further, as international requirements change, and countries with a similar health status to Canada's begin to expand their surveillance, Canada will develop and implement comparable BSE surveillance programs.

To increase the CFIA's ability to monitor and report animal diseases, the CFIA is a member of the Canadian Animal Health Network (CAHNet) that links animal disease surveillance partners within Canada. While the CFIA can provide information on all List A diseases and those List B diseases that are reportable in Canada, it relies on the provinces and its other CAHNet partners for information on the remaining OIE List B and C diseases.

.

⁶ CAHnet's Web site can be visited at http://www.cahnet.org/

Keeping features Mault Was Out of Canada

Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) is an extremely serious livestock illness. Last year, FMD outbreaks occurred in the United Kingdom, continental Europe, Taiwan, and in parts of South America. While FMD is not a threat to human health, it can seriously harm cattle, swine, sheep and other cloven-hoofed animals. The virus can spread through the air, in bedding materials and soil, and in meat and animal products fed to susceptible animals.



Foot-and-mouth disease has not occurred in Canada since 1952 thanks to the efforts of federal government departments, provincial veterinary authorities, industry and, since its creation in 1997, the CFIA.

Early in 2001, the Agency undertook a number of stringent measures to protect Canada from FMD: disinfectant footbaths for international travellers at all major international airports and seaports, warning signs at airports, a toll-free FMD information line, a national media campaign, additional professional staff to respond to technical inquiries, and by sending six contingents of CFIA staff, primarily veterinarians and inspectors, to the UK to help British officials deal with their FMD outbreak and expand CFIA's knowledge regarding FMD.

At ten major airports in Canada, during the period April-May 2001, enhanced control efforts by Agency staff resulted in approximately 14,000 seizures of items such as specific food products and articles with soil on them, as compared to 5,500 for the comparable period the previous year.

In November 2000, the CFIA collaborated with the American and Mexican authorities in a tripartite response to a simulated outbreak of FMD. The exercise allowed the three countries to practice their respective and collective animal disease emergency response plans. More than 100 CFIA staff, along with provincial government and industry partners, represented Canada in a series of exercises conducted over a 12-month period. The simulation provided the CFIA and its partners with valuable information to help deal with an outbreak of FMD in Canada. The last of these exercises concluded prior to the outbreak of FMD in the UK in February 2001. By March, FMD had spread to France, the Netherlands, and Ireland.

Note: The report on the FMD simulation exercise can be found at: http://inspection.gc.ca/english/anima/heasan/simulation/trirepe.shtml



...

Controlling the Spread of Regulated Animal Diseases

The CFIA targets regulated diseases in livestock and poultry through control or eradication programs. Some of these diseases such as equine infectious anaemia and cysticercosis (C.bovis) cannot be eradicated because of environmental or human activity factors, or because they are endemic in wildlife. With respect to those diseases that can be eradicated, the Agency continued its activities last year to eliminate chronic wasting disease (CWD) and scrapie, and monitored the successful eradication of tuberculosis. In 2000-2001, scrapie (a member of the transmissible spongiform encephalopathy or TSE group of diseases that includes BSE and CWD) was identified in 11 sheep flocks (eight in Quebec and three in Manitoba), which resulted in the destruction of 4,194 sheep and 12 goats. In 1999, 14 flocks leight in Quebec, two in Ontario, one in Manitoba and three in Saskatchewan) were identified, resulting in the destruction of 3,001 sheep from infected and exposed flocks.

Bridge Concess 5.3

Control animal diseases that are transmissible to humans

Controlling Zoonotic Diseases (diseases transmissible to humans)

As animals can be carriers of diseases that affect humans, it is critical that the Agency carry out timely and effective surveillance, testing and control activities for zoonotic diseases of concern. For example, rabies and West Nile virus are zoonotic diseases that pose a serious threat to humans. Rabies is transmitted from wildlife to domestic animals and, last year, as part of its rabies program, the CFIA tested animal specimens and found 670 or 7.6 percent of the 8,762 rabies tests conducted to be positive. This represented an increase of 34 percent over the previous year. In each case, the CFIA investigated to determine whether domestic or pet animals had been exposed. Only 7.9 percent of the positive cases were found in domestic livestock and 4.6 percent were in domestic pets.

Most rabies cases involve wildlife, and response and control is the responsibility of agencies other than the CFIA. An increased incidence of rabies among wildlife (also reported in the OIE report) was primarily found in skunks in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, in fox in Northern Ontario, and in raccoons in Ontario and New Brunswick. (For further information, visit the Province of Ontario's Web site at http://www.mnr.gov.on.ca/MNR/rabies/rabmenu.html and the province of New Brunswick's site at http://www.gov.nb.ca/0053/en/issues/rabiesallpos.htm).

Veterinary Biologics

The CFIA licenses veterinary biologics for use in the prevention, treatment and diagnosis of infectious diseases in animals. When required, the CFIA consults with officials at Health Canada.

Ingredients of animal origin are frequently used in the preparation of veterinary biologics. The CFIA has introduced measures to minimize the risk of transmission of transmissible spongiform

Francisco (CVIII) on Selbaldroom. History

Chronic wasting disease (CWD), a member of the transmissible spongiform encephalopathy or TSE group of diseases that includes BSE and scrapie, was first diagnosed in farmed elk in Saskatchewan in 1996. The disease is thought to have been introduced by elk imported from the U.S. in the late 1980s. The CFIA's response to these early cases was depopulation of the elk and all their herdmates.

By the end of March 2001, CWD had been confirmed in elk on nineteen farms in Saskatchewan. The Agency placed all these farms under quarantine and traced the elk that had left the infected herds. In April 2001, CWD became a reportable disease under the federal *Health of Animals Act.* In 2000-2001, the CFIA provided compensation for some 3,100 elk ordered destroyed, collected sample tissues from these animals for laboratory analyses, and safely disposed of the animal carcasses, products and by-products made from animals known to have been infected. Antler velvet from animals under quarantine was identified and held under quarantine pending clarification of the status of the respective herd. No cases of CWD were found outside of Saskatchewan.

The CFIA continues to work with research scientists in the U.S. and Canada on the development of better tests and the genetic influences and epidemiology of CWD.

(Note: For further information, please refer to the CWD fact sheet on the CFIA Web site.)

encephalopathy (TSE) agents by controlling the source of animals, the species of animal, and the nature of animal tissue used in the production of veterinary biologics. For example, manufacturers of vaccines using fetal bovine serum are required to certify that the animals from which the serum has been derived are not infected with BSE. Manufacturers are also required to seek the CFIA's approval for any changes to their listed sources of material.

Accordingly, CFIA officials licensed 66 new biologics, a significant increase from the 39 products licensed in the previous fiscal year. These changes also led to a decrease in the need for emergency permits. In 2000-2001, the Agency issued 130 permits for emergency or investigational use of vaccines.



ы

The CFIA's Biologics Evaluation Laboratory conducted post-licensing testing of ten percent more veterinary biologics samples than in the previous year. Reports of suspected adverse reactions to veterinary vaccines increased by 48 percent to 1,504, as compared to 1,035 the previous fiscal year. All cases of significant adverse reactions were followed-up. This increase can be attributed to heightened awareness on the part of the public and the

By adding professional staff, the Agency reduced the average time it required to review a new veterinary biologic to 143 days from 231 the previous year, an improvement of approximately 38 percent.

availability of the report form on the Web site.

Miningly Stationers 2:31

Meeting other governments' science-based animal health requirements; and contributing to the development of jointly-agreed operational methods and procedures

Meeting Other Governments' Science-based Animal Health Requirements

The CFIA issues Animal Health export certificates for live animals and animal products destined for export. In addition, Agency staff negotiate export health requirements with other national

governments. Through
these activities, the
Agency plays an
important role in
ensuring that
Canada's animals
and animal products
meet international
standards and the
import requirements
of other countries.

Last year, 16 million live farm animals were exported, as compared to 20 million during the previous year. The

CFIA successfully negotiated 12 new animal health protocols, thus permitting entry of our animals to new markets, and worked to maintain or improve the terms of access to established export markets. This involved visiting foreign countries (e.g. China) and hosting visiting officials of foreign governments (e.g. Iran, Chile). In addition, CFIA officials accompanied the Minister for International Trade to Algeria to sign a veterinary agreement for the export of bovine semen. This led to the initial export of more than 2,000 semen doses to that country.

In addition, the CFIA continued to provide expertise on epidemiology to the *Office International des Épizooties* Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathies Working Group, which was established to design science-based guidelines for susceptible species. Canadian veterinary experts also collaborate with standard-setting bodies to define risk assessment parameters for animal health.

Contributing to the Development of Jointlyagreed Operational Methods and Procedures

CFIA representatives, along with representatives from Health Canada, participate in the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Task Force for the Safety of Novel Foods and Feeds as well as the Codex Alimentarius Commission's Task Force on Animal Feeding. The latter is charged with developing a code of practice for feed manufacturing, which will apply to both commercial and on-farm manufacturers of livestock feed and feed ingredients. Canadian representatives chaired a drafting group which characterized undesirable substances and recommended further work in the area of undesirable substances. Last year, the OECD Task Force finalized a consensus document written by the CFIA and Health Canada on the key nutrients and toxicants to be analysed in new canola.

Strategy Colomic S.A.

Compliance of livestock feeds with federal acts, regulations and standards

Regulating Feed

Under the authority of the *Feeds Act*, the CFIA administers a national feed program to verify that livestock feeds manufactured and sold in Canada or imported into Canada are safe, effective and labelled appropriately. Safe feeds help to produce safe meat, milk and eggs. Effective feeds contribute to the production and maintenance of healthy livestock.

Last year, the CFIA processed 859 submissions for feed registration or ingredient approval. Of these, 779 or 91 percent of the submissions met regulatory requirements and were approved. The CFIA's turnaround time to review submissions was 41 days, compared to 48 days in 1999-2000 and 56 days in 1998-1999.

The CFIA is proceeding with the next steps in its proposal to license all Canadian manufacturers of medicated animal feeds. In November 2000, the Agency began to work on a comprehensive manual of procedures. This manual will serve as an interpretive guide to accompany the new regulations expected in the near future. The Agency expects that this step will improve compliance with regulations on feed and feed labelling.

In the spring of 2001, the CFIA conducted pre-pilot projects in southwestern Ontario, where there is a large concentration of livestock operations. This exercise reviewed procedures with respect to mixer performance validation, scale verification/equipment calibration, validation of equipment clean-out, and inventory. The findings will assist in the preparations for pilot projects planned for all parts of Canada during April and May 2001. Information obtained from the pilot projects will be used to finalize the procedures manual that will support the new requirements.



Manager to Atlanta for United to Manager to Armand Provide

The CFIA monitors animal feeds and their ingredients for the presence of mycotoxins. Mycotoxins are produced by mould growing on grain. The effects of mycotoxins on animals depend on the toxin and range from feed refusal and poor animal performance, to vomiting, reduced fertility, kidney toxicity, lung disease and death.

Last year, the data collected on out and barley samples over the past nine years formed the basis of a collaborative research project between Agriculture and Agri-Food

Canada's Research Branch and the CFIA's Feed Section. The results were published in the Canadian Journal of Plant Science. The paper reported that 84 percent of barley and 47 percent of oat samples collected in eastern Canada contained the Fusarium mycotoxin, deoxynivalenol. This data contributes to the limited scientific literature on mycotoxin contamination in these crops and supports the need for further research efforts to reduce mycotoxin, including breeding for resistance to mycotoxin accumulation. A three-year, targeted sampling program of specific barley cultivars in Eastern Canada is now underway. The CFIA also provides updates to stakeholders on the results of the mycotoxin sampling program and advises feed manufacturers to monitor ingredients for mycotoxins.



Rendering plants process some 1.7 million tonnes of inedible animal materials each year, producing a number of products including high-quality protein meal used to manufacture livestock feeds (90 percent) and pet foods (ten percent). This protein meal must be safe in order to prevent the spread of animal diseases such as BSE. The CFIA inspects rendering plants and issues permits for them to operate. Last year, in the course of conducting annual inspections, the Agency found all 32 facilities in Canada to be in compliance with the regulatory requirements pertaining to manufacturing and labelling.

Enforcement Actions

In cases of non-compliance with the CFIA's acts and regulations, there are several enforcement and compliance options available to the Agency. These can include: issuing a written warning letter, suspending or withdrawing a license or registration, ordering imported product to be returned to the country of origin, refusing to issue an import or export permit, or issuing a quarantine notice.

In addition, effective June 5, 2000, the *Agriculture* and *Agri-Food Administrative Monetary Penalties Act* provided the CFIA with the legislative authority to issue monetary penalties for violations of the *Health of Animals Act, Plant Protection Act* and



their regulations. The Administrative Monetary Penalties system (AMPs) is designed to complement existing enforcement tools. Last year, the CFIA issued 2,544 administrative monetary penalties totalling nearly \$275,000. The system for tracking the results has been newly designed. As a result, the Agency is unable to separate the penalties that fall under the *Health of Animals Act* and the *Plant Protection Act*. (See also the Plant Protection Business Line.)

In 2000-2001, the CFIA had 205 active investigations under the *Health of Animals Act* and the *Feeds Act*. There were eighteen prosecutions, resulting in eight convictions for offences such as failing to declare imported animals and animal products, transporting animals in an inhumane fashion, and improperly labelling feed. Fines assessed by the courts for these convictions totalled \$20,750.



3.5 Plant Protection

Key Commitment

Protection of the plant resource base from regulated pests and diseases

Canada's plant resource base is crucial to the socio-economic and environmental well-being of all Canadians. The two major economic activities — the forestry industry and the agriculture and agri-food industry — that rely upon this base are among Canada's top five industries. Millions of Canadians depend upon these industries for their livelihoods. The 2000-2001 fiscal year was marked by a number of resource-intensive emergency responses and increasing pressures on Agency resources.

The CFIA plays an important role in protecting Canada's plant resource base. Through its surveillance activities at Canada's international border points, the CFIA guards against the entry and spread of pests and

(Hun) Promptoni Programi

- Plant Protection
- Seed
- Fertilizer

diseases from foreign countries. Within Canada, Agency staff work to control or eradicate pests and diseases. These include some viruses, fungi, bacteria, mycoplasmas,

nematodes, insects and plants. Lastly, the Agency conducts inspections to verify compliance with safety and product standards for seed and fertilizer.

Some activities
within the CFIA's
mandate are carried
out by certified industry
staff or accredited third
parties. In these instances,
the Agency develops the processes,

certifies those who will carry out the activities and audits their delivery. Such is the case with the Canadian Seed Institute and private laboratories accredited for seed testing and diagnostic testing of seed potatoes.

	1000	
Total Expenditures (million):	\$	73.0
User-Fee Revenues (million):	\$	8.0
Human Resources:		
(FTE = Full Time Equivalents)		750 FTE

⁷ In 1999, the forestry industry alone accounted for shipments valued at \$70 billion. In the agricultural sector, grain, fertilizer and seed contributed \$9 billion, \$6 billion and \$1 billion respectively.

⁸ In 1999, it was estimated that the forestry industry provided employment, directly and indirectly, to over 877,000 Canadians. The comparable figure for those involved in agriculture and agri-food is over twice that. In fact, the agriculture and agri-food industry is the third largest employer in Canada.

Accomplishments

Strategic Outcome 3.1:

Control the entry into Canada and domestic spread of regulated plant diseases and pests

Controlling the Entry of Regulated Diseases and Pests

CFIA staff issue permits to Canadian importers of regulated plants and plant products and carry out inspections to confirm compliance with federal acts and regulations. The Agency may ban the importation of certain species of plants and plant products to help control the entry and spread of pests and diseases that could damage Canada's biodiversity and domestic plant resource base. For example, the Asian Long-Horned Beetle, has, so far, been unsuccessful in establishing itself in Canada. This pest could seriously harm our forest industry.

Controlling the Domestic Spread of Regulated Plant Diseases and Pests

Agency staff issue certificates that allow regulated plants and plant products to move across quarantine zones within Canada. This system helps to control the spread of pests and diseases which occur regionally in Canada. In addition, CFIA staff conduct domestic surveys to detect exotic pest introductions, to define the infestation boundaries of regulated pests in certain parts of Canada, and to support eradication programs. Survey information is also used to validate Canada's import requirements and to allow the CFIA to certify exports.

Last year, surveys were conducted for 17 insects and diseases across Canada. The biggest survey challenges for the CFIA were the plum pox virus, the Brown Spruce Longhorn Beetle and potato wart disease. For further information on plant pest surveys, visit the CFIA's plant pest surveillance Web page at www.inspection.gc.ca/english/ppc/science/pps/ppshpe.shtml.

Plum pox virus (PPV) is a serious disease of stone fruit trees including peach, nectarine, plum and apricot trees. It affects fruit quality, size and quantity, often reducing the yield significantly, rendering the fruit unmarketable and requiring that the infected trees be removed. Until October 1999, when it was first reported in the United States, PPV was not previously known to occur in North America.

In June 2000, the CFIA confirmed the presence of PPV near Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario, prompting the Agency to survey principal stone fruit production areas in Canada. The Agency confirmed that PPV was present in Ontario and also in Nova Scotia, where one case was confirmed. Subsequently, the CFIA led an eradication program that included the removal of diseased trees and the establishment of quarantine zones.

The Canadian Forest Service identified **Brown Spruce Longhorn Beetle** to be the causal agent of black, red, white and Norway spruce mortality in Point Pleasant Park in Halifax. This was the first confirmed case of this invasive forest pest in North America. It is believed that the beetle arrived in Canada in solid wood packing material via the port of Halifax. Left unchecked, the beetle could seriously damage Canada's spruce trees, which comprise a very significant part of our forestry industry. In response to this threat, the Agency led an extensive forest survey covering 172 sq. km., established quarantine



zones and began a control and eradication program. Approximately 2,500 infested trees in Point Pleasant Park and an estimated 960 trees within a 15 km radius of the park were incinerated. Survey and eradication activities continue. To date, the beetle has not been detected outside the quarantine zones.

Until recently, **potato wart disease**, a soil-borne fungal disease, was not known to occur in Canada except in Newfoundland and in two isolated locations in northeast Quebec where it is under quarantine control by the CFIA. In October 2000, potato wart disease was confirmed in a portion of a single field of potatoes in Prince Edward Island, a major potato-producing province. The CFIA immediately placed restrictions to contain the disease and initiated surveys to determine its origin and extent. While shipments of potatoes continued as usual from PEI to most domestic and foreign clients, the United States imposed an import ban on all PEI

potatoes. After analyzing thousands of samples, inspecting storage bins and potatoes associated with the seed source, Agency staff confirmed that the incidence of potato wart disease that prompted the ban was an isolated finding. The early ban of PEI potatoes by the United States was lifted in April 2001⁹.

Regulating the Introduction of Plants with Novel Traits (PNTs)

The CFIA regulates the environmental release of plants with novel traits (PNTs). This involves reviewing applications for confined field trials as well as applications for unconfined environmental release. These reviews are based on environmental risk assessments carried out by the CFIA to determine the potential for each PNT to be a pest. The modified plant is assessed to determine if the modification has altered the plant's original characteristics including weediness, invasiveness, potential impact on biodiversity, and agricultural sustainability.

Until full assessments have been completed, confined field trials provide developers with the opportunity to test PNTs in the environment under controlled conditions that limit chances that they might negatively impact the environment or enter the feed and food systems. When developers apply for confined field trials, they must adhere to specific terms and conditions that include reproductive isolation and post-harvest land use restrictions. CFIA staff inspect both current and post-harvest trial sites for compliance. Instances of non-compliance discovered in 2000 did not present any safety concerns and were corrected by developers after being contacted by the CFIA.

.

On August 1, 2001 a new agreement was finalized with the U.S. improving access of PEI potatoes to the U.S. market and replacing mitigative measures such as limited package sizes and the washing and sprout inhibition of potatoes with an extensive surveillance plan.



When developers apply for unconfined environmental release of a PNT, they must provide specific information so that the CFIA can undertake a full environmental safety assessment. Potential adverse effects could include the plant becoming a weed of agriculture or invasive natural habitats, novel traits passing to wild relatives, the plant or its gene products adversely affecting non-target organisms (including humans), and negative impacts on biodiversity. In the year 2000, one product received unconfined environmental release authorization. The approved product was a herbicide-resistant sugar beet variety that provides growers with an alternative method of controlling weeds in agricultural sugar beet production.

In consultation with the Potato Pest Coalition group of stakeholders, the CFIA has established a new insect resistance management (IRM) plan for Bt potatoes. Bt is an insecticidal protein derived from the common soil bacterium, Bacillus thuringiensis. The insecticidal properties of Bt are specific to particular groups of insects, including the Colorado Potato Beetle, and have no toxicity to animals or humans. When the Bt gene from the bacteria is inserted into plants using biotechnology, it provides an effective alternative means of insect control. In the case of Bt potatoes, the insecticidal protein provides the plant with resistance to the Colorado Potato Beetle. The new IRM plan was implemented in the spring of 2001 and requires that 20 percent non-Bt potatoes be planted where Bt potatoes are grown in fields greater than one hectare. This "refuge" is designed to provide a population of insects susceptible to Bt that are available to reproduce with potentially resistant insects. These new measures take into consideration the concerns of growers, while at the same time incorporating into the plan recent research findings on the biology and mobility of the Colorado Potato Beetle.

Members in Distriction 3-2

Meeting other governments' science-based plant protection requirements; and contributing to the development of jointly-agreed operational methods and procedures

Meeting Other Governments' Science-based Plant Protection Requirements

The CFIA helps assure that Canada's seeds, plant and forestry products meet other countries' import requirements, including being free of quarantine pests that may be of concern to them. This assurance facilitates international trade and helps maintain the excellent international reputation enjoyed by Canadian products.

Last year, the North American Plant Protection Organization (NAPPO) introduced a standard that set out accreditation requirements for individuals who issue phytosanitary certificates. Phytosanitary certificates, which indicate that the import requirements of a foreign country have been met, facilitate the entry of plants into foreign countries. This new standard will help ensure that all individuals in North America issue phytosanitary certificates consistently.

In 2000, CFIA inspectors issued a total of 54,389 phytosanitary certificates. Canada received fewer than 100 notifications from foreign countries that Canadian products did not meet their import requirements. Through negotiations, the majority of these rejected products were allowed entry into the country to which they were originally shipped.

Contributing to the Development of Jointlyagreed Operational Methods and Procedures

Last year, the Canada-U.S. bilateral work on agricultural biotechnology provided a valuable opportunity for the two countries to gain a better understanding of each other's regulatory systems, setting the stage for greater cooperation in the future. This resulted in a unique agreement that harmonizes, where possible, the regulatory evaluation criteria applied to applications for unconfined environmental release in Canada and the United States. Details of this bilateral agreement appear on the CFIA Web site at http://www.inspection.gc.ca/english/plaveg/pbo/usda01e.shtml.

As the CFIA enjoys an international reputation as a leader in plant protection, Canada has been asked to participate on many international committees. Last year, the CFIA represented North America (the United States, Mexico and Canada) on the International Plant Protection Convention's (IPPC) most influential international standard-setting committee and contributed significantly to four of its eight international standard-setting meetings. In 1999-2001, the IPPC, which has 106 member-countries, adopted three new international standards and amended one.

CFIA representatives also contributed to NAPPO, playing a significant role in the adoption of three new or revised regional standards for phytosanitary measures. Canada also chairs seven of the fifteen NAPPO committees, nearly half the total number, although Canada only represents 7.5 percent of the North American population.

CFIA representatives also participated on the NAPPO biotechnology panel to produce a standard to help facilitate the movement of genetically modified commodities between the three NAPPO member countries in a manner that does not contribute to risks to the environment. In addition, through its participation with other biotechnology experts on NAPPO panels, the CFIA has helped build North American capacity in Pest Risk Assessments (PRA), resulting in greater confidence in PRAs done by NAPPO members. The CFIA has also presented workshops, such as the biosafety workshop organized by the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (ICGEB), a workshop on agricultural biotechnology under the Sub-Group on Research, Development and Extension of Agricultural Biotechnology, and a biosafety workshop in China given under the auspices of the Sino-Canada project of Capacity-Building on Biosafety Legislation and Technical Guidelines in China. Extensive training modules were developed for use by regulatory officers when they participated in the capacity-building workshops.







Efforts such as these assist developing countries in creating science-based regulatory systems and help their officials to understand and have confidence in Canada's regulatory system. This in turn can lead to increased importation of Canadian products by these countries. Furthermore, Canada can be more confident of the level of regulatory assessment of products shipped to Canada.

The CFIA continued to work with other Government of Canada organizations, as well as international bodies, to prepare for implementation of requirements pursuant to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. The initiative has resulted in the creation of a model for the Biodiversity Clearing House mechanism as prescribed in the Protocol. This database provides information on the different types of living modified organisms that specific countries have approved.

Compliance of seed and fertilizer with federal acts, regulations and standards for safety, product and process

Sirgingle Dolomora 3.3:

Protecting and Improving Canada's Seed Supply

The CFIA and the seed industry are responsible for seed quality in Canada. The CFIA regulates seed, registers seed varieties, and registers seed establishments. As well, it inspects seed imports to verify compliance with Canadian standards and seed exports to confirm that they meet the standards of the importing country. In 1998, in consultation with the CFIA, the industry established the Canadian Seed Institute (CSI). The CFIA now officially accepts CSI's recommendations for the registration of seed establishments and also accepts CSI's recommendations for accreditation of private seed testing laboratories.

The CFIA audits CSI's activities that fall within the Agency's responsibility areas and continues to deliver the enforcement and compliance program related to the seed industry. The CFIA audits to determine that the CSI has a quality system in place which meets the CFIA's standards. Over the last year, the Agency has determined that the CSI has in place an acceptable system to conduct quality assessments of authorized importer establishments and recommend the registration of importer establishments.

Sampling, testing for purity and germination, grading and labelling are all performed by industry and monitored by the CFIA and the CSI. The Agency, together with the CSI, oversees an active seed laboratory accreditation program for 44 private labs and 100 analysts providing industry seed-testing services.

CFIA inspectors conducted marketplace inspections targeting establishments with poor compliance or those that had been subject to complaints. In 2000, analytical results indicated that 95 percent of pedigreed seed and 85 percent of non-pedigreed seed met standards. Also, analytical results for imported seed for 2000 indicated that 95 percent of these seed lots met standards. These compliance rates are consistent with previous years.

The Canadian Seed Growers' Association (CSGA) is responsible for developing genetic purity standards, regulating pedigreed seed crop production, and for certifying the varietal purity of pedigreed seed crops. In response to applications received by the CSGA, CFIA staff conduct crop inspections to verify varietal purity and the growing conditions of pedigreed seed. Inspection reports completed by CFIA staff are submitted to the CSGA, which, in turn, issues crop certificates indicating compliance with varietal standards. Last year, pedigreed seed was grown in 21,578 fields by 3,875 CSGA pedigreed seed growers. Agency inspectors and CFIA-accredited private crop inspectors conducted these crop inspections encompassing a total of 519,724 hectares and found that only one percent of the inspected acreage failed to meet CSGA standards. (For further information, visit the CSGA Web site at www.seedgrowers.ca and the CSI Web site at www.csi-ics.com).

Enforcement Actions

In cases of non-compliance with acts and regulations, there are several enforcement and compliance options available to the Agency. These include: issuing a written warning letter, suspending or withdrawing a license or registration, ordering imported products to be returned to the country of origin, refusing to issue an import or export permit, or issuing a quarantine notice. In addition, the Agency may employ its Administrative Monetary Penalties System (AMPs), avoiding the need for a court action. Last year, the CFIA issued 2,544 administrative monetary penalties totalling nearly \$275,000.¹⁰

In 2000-2001, the CFIA conducted 25 active investigations under the *Plant Protection Act*. This resulted in two prosecutions and two convictions, one for failing to declare imported plants and plant products and the other for moving detained product without proper authority. Fines assessed by the courts for these convictions totalled \$12,000. In addition, there were 26 investigations conducted by the CFIA under the *Seeds Act*, resulting in two prosecutions leading to one conviction for selling unregistered seed. The fine assessed by the courts for this conviction was \$2,500.

Protecting the Work of Plant Breeders

The CFIA protects the work of plant breeders under the authority of the *Plant Breeders' Rights Act*. After developing a new variety, a plant breeder applies to the CFIA for the right to control the multiplication and sale of the reproductive material of the new variety. To be granted that right, the applicant must demonstrate to the CFIA that the variety under consideration is new, distinct, uniform and stable. The following table provides results with respect to applications received.

¹⁰ Due to information systems limitations, separate data for the Health of Animals Act and the Plant Protection Act are unavailable. (See also, the Animal Health Business Line).



.

	Applications for Rights Protection*	Approved	Renewals	Agency Revenues for Service
Calendar 2000	405	193	485	\$627,500
Calendar 1999	549	147	362	\$511,000

^{*}Applications for rights protection are not approved for grant of rights until the examination requirements are met. This can take several years to complete depending on the plant species. Therefore, applications filed in a calendar year would not be approved in the same year. The renewals column refers to varieties previously approved for grant of rights that have been renewed during the calendar year.

Protecting and Improving Canada's Fertilizers

The fertilizer industry in Canada generates products worth in excess of \$6 billion. The range of products regulated is wide and includes, among other things: bulk blended fertilizer for the production of agricultural crops, home and garden fertilizers, fertilizers that contain pesticides, supplements such as viable microbial products to improve plant growth or plant yield, recycled products, such as composts and processed sewage, and synthetic chemical products, such as plant growth regulators or soil wetting agents.

Fertilizers imported or produced in Canada are regulated through requirements for registration and/or product standards for safety, efficacy, and labelling. The intent of regulating these products is to verify that the products are safe for human health and the environment, efficacious, and labelled so that they are properly represented in the marketplace. The CFIA monitors all regulated products to determine their adherence to standards and takes appropriate action when product standards are not met.

Last year, the CFIA oversaw sampling and testing under the Canadian Fertilizer Quality Assurance Program (CFQAP). This voluntary industry-Government of Canada program involves fertilizer blenders taking samples of their production, sending those samples to accredited laboratories and sharing their analytical results with the CFIA. The Agency compiled the resulting information by blend plant and published blend plant ratings in the Canadian Fertilizer Quality Assurance Report. The majority of CFQAP samples, as identified in the following table, were found to be in compliance with Canadian regulations. The rate of compliance remained relatively steady, at 84.5 percent. The CFQAP provides an effective monitoring program, while enabling the Agency to redirect resources toward audits of quality control, health and safety issues and complaint investigation.

In addition to samples taken by companies under the CFQAP, the Agency monitored the production of bulk blend fertilizer, which is produced at approximately 1,220 plants across Canada. In these plants, CFIA inspectors took some 800 samples to verify their guarantees and found a compliance rate of 83 percent. Some of the samples were taken at facilities that participated in the CFQAP.

CFIA inspectors also took 179 samples of legume inoculants (i.e., nitrogen-fixing bacteria) and pre-inoculated seed and found a 90.7 percent compliance rate. Sampling was targeted at those products that have a higher risk of not meeting quality standards and at products that are new to the marketplace.

Over the past year, CFIA inspectors have taken more than 178 samples of fertilizers and supplements to determine whether regulated products comply with safety standards for heavy metals such as cadmium, arsenic, lead and mercury, and with standards for pathogens such as *Salmonella* and faecal coliform.

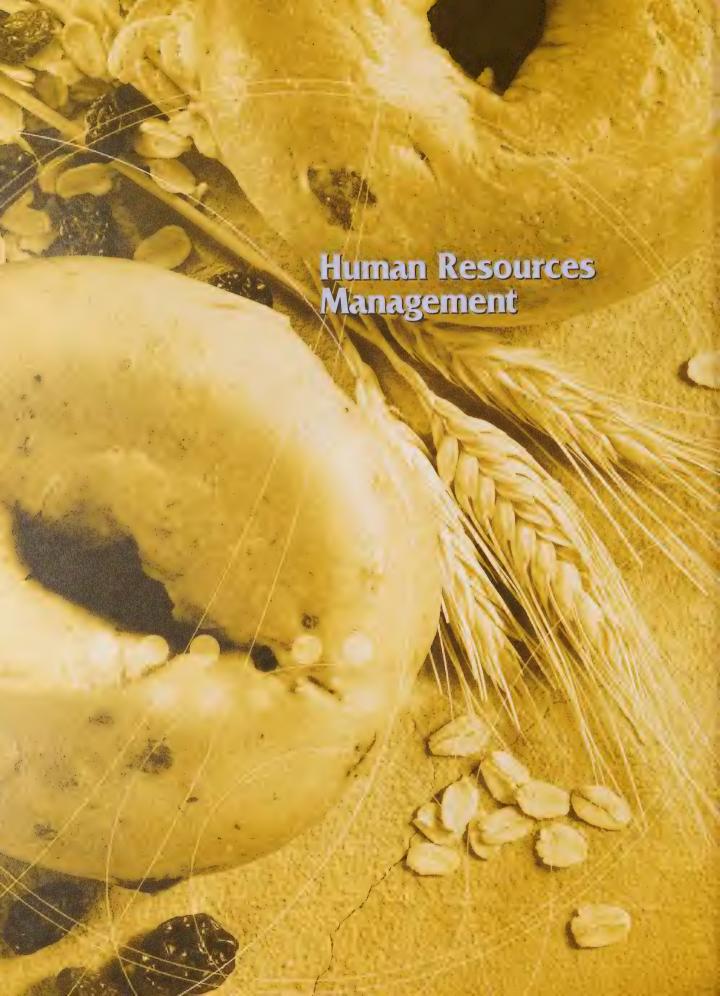


Products sampled include micronutrient fertilizers, phosphate fertilizers, processed sewage, compost and liming materials. The average rate of compliance across these programs was approximately 89.6 percent. Non-compliant products were detained and, unless they could be brought into compliance, were disposed of by an appropriate method.

Carocine Fertilizar Drafty Assumer Program (O-DAII)

	1997	1998	1999	2000
Samples	3,581	3,483	3,273	2,887*
Industry Compliance	84.6	82.9	84.4	84.5
(percent)				

^{*} The drop in samples is partly attributable to the variable number of voluntary participants in the CFQAP.



3.6 Human Resources Management

In the face of increasing global challenges and more complex food safety environments, the importance of an effective human resources (HR) management program is evident. This year the Agency's HR Strategy 2000-2003 has shifted from addressing the needs of an organization in development to one that is implementing and fine-tuning programs and systems which support the work we do. This strategy focuses on the implementation of three key objectives: Maintain a Qualified Workforce, Attract and Retain Skilled Employees and Continue to Build a Supportive Work Environment.

Maintain a Qualified Workforce

The Agency has seen workforce growth of 8 percent over the last two years, concentrated primarily in the Scientific & Professional and Technical communities. This increase was necessary to ensure effective service delivery to Canadians and to meet the demands resulting from international crises such as the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Europe in Winter 2001.

Strong expertise in program design and delivery, as well as in program support areas, is critical to maintain domestic and international confidence in the CFIA's programs and standards as a greater volume and diversity of products are being traded internationally. The movement towards a multi-commodity approach in program design and delivery, the need for cross-utilization of staff, the shift from hands-on inspection to auditing, and the use of alternative methods of service delivery have resulted in on-going training in a number of key areas. Examples of such training include Food Safety Enhancement Program,

Quality Management Program, Modernized Poultry Inspection Program, Humane Transportation of Animals, Introduction to Audit, Enforcement of CFIA Regulations, and Alternative Dispute Resolution. Due to the increasing complexity of food processing technologies, training in Metal Can Integrity and Programmable Logic Controllers have also been given to support the Agency's food safety mandate. As well, the need to be adequately prepared to address food recalls, plant and animal pest or disease outbreaks has resulted in training in such areas as Emergency Management and Simulations, and Recall Procedures, Roles and Responsibilities.

To ensure staff understand the science behind effective pest and disease control strategies, the current science-based training and development programs are being upgraded. Associated training is being delivered in such areas as Foreign Animal Diseases, Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathies (BSE) Surveillance Program, Grain Elevator Inspections, and Issuance of Phytosanitary Certificates. In addition, Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies Workshops are being offered for provincial laboratory diagnosticians and CFIA field veterinarians.

The Agency continues to work with educational institutions to ensure the most up-to-date science and technology is used in its training programs. The partnership with Loyalist College on the development and delivery of a Programmable Logic Controller course for field inspection staff is an example of employing expert technical trainers and state-of-the-art equipment and facilities to teach complex electronic principles as well as regulatory aspects. An equivalent French course is being negotiated with technical schools in Quebec.



ж

Innovative training methods were utilized in 2000-2001 to address geographic challenges, operational requirements, and the cost inherent in attending instructor-based training courses. Some of these include a video on Modernized Poultry Inspection for both CFIA staff and industry, a video on BSE – Brain Tissue Collection, interactive computer-based training at the worksite, distance learning using Symposium (an Intranet-based learning tool), and a CD-Rom for Employee Performance Feedback and Review (PFR).

In 2000-2001 the Agency invested approximately \$3.2 million to train its workforce, the same amount as in the previous year, with particular focus on over 80 national scientific and technical training initiatives. The Agency also provided its employees with non-technical training covering a range of management and employee skill development areas such as computers, leadership, and language training.

These training initiatives will help to provide the Agency with qualified employees to support its business priorities and, in doing so, will equip our employees with the tools they need to adapt to the evolving environment.

Attract and Retain Skilled Employees

Due to the Agency's changing demographic profile, a concerted focus on strategic HR planning will continue to be a priority to ensure we can maintain our current level of service, respond effectively to upcoming changes in business requirements, and have the ability both now, and in the future, to attract and retain employees.

To assess the Agency's recruitment and retention needs, we conducted a thorough analysis of the 31 different occupational groups at the Agency. Based on forecasted departures, retirement eligibility, retention rates, and unemployment rates, the groups who will be facing the greatest challenges in the next 5 years were: chemists, computer scientists, engineering and scientific support (mainly inspectors), personnel officers, scientists, and veterinarians.11 Targeted recruitment and retention strategies will be developed to address the specific needs of each of these occupational groups. Work is currently underway to address the challenges facing our inspectors and veterinarians. For example, the EG Inspection Community Working Group composed of representatives from Operations, Programs and Human Resources is currently working on the development of career paths and discussing retention issues facing inspectors. The Agency is also in the process of identifying suitable Agency programs and mechanisms to support and enhance recruitment and retention of veterinarians.11

¹¹ In August 2001, the Agency ran a nationwide competition in four national newspapers to create an inventory of veterinarians to fill positions as they become vacant.

A total of 209 employees, primarily in the scientific and professional communities, are currently eligible to retire and an additional 779 employees will become eligible to retire by the end of 2005-2006. The potential retirements represent significant challenges that are being addressed through a number of Agency recruitment and retention initiatives.

To attract biotechnology workers, the Agency mounted a national recruitment campaign that yielded 1,400 résumés, leading to 45 new hires. The target of 75 new biotechnology professionals is expected to be achieved within fiscal year 2001-2002. This recruitment campaign does not have a closing date and all résumés received are put into a database which can be accessed by managers filling vacancies.

This year the Agency developed and launched a new recruitment campaign specifically focused on attracting new and recent graduates to the Agency. In partnership with 22 Canadian universities, the CFIA instituted its Officer Training Program (OTP). The OTP is designed to give participants an orientation to the business of the CFIA through various assignments and introduce them to career choices available at the Agency. The campaign resulted in the receipt of 1,164 applications, of which 457 were retained. Given this overwhelming response, the initial target of 20 trainees was increased and 25 graduates were actually hired. They began their employment with the Agency in June 2001. Of the 25 graduates hired, 20 of them have done their undergraduate or graduate studies in sciences. This focussed recruitment of persons with scientific expertise will enable the Agency to meet the largely science based needs of positions in those groups identified as critical. The OTP recruitment campaign was deemed a success and will be repeated next year to continue the rejuvenation of the Agency's workforce.

The Agency hired 139 students through co-op and student programs, 26 more than in the previous year. To attract future graduates, the CFIA, in partnership with the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, St-Hyacinthe, is participating in an initiative to increase the visibility of non-traditional forms of veterinary medicine.

The Student Internship Program, developed to attract recent graduates into hard to recruit positions, was restructured this year to include a full range of support tools to assist managers in attracting high-caliber students. The program offers students work experience and assistance with educational expenses. Interns must, as a condition of enrolment in the program, sign an agreement with the CFIA that upon graduation they will take employment with the Agency. The length of time of employment is related to the amount of educational expenses paid by the Agency during the internship. The new program will be relaunched in the next fiscal year.

The Agency also developed and launched a Management Succession Program for the Quebec Area to assist in personnel development and knowledge transfer. Ten trainees will participate in the program to acquire knowledge, develop management skills and engage in enriching experiences that will benefit their career development and help them compete for future jobs.

The Agency undertook joint activities with public and private sector organizations including hosting science fora (eg. pisciculture, public health) that involved professionals from both within and outside the Agency; establishing, in partnership with Canadore College, a Biotechnology Intern Program that resulted in the successful placement of an intern in the Agency's Office of Biotechnology; and establishing the Biotechnology Resource Management Committee to assist in managing



biotechnology funding. In addition, through the President's Graduate Assistantship Program, the CFIA sponsored a \$25,000 award to each of two University of Guelph students pursuing graduate studies in specialized scientific fields. These assistantships include a requirement for the recipient to spend twenty percent of his or her time providing research assistant services to the CFIA on a topic related to the recipient's thesis work.

The Agency recognizes that to retain skilled employees, we must foster productive employer/employee relations, good working conditions, and competitive salaries. The creation of the Agency brought together inspectors from four ministries. The consolidation of these services into one single agency brought about long-standing, unresolved concerns regarding the classification of inspection positions. This necessitated an extensive review of the work being performed by the Primary Products Inspectors (PI) to ensure appropriate and equitable classification levels. A joint union-management Primary Product Inspector (PI) review was initiated and resulted in movement of the PI group to the Engineering and Scientific Support Group (EG), representing approximately 45 percent of the CFIA workforce.

Although the conversion allowed the Agency to compensate inspection staff for work performed at various levels of complexity the implementation stage presented challenges for some current staff, due to career progression limitations related to the different technical and non-technical skills needed to move from one commodity to another. This has resulted in employee concerns which are currently being addressed. In addition, the Agency

is currently examining a wide range of initiatives to support the conversion exercise including the development of a progressive career management framework.

The Agency continues to provide a Performance Feedback and Review (PFR) Program to support effective year-round employee/employer communications. This year, in response to feedback received from Agency employees and managers, the PFR process was simplified and communications were enhanced to promote the importance of the program. However, tracking PFR completion rates Agencywide continues to be a challenge. Measures will be implemented next year to improve data capture.

The Agency negotiates contracts with two bargaining agents: the Professional Institute of the Public Service of Canada (PIPSC), which bargains for three separate units (Veterinarians, Informatics, and Scientific and Analytical), and the Public Service Alliance of Canada (PSAC), which bargains for one unit containing all other represented groups. The Agency signed its first collective agreements with the Scientific and Analytical group and the Informatics group and began second-round negotiations with PSAC¹² and with all three bargaining units of PIPSC. As a separate employer, expectations of unions and employees concerning collective bargaining are very high. Employees and unions expect that negotiations will be more timely and result in more lucrative contracts than those possible in the Public Service. However, the CFIA must adhere to the mandate provided by the Treasury Board Secretariat. The negotiation process to date has been a lengthy one and contracts, to some extent, mirror those in the

¹² As of June 13, 2001 the PSAC bargaining unit and the Agency had ratified the collective agreement and as scheduled, the agreement was signed and took effect July 6, 2001.



Public Service. We continue to work on collective bargaining solutions that will address the Agency's specific business goals and the diverse needs of our workforce.

By following a solid planning process, we are able to continuously identify where the needs are and to implement innovative and successful recruitment and retention strategies and succession plans to fulfill those needs.

Continue to Build a Supportive Work Environment

The Agency will continue to focus on providing its employees with flexible, integrated, and progressive HR policies, programs and systems. *HR Mart*, a central reference guide of these HR programs, policies, and services, is now available on the Intranet. The Agency also began development of a Human Resource Performance Measurement Framework (PMF) in 2000-2001. The PMF is being designed with clear measurement indicators and a consistent process by which to collect data, analyze it and

produce reports. It will result in a more scientific approach to examining HR Management within the Agency. One of the outputs of the PMF is a set of reports entitled *Planning For Tomorrow: Tracking HR Trends*. This document provides Agency managers with specific information on our workforce and tracks trends on a variety of topics such as hires, departures, staffing transactions, and employment equity.

The Agency has undertaken a number of initiatives in support of a safe and healthy workplace for all its employees. For example, our National Occupational Safety and Health (NOSH) Committee approved an Occupational Health Evaluation Directive to address the needs of employees exposed to job hazards affecting health and/or safety. Work-related injuries have decreased by nine percent over the past year.

The Agency continues to formally recognize employees for their work accomplishments at the area, local and corporate levels. Last year, 61 CFIA employees were recognized with the President's National Awards and 243 employees received long service awards. In addition, two CFIA employees received a Head of the Public Service Award, sponsored by the Treasury Board Secretariat, under the category 'Excellence in Service Delivery.'

The CFIA strives to provide a diverse and representative work environment where linguistic duality and employment equity (EE) principles continue to be recognized and supported. Last year, Francophone representation at the Agency was 26.5 percent, slightly higher than the 23 percent representation in the general Canadian population. The Agency's employment equity representation increased in all four designated groups (see table on next page). The Agency has attempted to increase management



Employment Equity Group	Percent of Labour Market Availability (derived from Statistics Canada Census 1996	Percent of CFI	A Workforce
	and 1991 HALS)*	March 31, 2000	March 31, 2001
Women	44.6	40.6	42.2
Aboriginal Peoples	1.7	1.2	1.5
Persons with Disabilities	4.6	2.4	3.4
Visible Minorities	8.6	5.7	6.9

^{*}using a roll-up of Labour Market Availability information for occupational groups within CFIA only

awareness of EE issues and encouraged a targeted approach to recruitment of EE groups by a number of means including preparing an Employment Equity and Labour Market Availability Statistical Analysis and an Employment Equity Planning Guide. These tools are expected to aid in the development of Area EE plans to address gaps where they exist.

The Agency is striving to put in place human resource policies, programs and systems that support both our business and our diverse workforce and to provide employees with the appropriate working conditions to do their jobs safely and effectively. Achieving a balance between the flexibilities resulting from Separate Employer status while observing the realities that exist as a federal public service organization will continue to present challenges and require innovative solutions.

The HR Strategy clearly sets out the human resource direction for the future. By maintaining the focus on our strategic objectives, the Agency, through the commitment of its workforce, can continue to respond to rapidly changing technologies, advances in food inspection and an increasingly more informed and demanding public, while continuing to deliver the highest quality service to all Canadians.



Management
Responsibility
for Performance
Reporting and the
Auditor General's
Assessment

3.7 Management Responsibility for Performance Reporting and the Auditor General's Assessment

Management Responsibility for Performance Reporting

The Canadian Food Inspection Agency Act (the Act) requires the Agency to table an Annual Report in Parliament containing information about the Agency's performance with respect to the objectives that are set out in the corporate business plan. In accordance with the Act the Annual Report also contains an assessment by the Office of the Auditor General (OAG) of the fairness and reliability of the performance information.

The performance information contained in this report has been prepared and presented in accordance with Treasury Board guidelines on performance reporting to Parliament and the criteria for fairness and reliability for performance information to Parliament prepared by the Office of the Auditor General.

The CFIA is responsible for the accuracy and completeness of the performance information in this report. The information is derived from Agency files and information systems that contain a wide range of information on Agency activities, outputs and outcomes. The completeness and accuracy of this information has been verified by CFIA officials.

We concur with the Auditor General's finding that further improvements are required to the performance information in this Annual Report. We appreciate the recognition given to the progress achieved by the Agency and acknowledge the work still to be undertaken by the Agency to achieve a more fully developed performance report.

During the past year the Agency redesigned its business line structure and performance reporting framework in accordance with Treasury Board guidelines. This new Planning, Reporting and Accountability Structure (PRAS), approved by the Treasury Board in the fall of 2000, provides a sound basis for performance planning and reporting for the Agency. The Chart of Key Results Commitments (found in Section 2 of this report) describes the strategic outcomes against which the Agency is reporting its performance.

In addition, a performance measurement action plan was developed which sets an agenda for improving the performance measurement systems and practices of the Agency. Key elements of the plan are to further develop the Agency's performance management framework; add capacity to the central and regional performance measurement functions; and further develop management information systems to support planning and reporting. Work is underway to implement the action plan over the next two to three years.

In a regulatory, science-based organization, such as the CFIA, performance measurement presents unique and complex challenges. Regulatory performance models are not well developed and the expectations and possibilities remain unclear. We look forward to working closely with the OAG during the coming year to identify noteworthy improvements, as expected by the OAG, and to determine a feasible schedule for implementation.

Ronald L. Doering



AUDITOR GENERAL OF CANADA

VÉRIFICATEUR GÉNÉRAL DU CANADA

AUDITOR GENERAL'S ASSESSMENT of Performance Information

To the President of the Canadian Food Inspection Agency and the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food

Purpose and Scope

The Canadian Food Inspection Agency Act requires the Auditor General of Canada to assess the fairness and reliability of the performance information in the Agency's annual report with respect to the annual and overall objectives established in its corporate business plan. The corporate business plan and the performance information in the annual report are the responsibility of the Agency. My responsibility is to provide an assessment of that information. I also considered the progress made by the Agency in improving its reporting. I conducted my assessment in accordance with the standards for assurance engagements established by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants. The assessment included an analysis of the information and an examination on a test basis of the evidence supporting that information. I did not assess or comment on the Agency's actual performance.

Assessment

I assessed the performance information against criteria for fairness and reliability that were discussed with the Agency. The following are my findings against each criterion. My assessment of the human resource performance information is provided in Annex I. The criteria are described in Annex II.

For the most part, the information reported is relevant. The report contains important information on outcomes as well as considerable information on activities and outputs. I found that explanations of how the programs and results support the strategic outcomes have been significantly improved over previous reports. While the summary tables of estimated resources for each business line are an improvement, more detailed cost and revenue information would strengthen the relevance of the performance information provided.

There is a need to tell a more meaningful performance story. The Agency has improved its explanations of why the programs are important and what they do. For the Food Safety Business Line, the Agency has set a target of 100 percent for all compliance rates. However, for the other two Business Lines, no targets are provided. More work is needed to develop clear and concrete performance expectations with specified time frames for all business lines. This would provide readers with a basis to later judge the Agency's efforts to improve performance. A discussion of risks and challenges faced by the Agency's various programs would also add important contextual information.

A major weakness in the Agency's performance story is the limited information provided to help readers interpret the significance of the performance information reported. When compliance rates are less than 100 percent, there is no discussion on whether this represents a significant problem. Nor are any interim performance targets presented or any explanations provided to communicate how the Agency intends

to take action to improve compliance rates over time. There is seldom any analysis of year-to-year trends, nor are there any comparisons with similar programs or organizations in Canada or elsewhere.

There is a need for better information on the extent to which accomplishments are attributable to the Agency. While the Agency frequently describes the roles of other parties in the introduction to each business line, the contribution of the Agency, as well as the roles of other parties, should be more fully described when reporting against strategic outcomes and key commitments.

Data in the report are consistent with information from the Agency's systems. To assess accuracy, I identified and reviewed the supporting information for the most significant performance statements reported by the Agency. Where necessary, this review was supplemented by further enquiry, analysis, and discussion, but my work did not include testing the Agency's controls to ensure the accuracy of the data from their systems. Nor did I assess the accuracy of the Agency's estimate of the resources for each business line, because the supporting information systems were not yet available. For the selected information that I reviewed, the performance data in the report were consistent with information from the Agency's systems.

Explanations of the relative strengths or limitations of the data are needed to improve the report. In particular, there is no discussion of the accuracy of the reported compliance rates, nor of the extent to which the Agency has verified the accuracy of the data. The Agency recognizes that an improved quality assurance function would enhance the public's confidence in the data.

While the report occasionally explains that sampling is based on risk, it seldom discusses sampling methods and strategies to help explain how the Agency measures compliance. Information on sampling reliability is needed to enable readers to assess how much confidence they can place in the Agency's performance information.

There remain significant gaps in the information reported. The Agency has made improvements by providing information on resources and on performance for each business line, moving away from the cyclical reporting of past years. However, there are still gaps. There is incomplete information on problems that the Agency may have encountered, and little information on lessons learned or on actions planned or under way to improve performance. Some important aspects of performance are not reported; for example, performance is not reported for some objectives in the corporate business plan. Industry compliance rates, as currently reported, are an appropriate outcome measure. However, additional measures such as program service standards, client satisfaction, and internal organizational health also need to be reported. The Agency should endeavour to report performance information against outcomes over which it has less influence, such as incidence of food-borne illness. I believe that the above-noted gaps result in an incomplete report.

Conclusion

I assessed the fairness and reliability of the performance information presented in the annual report, not the actual performance of the Agency. As described above, there are improvements in the report compared with last year. However, there is a need for additional outcome measures, as well as more discussion and explanations to make it easier for readers to assess the Agency's performance. In my opinion, the performance information still needs to be significantly enhanced to make it more meaningful to readers and to present a fairer and more reliable performance story. I believe that the performance information provided on fish inspection could serve as a model for other inspection programs.

The Agency is taking steps to build the needed capacity. It has received approval for a revised planning, reporting, and accountability structure, and it has used the structure as a basis for reporting this year. It is also developing a Human Resource Performance Measurement Framework and has identified the

resources needed to improve its performance management and reporting. I agree with the Agency that much more needs to be done to build its performance management and reporting capacity, including enhancing its performance information systems and developing a detailed action plan to outline future steps.

I appreciate the challenges and the time needed to implement robust and useful performance measures and to report on the Agency's performance. Furthermore, I am encouraged by the commitment that the Agency has given to me in writing to improve its performance reporting. I also endorse recent efforts to give this work higher priority and support as promised by the Agency. I expect to see noteworthy improvements next year.

Signed

Sheila Fraser

Sheila Fraser, FCA Auditor General

Ottawa, Canada September 20, 2001

Assessment of Human Resource Performance Information

Human resources are a key input to the Agency in achieving its results. The Agency was given certain flexibilities in managing its human resources, which it is exercising. The annual report is the principal vehicle through which the Agency accounts for how it uses these flexibilities.

I did not assess or comment on the Agency's actual human resource management performance. To assess the accuracy of the human resource performance information, I followed the same procedures as for the other sections of the report. Comments that I made in the overall assessment also apply generally to the section of the annual report on Human Resource Management. My additional comments are as follows.

Greater effort has been made to link the human resource outputs with the business of the Agency. Clearer information on the results of training would enhance the reporting in this section. The development of a Human Resource Performance Measurement Framework, with clear performance indicators and a consistent approach to collect data, to analyze the data, and to produce reports is an encouraging step. It should allow the Agency to provide information in future reports on key human resource risks and plans to address them, as well as year-over-year analyses to show progress or areas in need of correction.

Criteria and Scope for the Assessment of Fairness and Reliability Office of the Auditor General

Criteria

The following criteria were developed as a means of assessing the fairness and reliability of the information about the Agency's performance with respect to the objectives in its corporate business plan. They were discussed with the Agency. The criteria address two major concerns: first, has the Agency reported on its performance with respect to its objectives, and second, is the reported information fair and reliable? Performance information with respect to objectives is fair and reliable if it enables Parliament and the public to judge how well the entity or program in question is performing against the objectives it set out to accomplish.

Relevant The performance information should report tangible and significant

accomplishments against objectives.

Meaningful The performance information should, in addition to being relevant, tell a clear

performance story, describing the benchmark against which the reported

performance is to be interpreted.

Attributable The performance information should demonstrate in a reasonable fashion the

contribution to the reported accomplishments made by the activities of the

program or entity.

Accurate The performance information should adequately reflect facts, to an

appropriate level of accuracy.

Balanced The performance information should provide a representative yet clear picture

of the full range of performance, which does not mislead the reader.

More information on the criteria is available on our Web site at www.oaq-bvq.qc.ca

Scope

The Agency has reported its performance in section 3.0 of its annual report titled "Agency Performance". Our assessment covers sections 3.0 to 3.6, but we also reviewed the entire report for consistency with the performance information. We also assessed the performance information against the objectives of the Corporate Plan Update and compared the information with last year's report. We did not assess the information referenced by Web site hyperlinks.

4.0 Financial Performance

CANADIAN FOOD INSPECTION AGENCY

MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

The management of the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (the "Agency") is responsible for the preparation of all information included in its financial statements and Annual Report. These reports are legislated requirements as per Section 23 of the Canadian Food Inspection Agency Act. The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles as per Section 31 of the Canadian Food Inspection Agency Act. The significant financial statement accounting policies are identified in note 2.

During the year, the Agency changed one of its significant accounting policies. Effective April 1, 2000, the Agency adopted the new accounting recommendations of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants with respect to employee termination benefits. The impact of this change is significant and outlined in note 3.

Management is responsible for the integrity and objectivity of the information in these financial statements. Some of the information in the financial statements is based on management's best estimates and judgment and gives due consideration to materiality. To fulfil its accounting and reporting responsibilities, management maintains a set of accounts which provides a centralized record of the Agency's financial transactions. Financial information and operating data contained in the ministry statements and elsewhere in the *Public Accounts of Canada* are consistent with these financial statements.

Management maintains a system of financial management and internal control designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial information is reliable and that assets are safeguarded, that transactions are executed in accordance with prescribed regulations, within Parliamentary authorities, and are properly recorded to maintain accountability of Government funds. Management also seeks to ensure the objectivity and integrity of data in its financial statements by the careful selection, training and development of qualified staff, by organizational arrangements that provide appropriate divisions of responsibility, and by communications programs aimed at ensuring that regulations, policies, standards and managerial authorities are understood throughout the Agency.

The Auditor General of Canada conducts an independent audit and expresses an opinion on the accompanying financial statements.

Ronald L. Doering

President

Acting Comptroller

Ottawa, Canada July 27, 2001



AUDITOR GENERAL OF CANADA

VÉRIFICATEUR GÉNÉRAL DU CANADA

AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the President of the Canadian Food Inspection Agency and the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food

I have audited the statement of financial position of the Canadian Food Inspection Agency as at March 31, 2001 and the statements of operations, equity of Canada and cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Agency's management. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit.

I conducted my audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that I plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

In my opinion, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Agency as at March 31, 2001 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

Sheila Fraser, FCA

Auditor General of Canada

Ottawa, Canada July 27, 2001

Statement of Financial Position

As at March 31 (In thousands of dollars)

	2001	2000
Assets		
Current assets:	.	* 07.470
Cash entitlements	\$ 46,420	\$ 27,673 8,628
Accounts receivable Consumable supplies (note 5)	8,360 1,077	1,226
Consumable supplies (note 3)	55,857	37,527
Capital assets (note 6)	179,239	150,873
	\$ 235,096	\$ 188,400
Liabilities and Equity of Canada		
Current liabilities:	\$ 58.170	¢ 071/0
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Vacation pay	\$ 58,170 17,279	\$ 27,169 15,777
Deferred revenue (note 7)	1,412	1,116
Current portion of employee termination benefits	2,433	
Correcti portion of employee termination benefits	2,433	3,983
Correll portion of employee lemination benefits	79,294	3,983 48,045
Employee termination benefits	the state of the s	
	79,294	48,045

Commitments and contingencies (note 14)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Approved by:

Ronald L. Doering

President

J. Jones

Statement of Operations

Year ended March 31 (In thousands of dollars)

	2001	2000
Revenue:		
Fees, permits and certificates:		
Inspection fees	\$ 37,485	\$ 39,888
Registrations, permits, certificates	7,722	7,343
Miscellaneous fees and services	4,332	3,499
Establishment licence fees	2,165	2,438
Grading	205	325
Other:		
Administrative monetary penalties	268	124
Gains on disposal of capital assets	184	384
Interest on overdue accounts	173	48
Total revenues	52,534	54,049
Expenses:		
Operating and administration:		
Salaries and employee benefits (note 8)	307,416	310,503
Professional and special services	27,980	20,502
Travel and relocation	19,558	18,102
Accommodation	15,182	16,131
Amortization of capital assets	15,110	11,507
Utilities, materials and supplies	11,856	10,964
Repairs	9,012	8,728
Furniture and equipment	7,614	6,782
Miscellaneous	4,557	1,862
Communication	2,906	3,982
Information	1,496	1,704
Equipment rentals	1,310	1,492
Equipment remais	423,997	412,259
Grants and contributions:	423,797	412,239
Compensation payments (note 10)	18,005	3,875
Other	468	122
	18,473	3,997
Total expenses	442,470	416,256
Net cost of operations	\$ (389,936)	\$ (362,207)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Equity of Canada

As at March 31 (In thousands of dollars)

	2001	2000
Equity of Canada, beginning balance	\$ 117,280	\$ 123,060
Adjustment to Equity, beginning of year		
Change in accounting policy (note 3)	(12,697)	-
Equity of Canada, beginning balance, restated	104,583	123,060
Addition: Assets transferred without charge by a		
government department (note 6)	19,767	
Net cost of operations	(389,936)	(362,207)
Parliamentary appropriations used (note 4):		
Operating	342,726	324,005
Capital	7,555	4,464
·	350,281	328,469
Services provided without charge by other		
government departments	32,192	27,958
Equity of Canada, ending balance (note 9)	\$ 116,887	\$ 117,280

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended March 31 (In thousands of dollars)

	2001	2000
Cash provided by (used for):		
Operating activities:		
Net cost of operations Non-cash items:	\$ (389,936)	\$ (362,207)
Amortization of capital assets Services provided without charge by	15,110	11,507
other government departments	32,192	27,958
Net change in non-cash working capital Increase in employee termination benefits	31,666 3,143	816 1,156
	(307,825)	(320,770)
Investing activities:		
Acquisition of capital assets Proceeds from disposal of assets	(24,469) 760	(8,533) 384
	(23,709)	(8,149)
Financing activities:		
Parliamentary appropriations - operating	342,726	324,005
Parliamentary appropriations - capital	7,555	4,464
	350,281	328,469
Increase (decrease) in cash entitlements for the year	18,747	(450)
Cash entitlements, beginning of year	27,673	28,123
Cash entitlements, end of year	\$ 46,420	\$ 27,673

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended March 31, 2001 (Tabular amounts in thousands of dollars)

1. Authority and purposes:

The Canadian Food Inspection Agency (the "Agency") was established, effective April 1, 1997, under the Canadian Food Inspection Agency Act. The Act consolidates all federally mandated food and fish inspection services and federal animal and plant health activities into a single agency.

The Agency is a departmental corporation named in Schedule II to the *Financial Administration Act* and reports to Parliament through the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food.

The mandate of the Canadian Food Inspection Agency is to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of federal inspection and related services for food and animal and plant health. The objectives of the Agency are to contribute to a safe food supply and accurate product information; to contribute to the continuing health of animals and plants; and to facilitate trade in food, animals, plants, and related products.

The Agency is responsible for the administration and enforcement of the following acts: Agriculture and Agri-Food Administrative Monetary Penalties Act, Canada Agricultural Products Act, Canadian Food Inspection Agency Act, Feeds Act, Fertilizers Act, Fish Inspection Act, Health of Animals Act, Meat Inspection Act, Plant Breeders' Rights Act, Plant Protection Act, and Seeds Act.

In addition, the Agency is responsible for enforcement of the *Consumer Packaging and Labelling Act* and the *Food and Drugs Act* as they relate to food. The Agency is also responsible for the administration of the provisions of the *Food and Drugs Act* as they relate to food, except those provisions that relate to public health, safety, or nutrition.

The Minister of Health remains responsible for establishing policies and standards relating to the safety and nutritional quality of food sold in Canada. The Minister of Health is also responsible for assessing the effectiveness of the Agency's activities related to food safety.

Operating and capital expenditures are funded by the Government of Canada through a budgetary lapsing authority. Compensation payments under the *Health of Animals Act* and the *Plant Protection Act* and employee benefits are authorized by separate statutory authorities. Revenues received through the conduct of its operations are deposited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund and are available for use by the Agency.

The financial transactions of the Agency are processed through the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The Agency does not have its own bank account. The Agency's cash entitlements represent the amount that the Agency is entitled to withdraw without further authority.

Notes to Financial Statements, page 2

Year ended March 31, 2001 (Tabular amounts in thousands of dollars)

2. Significant accounting policies:

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles as required under Section 31 of the Canadian Food Inspection Agency Act. Significant accounting policies are as follows:

(a) Parliamentary appropriations:

The Agency is mainly financed by the Government of Canada through parliamentary appropriations. Parliamentary appropriations provided and used for operating expenditures as well as those for capital expenditures are recorded directly to Equity of Canada.

(b) Revenue recognition:

Revenues for fees, permits and certificates are recognized in the accounts based on the service provided in the Agency's fiscal year.

Funds received from external parties for specified purposes are recorded upon receipt as deferred revenue. Revenue from external parties for specified purposes is recognized in the period in which the related expenses are incurred.

(c) Consumable supplies:

Consumable supplies consisting of laboratory materials, supplies and livestock are recorded at cost. The cost of the consumable supplies is charged to operations in the period in which the items are consumed.

(d) Capital assets:

Capital assets are recorded at historical cost or management's estimated historical cost less accumulated amortization. Amortization is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Asset	Useful life
Buildings Machinery and equipment Computer equipment and software Vehicles	20-30 years 5-15 years 3-5 years 7-10 years

Capital assets transferred to the Agency from Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Health Canada and the Department of Fisheries and Oceans were recorded at their historical cost less estimated amortization at the date of transfer or values assessed by an independent appraiser.

Notes to Financial Statements, page 3

Year ended March 31, 2001 (Tabular amounts in thousands of dollars)

2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(e) Employee termination benefits:

The Agency accrues its obligations and the related costs as the benefits accrue to employees. The Agency's liability for employee termination benefits is calculated using information derived from the results of the actuarially-determined liability for employee termination benefits for the Government as a whole.

Employee termination benefits on cessation of employment represent obligations of the Agency that are normally funded through the Treasury Board.

(f) Vacation pay:

Vacation pay is expensed as the benefits accrue to employees under their respective terms of employment.

The liability for vacation pay is calculated at the salary levels in effect at the end of the year for all unused vacation pay benefits accruing to employees.

Vacation pay liability payable on cessation of employment represents obligations of the Agency that are normally funded through the Treasury Board.

(g) Services provided without charge by other Government departments:

Estimates of amounts for employee benefits, accommodation and other services provided without charge by other Government departments are recorded as operating and administrative expenses by the Agency. A corresponding amount is credited directly to Equity of Canada.

(h) Contributions to Public Service Superannuation Plan:

The Agency's eligible employees participate in the Public Service Superannuation Plan administered by the Government of Canada. Both the employees and the Agency contribute to the cost of the Plan. Contributions by the Agency are expensed in the year incurred.

The Agency is not required under present legislation to make contributions with respect to actuarial deficiencies of the Public Service Superannuation Plan.

Notes to Financial Statements, page 4

Year ended March 31, 2001 (Tabular amounts in thousands of dollars)

2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(i) Measurement uncertainty:

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Employee termination benefits, contingencies and the valuation of capital assets are the most significant items where estimates are used. Actual amounts could differ from the current estimates. These estimates are reviewed annually and as adjustments become necessary, they are recognized in the financial statements in the period in which they become known.

3. Changes in accounting policy:

Effective April 1, 2000 the Agency's liability for employee termination benefits is calculated using information derived from the results of the actuarially-determined liability for employee termination benefits for the Government as a whole. Last year, the employee termination benefits liability was estimated based on the respective terms of the employment using the employees' salary levels at year-end. The Agency's liability is now calculated by applying a factor comparable to the Government-wide ratio of the liability for termination benefits to the annual eligible salary expense on which severance benefits are earned. In the current year this ratio was 21.5%.

This change in accounting policy has been applied retroactively without restatement of the prior year's results. As a result of this change, the opening balance of the Equity of Canada has been decreased by \$12,697,000 to \$104,583,000.

Notes to Financial Statements, page 5

Year ended March 31, 2001 (Tabular amounts in thousands of dollars)

4. Parliamentary appropriations:

The Agency receives the majority of its funding through Parliamentary appropriations, which is based primarily on cash flow requirements. Items recognized in the statement of operations and the statement of Equity of Canada in one year may be funded through Parliamentary appropriations in prior and future years. Accordingly, the Agency has different net results of operations for the year on a government funding basis than on a Canadian generally accepted accounting principles basis. These differences are reconciled below.

(a) Reconciliation of net cost of operations to total Parliamentary appropriations used:

	2001	2000
Net cost of operations	\$ 389,936	\$ 362,207
Less: expenses not requiring use of appropriations: Amortization of capital assets Services provided without charge by other Government	(15,110)	(11,507)
departments	(32,192)	(27,958)
	342,634	322,742
Proceeds from disposal of assets	(760)	(384)
Net changes in future funding requirements (note 9)	(16,062)	(2,422)
Capital asset acquisitions funded by operating appropriation	16,914	4,069
Funded by operating appropriations	342,726	324,005
Capital asset acquisitions funded by capital appropriation	7,555	4,464
parliamentary appropriations used	\$ 350,281	\$ 328,469

Notes to Financial Statements, page 6

Year ended March 31, 2001 (Tabular amounts in thousands of dollars)

4. Parliamentary appropriations (continued):

(b) Reconciliation of Parliamentary appropriations voted to Parliamentary appropriations used:

	2001	 2000
Parliamentary appropriations - voted:		
Vote 25 - Operating expenditures	\$ 294,118	\$ 277,662
Statutory contributions to employee benefit plans and		
compensation payments	60,095	48,860
	354,213	326,522
Vote 30 - Capital expenditures	18,937	15,465
	373,150	 341,987
Less:	,	
Lapsed appropriation - operating	(11,487)	(2,517)
Lapsed appropriation - capital	(11,382)	(11,001)
	(22,869)	(13,518)
Total parliamentary appropriations used	\$ 350,281	\$ 328,469

5. Consumable supplies:

Consumable supplies consist of the following:

	2001	2000
Laboratory materials and supplies Livestock	\$ 777 300	\$ 926 300
	\$ 1,077	\$ 1,226

Notes to Financial Statements, page 7

Year ended March 31, 2001 (Tabular amounts in thousands of dollars)

6. Capital assets:

	 2001				 2000		
	Cos		Accumulated amortization	Net book value	Cost	 ccumulated mortization	Net book value
Land Buildings Machinery and equipment Computer equipment and	\$ 3,348 239,846 33,035	\$	106,227 16,303	\$ 3,348 133,619 16,732	\$ 1,394 218,688 26,328	\$ 97,932 14,817	\$ 1,394 120,756 11,511
software Vehicles Assets under construction	20,142 18,183 6,981		8,006 11,760	12,136 6,423 6,981	15,587 17,463	4,704 11,134	10,883 6,329
	\$ 321,535	\$	142,296	\$ 179,239	\$ 279,460	\$ 128,587	\$ 150,873

Net capital asset acquisitions of \$42,075,000 for the 2001 fiscal year (2000 - \$6,624,000) include \$44,236,000 (2000 - \$8,533,000) of additions and \$2,161,000 (2000 - \$1,909,000) of disposals. The capital asset additions include two laboratories and their related assets transferred without charge by Health Canada with a net book value of \$19,767,000.

7. Deferred revenue:

The Agency conducts joint projects with external organizations related to food inspection and animal and plant health. Funds received from external organizations are administered through specified purpose accounts.

	2001	2000
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 1,116	\$ 1,016
Add amounts received from external organizations	1,515	1,216
Less revenues recognized in the year	(1,219)	(1,116)
Balance, end of year	\$ 1,412	\$ 1,116

Notes to Financial Statements, page 8

Year ended March 31, 2001 (Tabular amounts in thousands of dollars)

8. Contributions for employee future benefits:

The following expenditures were paid by the Agency with respect to employee future benefits related to the Public Service Superannuation Plan and severance pay:

	2001	2000
Contributions to the PSSA Employee termination benefits	\$ 30,784 \$ 1,747	\$ 31,993 \$ 1,023

9. Equity of Canada:

Included in the total Equity of Canada of \$116,887,000 (2000 - \$117,280,000) as at March 31 is \$62,299,000 (2000 - \$46,237,000) which represents transactions, incurred by the Agency to provide services with future funding requirements. The net change in future funding requirements is \$16,062,000. Significant components of this amount are liabilities related to employee termination benefits and vacation pay liabilities. These will need to be funded by Treasury Board in future years as they are paid.

10. Compensation payments:

The Health of Animals Act and the Plant Protection Act allow for the Minister, via the Agency, to compensate owners of animals and plants destroyed pursuant to the Acts. During the year, compensation payment expenses incurred pursuant to the Health of Animals Act totaled \$18,005,000 (2000 - \$3,875,000).

11. Year 2000 repayable appropriation:

In order to finance the Agency's requirements with respect to the Year 2000 Government Wide Mission Critical Systems, the Agency negotiated an appropriation with the Treasury Board in the amount of \$15,400,000. The appropriation was to be used to finance the Agency's requirements to upgrade and/or replace existing systems, equipment, computer applications and infrastructure components that were not Year 2000 compliant.

For fiscal 2001, the Agency received the authority to spend \$620,000 (2000 - \$3,530,000) with respect to the Year 2000 Government Wide Mission Critical Systems. As at March 31, 2001, the Agency had drawn \$620,000 (2000 - \$4,519,000) against this authority. The total amount drawn is \$12,539,000 against this authority.

The appropriation is repayable in three equal annual consecutive installments beginning in the fiscal year 2001-2002 through a mandatory decrease in the Agency's parliamentary appropriations.

Notes to Financial Statements, page 9

Year ended March 31, 2001 (Tabular amounts in thousands of dollars)

12. Advisory board:

Pursuant to Section 10 of the Canadian Food Inspection Agency Act, 1997, the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food has appointed an advisory board to advise the Minister on any matter within the responsibility of the Agency. Direct expenses relating to the board's activities amounted to \$13,428 (2000 - \$32,798) and are included in the statement of operations.

13. Related party transactions:

The Agency is related in terms of common ownership to all Government of Canada departments, agencies, and Crown corporations. The Agency enters into transactions with these entities in the normal course of business and on normal trade terms applicable to all individuals and enterprises. In addition, the Agency has several agreements with Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada related to the operation of their finance and administrative systems and some administrative activities with Health Canada related to the operations and maintenance of the Winnipeg Laboratory.

Also, during the year, the Agency received utilities, rental of space, assets and services which were obtained without charge from other government departments and agencies.

The above transactions have been recorded in the Agency's statement of operations as follows:

	2001	 2000
Public Works and Government Services Canada	\$ 32,971	\$ 29,044
Treasury Board	16,314	13,609
Agriculture and Agri-food Canada	8,500	9,036
Health Canada	4,574	2,066
Department of Justice	2,511	962
Revenue Canada	1,078	_
Other	2,280	2,244
	\$ 68,228	\$ 56,961

Notes to Financial Statements, page 10

Year ended March 31, 2001 (Tabular amounts in thousands of dollars)

14. Commitments and contingencies:

- (a) The Agency has commitments relating to capital projects of approximately \$2,678,000 (2001 \$4,366,100).
- (b) The Agency is a defendant in certain cases of pending and threatened litigation which arose in the normal course of operations. The total determinable amount of claims has been estimated at \$81,700,000 (2000 \$175,500,000). The current best estimate of the amount likely to be paid in respect of these claims and potential claims has been recorded. Management believes that final settlement will not have a material adverse effect on the financial position or results of operations of the Agency.
- (c) The Agency identified six potentially contaminated sites under its responsibilities. An extensive environmental evaluation will be conducted over the next year. The nature and extent of contamination, if any, is not determinable at this time. However, management believes the amounts will not be significant. Accordingly, no amounts have been recorded in the financial statements.
- (d) The Agency does not carry insurance on its property. This is in accordance with the Government of Canada policy of self insurance.



5.0 Appendices

A Note on Compliance Rates

In many cases, in presenting the Agency's performance information, we have provided rates of compliance for products and establishments. The following information serves as a general guide for understanding compliance rates.

Compliance Rate	Processed Products	Fish	Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Product	Samples meet minimum requirements under the Canada Agricultural Products Act and Regulations, Food and Drugs Act and Regulations and Consumer Packaging and Labelling Act and Regulations for product contamination, pesticide residues, heavy metals, microbial risks, labelling, container integrity, grade, product identity, and harmful extraneous material*	Products meet minimum requirements under the Fish Inspection Act and Regulations, Food and Drugs Act and Regulations and Consumer Packaging and Labelling Act and Regulations for product safety, wholesomeness, composition, and labelling.	Samples do not exceed maximum tolerance levels for chemical residues established under the Food and Drugs Act and Regulations* Microbial compliance determined by Human Health Risk Evaluations carried out by Health Canada* Non-health and safety meet the requirements established under the Canada Agricultural Products Act (Fresh Fruit and Vegetables Regulations)***
Establishments	All applicable requirements met within established tolerance levels. The conditions at the time of inspection*** were adequate for production, packaging and storage of safe food products.	Fish-processing establishments meet the regulatory requirement to develop and implement a Quality Management Program, which includes HACCP application, documented controls for plant sanitation, hygiene, construction and equipment, recall, and regulatory controls for product standards, labelling, and input materials, such as packaging and ingredients. Establishment compliance is a determination of the management capability to ensure a processing environment and operational controls which meet regulatory requirements and result in the production of fish and seafood products which are safe, wholesome, and accurately labelled.	Not applicable

^{*}Non-compliance may result in additional sampling and/or product detention or recall.

^{**} CFIA services carried out by request. Products not meeting requirements are detained.

^{***} Compliance results reflect the conditions of the establishments at the time of inspection.

The frequency of inspection is determined by the compliance rating.

Food Safety Business Line

The Agency is responsible for enforcing federal legislation related to food safety and is guided by policies and standards set by Health Canada. Compliance rates are one outcome measure that we track to assess food safety. In some cases, compliance data for non-health and safety standards (eg. labelling) are included.

Dairy

Products meet minimum requirements under the Canada Agricultural Products Act and Regulations, Food and Drugs Act and Regulations and Consumer Packaging and Labelling Act and Regulations for composition and nutrition, microbial contamination, chemical residues, microbial risks, labelling, container integrity, grade, net quantity, and product identity *

Eggs

Product meets minimum requirements under the Egg Regulations, Processed Egg Regulations, Canada Agricultural Products Act, Food and Drugs Act and Consumer Packaging and Labelling Act and Regulations for microbial contamination, pesticide residues, wholesomeness and labelling.*Product meets regulatory requirements for formulation, labelling, microbial contamination, process, heavy metals, chemical residues*

Meat Hygiene

Product meets regulatory requirements for formulation, labelling, microbial contamination, process, heavy metals, chemical residues*

Establishments meet all regulatory requirements for equipment, good manufacturing practices, environmental conditions and document control programs for premises, transportation and storage, equipment, sanitation, personnel and a recall program.

Compliance is measured according to the health and safety category of each item assessed.***

Processed egg and egg grading establishments meet regulatory requirements for plant sanitation and process controls, including equipment, employee practices, construction, packaging, and product and ingredient storage ***

Establishments meet regulatory requirements for safe construction, equipment, manufacturing, packaging, storage and sanitation***



Animal Health and Plant Protection Business Lines

In the area of Animal Health, the Agency inspects for compliance of livestock feeds with federal standards for safety, efficacy and labelling.

In the area of Plant Protection, the Agency inspects for compliance of seed and fertilizer with federal standards for safety, product and process.

Compliance	Animal Health	Plant Protection		
	Feed	Seed	Fertilizer	
Product	Meets regulatory require- ments under the <i>Feeds Act</i> and Regulations*	Meets minimum standards under the Seeds Act and Regulations*	Meets all relevant standards under the <i>Fertilizers Act</i> and Regulations*	
Establishment	Meets regulatory require- ments under the <i>Health of</i> <i>Animals Act</i> and Regulations	All applicable quality system requirements met prescribed standards under the <i>Seeds Act</i> and Regulations. The conditions at time of audit were adequate for production, packaging, labelling, storage and sale	Not applicable	

^{*} Based on general market place monitoring, follow-up and investigation. Non-compliance may result in additional sampling and/or product detention.

Secteurs d'activité de la santé des animaux et de la protection des végétaux

Dans le domaine de la santé des animaux, l'Agence inspecte en vue de vérifier la conformité des aliments pour les animaux avec les normes du gouvernement fédéral en matière de salubrité, d'efficacité et d'étiquetage.

Dans le domaine de la protection des végétaux, l'Agence inspecte en vue de vérifier la conformité des semences et des engrais avec les normes du gouvernement fédéral en matière de salubrité, de produit et de transformation.

ein grais	səsuəməç	xupminp ruog etnemilA	
cantorial à toutes les normes te iol de un vertu de Loi et signements sur les engrais*	Satisfiait aux exigences minimales en vertu de Loi et règlements sur les semences*	zənəpixə xun tinfsita? sənəpixə xun tinfsita? eb utrav nə sərinmənləbir stitalər stramalgər tə iol	tiubo
təjdo zna2	Toutes les exigences applicables en matière de système de qualité sont satisfaites et respectent les normes établies en vertu de la Loi et règlements sur les semences. Les conditions au moment de l'audit étaient adéquates pour la production, l'emballage, adéquates pour la production, l'emballage, l'étiquetage, la conservation et la vente.	esinegixe xua fiafstac réglementaires en vertu de Loi et règlements sur la santé suamina seb	tnəməzzildat

^{*} D'après la surveillance, le suivi et les enquêtes effectuées sur le marché en général. La non-conformité peut entraîner un échantillonnage additionnel et/ou la confiscation du produit.

Secteur d'activité de la salubrité des aliments

L'Agence assume la responsabilité de l'application de la législation du gouvernement fédéral en matière de salubrité des aliments et elle est guidée par les politiques et les normes de Santé Canada. Les taux de conformité sont une mesure des résultats que nous utilisons pour évaluer la salubrité des aliments. Dans certains cas, les données de conformité pour les normes non liées à la salubrité et à la sécurité (p. ex., l'étiquetage) sont incluses.

Hygiène des viandes

stusO

Produits laitiers

Les produits satisfont aux exigences minimales

Le produit satisfait aux exigences réglementaires concernant la formulation, l'étiquetage, la contamination microbienne, la transformation, les métaux lourds, les résidus chimiques* Le produit satisfait aux exigences minimales établies en vertu du Règlement sur les oeuts, du Règlement sur les oeuts transformés, de la Loi sur les produits agricoles au Canada, la Loi sur les aliments et drogues et la Loi sur les aliments et drogues et la Loi sur les aliments et drogues et la Loi sur la consammation et ses règlements concernant la contamination et ses règlements concernant la contamination microbienne, les réglemente pesticides, la comestibilité et l'étiquetage.*
Le produit satisfait aux exigences réglementaires concernant la formulation, l'étiquetage.*
Il contamination microbienne, la transformation, les métaux lourds, les résidus chimiques

établies en vertu de la Loi sur les produits agricoles au Canada et ses règlements, la Loi sur les aliments et drogues et ses règlements et la Loi sur l'emballage et l'étiquetage des produits de consommation et ses règlements concernant la composition et la valeur nutritive, la contamination microbienne, les rèsidus chimiques, les risques microbiens, l'étiquetage, l'intégrité du contenant, le classement, l'étiquetage, l'intégrité du contenant, le classement, l'autorité nette et l'identité du produit*

Les établissements satistont aux exigences réglementaires concernant la sécurité de la construction, le matériel, la fabrication, l'emballage, la conservation et l'hygiène*** Les établissements de transformation et de classement des oeufs satisfont aux exigences réglementaires concernant l'hygiène dans l'usine et les contrôles des procédés, y compris le matériel, les méthodes utilisées par les employés, la construction, l'emballage et la conservation du produit et des ingrédients***

Les établissements satisfont à toutes les exigences réglementaires concernant le matériel, les bonnes pratiques de fabrication, les conditions environnementales et les programmes de contrôle de la documentation pour les installations, le transport et la conservation, l'équipement, l'hygiène, le personnel et un programme de l'hygiène, le personnel et un programme de l'appel.

La contormité est mesurée en tonction de la salubrité et de la catégorie de sécurité de chaque article évalué.***



29XBILLA D.2

Note sur les taux de conformité

générale pour comprendre les taux de conformité. de conformité pour les produits et les établissements. Les renseignements qui suivent servent de ligne directrice Dans bien des cas, pour présenter les renseignements sur le rendement de l'Agence, nous avons fourni des taux

comestibilité, la composition et l'étiquetage.

tion et ses règlements concernant la salubrité du produit, la

la Loi sur les aliments et drogues et ses règlements et la

vertu de la Loi sur l'inspection du poisson et ses règlements,

Les produits satisfont aux exigences minimales établies en

Poisson

Loi sur l'emballage et l'étiquetage des produits de consomma-

ribit semupèl te ctiuri

et ses règlements. de la Loi sur les aliments et drogues ufiav na saildatà saupimida subisàr limites de tolérance concernant les Les échantillons n'excèdent pas les

Santé Canada* la santé humaine effectuées par par les Evaluations des risques pour enimrətəb ənnəidorsim ətimrofno)

**(sibīt səmugəl tə stivīt səl nus agricoles an Canada (Règlemen établies en vertu de la Loi sur les pro la sécurité satistont aux exigences Les aspects non liés à la salubrité et

tajdo znač Les établissements de transformation du poisson satisfont aux

tnos iup nam eb stiunt eb te nossion de production de mer qui sont controles appropries de la configuración de la capacité de la direction d'assurer un milieu de transformation et des al remimetèb eb neyom nu tee tnemereilaté'l eb étimiofno de production, comme le conditionnement et les ingrédients. La concernant les normes du produit, l'étiquetage et les facteurs le matériel, les rappels ainsi que les contrôles réglementaires concernant la salubrité de l'usine, l'hygiène, la construction et l'application des principes du HACCP, des mesures de contrôle oeuvre d'un Programme de gestion de la qualité, lequel inclut exigences réglementaires concernant l'élaboration et la mise en

salubres, comestibles et correctement étiquetés.

Produits transformés

classement, l'identité du produit et les l'étiquetage, l'intégrité du contenant, le métaux lourds, les risques microbiens, produit, les résidus de pesticides, les ments concernant la contamination du -slgér ses te noitammosnos eb stiuborq Loi sur l'emballage et l'étiquetage des drogues et ses règlements, ainsi que la règlements, la Loi sur les aliments et les produits agricoles au Canada et ses minimales établies en vertu de la Loi sur Les échantillons satisfont aux exigences **Etablissements**

tiubor9 conformité

Janx de

produits alimentaires sains. l'emballage et la conservation de adéquates concernant la production, moment de l'inspection*** étaient tolérance établies. Les conditions au satistaites à l'intérieur des limites de Tnos seldasilqqa sesigences applicables sont

sabstances étrangères dangereuses*

^{***} Les taux de conformité correspondent aux conditions qui prévalaient dans l'établissement au moment de l'inspection. ** Services de l'ACIA exécutés sur demande. Les produits qui ne satisfont pas aux exigences sont confisqués. * La non-conformité peut entraîner un échantillonnage additionnel et/ou la confiscation ou le rappel du produit.

La fréquence de l'inspection est déterminée par le taux de conformité.

ACENCE CANADIENNE D'INSPECTION DES ALIMENTS

Notes aux états financiers, page 10

pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 2001 (Montants inscrits dans les tableaux – en milliers de dollars)

14. Engagements et éventualités

- (a) Les engagements de l'Agence en matière d'immobilisations sont d'environ 2 678 000 \$ (2001 − 4 366 100 \$).
- (b) L'Agence est défenderesse dans certains dossiers de litiges en cours et de menaces de litiges qui surviennent dans le cours normal des opérations. Le montant déterminable est estimée à 81 700 000 \$ (2000 175 500 000 \$). La meilleure estimation à ce jour du montant à payer au titre de ces réclamations et réclamations potentielles a été enregistrée. La direction croit que le règlement final de ces réclamations n'aura pas d'effet négatif sur la situation financière ou les résultats d'exploitation de l'Agence.
- (c) L'Agence a recensé six sites potentiellement contaminés qui sont sous sa responsabilité. Une évaluation en contommentale approfondie sera entreprise au cours du prochain exercice. L'étendue de la contamination, le cas échéant, n'est pas connue en ce moment. Cependant, la direction croit que les montants ne seront pas significatifs. Par conséquent, aucun montant n'a été comptabilisé dans les états financiers.
- (d) L'Agence n'a pas d'assurance sur ses biens. Cette pratique est contorme à la politique du gouvernement en matière d'autoassurance.

ACENCE CANADIENNE D'INSPECTION DES ALIMENTS

Notes aux états financiers, page 9

pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 2001 (Montants inscrits dans les tableaux – en milliers de dollars)

12. Comité consultatif

En vertu de l'article 10 de la Loi sur l'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments de 1997, le ministre de l'Agriculture et de l'Agroalimentaire a nommé un comité consultatif pour le conseiller sur toute question relevant de la responsabilité de l'Agence. Les dépenses directes relatives aux activités du conseil se sont élevées à 13 428 \$ (2000 – 32 798 \$) et elles sont incluses dans l'état des résultats.

13. Opérations entre apparentés

L'Agence est liée par propriété commune à tous les ministères, organismes et sociétés d'Etat du gouvernement du Canada. L'Agence réalise des opérations avec ces entités dans le cours normal de ses affaires, selon les conditions commerciales normales qui s'appliquent à tous les individus et les entreprises. En outre, l'Agence a plusieurs ententes avec Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada liées à l'exploitation de ses systèmes financiers et administratifs et certaines activités administratives, et avec Santé Canada, relativement aux activités d'exploitation et d'entretien du laboratoire de Winnipeg.

De plus, au cours de l'exercice, l'Agence a bénéficié de services publics, de location d'espaces, de biens et de services qui ont été obtenus sans frais auprès d'autres ministères et organismes fédéraux.

Ces opérations ont été comptabilisées à l'état des résultats de l'Agence, de la façon suivante :

	\$ 877 89	\$ 196 99
Autres	2 280	2 244
Kevenu Canada	8Z0 l	-
Ministère de la Justice	2 211	796
Santé Canada	729 7	7 099
Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada	002 8	980 6
Conseil du Trésor	16314	13 906
Travaux publics et Services gouvernement Canada	\$ 126 38	\$ 770 67
	2001	2000

ACENCE CANADIENNE D'INSPECTION DES ALIMENTS

Notes aux états financiers, page 8

pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 2001

(Montants inscrits dans les tableaux - en milliers de dollars)

Cotisations aux régimes d'indemnités des employés

pension de retraite de la fonction publique et des indemnités de cessation d'emploi : Les sommes suivantes liées aux avantages sociaux des employés ont été payées par l'Agence en vertu du Régime de

\$ 200 L \$ 206 LE \$ 206 LE	ZPZ L 78Z OS	Cotisations au RPRFP Indemnités de cessation d'emploi
1 5000	700	

Avoir du Canada

seront versées. de vacances. Ils seront tinancés dans les exercices tuturs par le Conseil du Trésor, au tur et à mesure que les sommes 16 062 000 \$. Ces montants se composent principalement des passifs reliés aux indemnités de cessation d'emploi et dont elle n'a pas reçu le tinancement. Le changement net dans les besoins futurs de financement est de l'ordre de 62 299 000 \$ (2000 - 46 237 000 \$) qui représente des opérations pour lesquelles l'Agence a rendu des services et Au 31 mars, l'avoir du Canada de 116 887 000 \$ (2000 - 117 280 000 \$) inclut un montant de l'ordre de

10. Paiements d'indemnités

(\$ 000 \$\inf 8\inf 6 000 \$). l'exercice, les indemnisations engagées en conformité avec la Loi sur la santé des animaux se sont élevées 18 005 000 \$ à indemniser les propriétaires pour les animaux et les végétaux détruits en conformité avec les lois. Au cours de La Loi sur la santé des animaux et la Loi sur la protection des végétaux autorisent le ministre, par l'entremise de l'Agence,

11. Crédit remboursable - problème lié à l'an 2000

composantes de l'intrastructure en place qui n'étaient pas conformes à l'an 2000. les besoins de mise à niveau et/ou de remplacement des systèmes, du matériel, des applications intormatiques et des (An 2000), l'Agence a négocié un crédit de 15 400 000 \$ avec le Conseil du Trésor. Le crédit devait servir à tinancer Pour pouvoir financer les besoins de l'Agence à l'égard des systèmes essentiels à la mission de l'administration tèdérale

(2000 - 4 519 000 \$) de cette autorisation. Le montant total utilisé de cette autorisation est de 12 539 000 \$. essentiels à la mission de l'administration fédérale (An 2000). Au 31 mars 2001, l'Agence avait utilisé 620 000 \$ Pour l'exercice 2001, l'Agence a reçu l'autorisation de dépenser 620 000 \$ (2000 - 3 530 000 \$) à l'égard des systèmes

au moyen d'une diminution des crédits parlementaires de l'Agence pendant trois exercices consécutits. Le crédit est remboursable en trois versements annuels égaux, à compter de l'exercice 2001-2002. Le remboursement se tait

Notes aux états financiers, page 7

pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 2001 (Montants inscrits dans les tableaux – en milliers de dollars)

6. Immobilisations

_						_						
\$	150 873	\$	128 587	\$	279 460	\$	179 239	\$	142 296	\$	321 232	
							186 9				186 9	Actifs en construction
	9 3 3 5 6		11 134		17 463		6 423		09211		18 183	Véhicules
	10 883		70Z 7		Z89 91		12 136		900 8		20 142	et logiciels
			, ,				, , , , ,		, , , ,			Matériel informatique
	11911		∠l8 †l		26 328		16 732		16 303		33 032	Machinerie et matériel
	120 756		259 76		218 688		133 916		106 227		739 846	lmmeubles
¢	768 L	\$	-	\$	1 364	\$	3 3 48	\$	-	\$	3 3 48	Terrains
Ψ	7001	Ψ		Ψ	,00 1	Ψ	0,00	Ψ		Ψ	0,00	• 44
Ðļ	† 9 u	əli	 nwno	10		Hte 	 əu	əli	าเมาว	tüd	 γ)	
	comptab net		Amoriisseme cumu		o)		en en en		Amortisseme	tûd))	
ə	comptab		emessitrom∆ umuo		о <u>Э</u>	əle	comptap		emessitromA Jumus	tûc))	
ə					o⊃	əle				tûd	 PD	
ə	comptab				o⊃ 	əle	comptap			tûo))	
ə	comptab				°)	əle	comptap			tûo))	
ə	comptab				°)	əle	Vale Scomptab			†Û¢	22	

Pour l'exercice 2001, les acquisitions nettes en immobilisations de l'ordre de $42.075\,000\,$ ($2000-6\,624\,000\,$ s) représentent $44.236\,000\,$ s ($2000-8\,533\,000\,$ s) en acquisitions moins des aliénations de $2.161\,000\,$ s ($2000-1\,909\,000\,$ s). Les acquisitions en immobilisations incluent deux laboratoires et leurs actifs respectifs transférés sans frais de Santé Canada ayant une valeur comptable nette de $19.767\,000\,$ s.

7. Produits reportés

L'Agence réalise des projets conjoints avec des organisations externes, en ce qui concerne l'inspection des diments, la santé des animaux et la protection des végétaux. Les fonds reçus des organisations externes sont administrés au moyen de comptes à fins déterminées.

9) ехегсісе	\$ 717 1	\$ 9111
oroduits constatés au cours de l'exercice	(1 219)	(9111)
mmes reçues des organisations externes	9191	1216
ezizrexe'l eb tr	\$ 911 1	\$ 910 1
	2001	2000

Notes aux états financiers, page 6

pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 2007 (Montants inscrits dans les tableaux – en milliers de dollars)

4. Crédits parlementaires (suite)

(b) Rapprochement entre les crédits parlementaires approuvés et les crédits parlementaires utilisés :

Total des crédits parlementaires utilisés	\$ 182 058	\$ 697 878
		<u> </u>
	(55 869)	(813 518)
Crédit non utilisé – capital	(11 382)	(100 11)
Moins : Crédit non utilisé – fonctionnement	(784 11)	(212)
	973 150	341 987
Crédit 30 – Dépenses en capital	Z£6 81	597 51
	324 213	376 522
Cotisations législatives aux régimes d'avantages sociaux et paiements d'indemnités législatives	960 09	098 87
Crédit 25 – Dépenses de fonctionnement	\$ 811 767	\$ 799 \(\alpha\)
Crédits parlementaires – approuvés		
	2001	2000

5. Fournitures

Les fournitures comprennent ce qui suit :

\$ 525 [\$ ZZO l	
300 \$ 976	008 \$ ZZZ	Matériel et fournitures de laboratoire Bétail
2000	5001	

Notes aux états financiers, page 5

pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 2001 (Montants inscrits dans les tableaux – en milliers de dollars)

4. Crédits parlementaires

La plus grande partie du financement de l'Agence provient de crédits parlementaires qui sont principalement fondés sur les besoins de trésorerie. Les éléments comptabilisés dans l'état des résultats et l'état de l'avoir du Canada au cours d'exercices antérieurs et postérieurs. En conséquence, les résultats nets d'exploitation de l'Agence sont différents, pour l'exercice, selon qu'ils sont fondés sur le conséquence, les résultats nets d'exploitation de l'Agence sont différents, pour l'exercice, selon qu'ils sont fondés sur le financement du gouvernement ou sur les principes comptables généralement reconnus du Canada.

(a) Rapprochement entre le coût net d'exploitation et le total des crédits parlementaires utilisés :

\$ 697 878	320 281 \$	Total des crédits parlementaires utilisés
797 7	\$\$\$ Z	Acquisitions d'immobilisations financées par le crédit en capital
324 005	342 726	Montant financé par le crédit de fonctionnement
690 7	⊅l69l	Acquisitions d'immobilisations financées par le crédit de fonctionnement
(2 422)	(290 91)	Changements nets dans les besoins futurs de financement (note 9)
(384)	(092)	Produit provenant de l'aliénation d'immobilisations
322 742	342 634	
(205 11)	(35 130)	Moins les charges n'exigeant pas l'utilisation de crédits : Amortissement des immobilisations Services fournis sans frais par d'autres ministères
\$ 202 202 \$	\$ 986 688	Coût net d'exploitation
5000	2001	

Notes aux états tinanciers, page 4

pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 2001 (Montants inscrits dans les tableaux – en milliers de dollars)

2. Principales conventions comptables (suite)

(i) Incertitude relative à la mesure

La préparation des états financiers conformément aux principes comptables généralement reconnus du Canada exige de la direction qu'elle établisse des estimations et des hypothèses ayant une incidence sur les montants de l'actif et du passif déclarés à la date des états financiers et sur les montants des produits et des charges déclarés au cours de l'exercice. Les indemnités de cessation d'emploi, les éventualités et l'évaluation des immobilisations sont les postes les plus importants lorsqu'il s'agit de faire des estimations. Les montants réels pourraient être différents des estimations contrevues annuellement et à mesure que des rajustements s'imposent, ils sont contantés dans les états financiers au cours de l'exercice où ils deviennent connus.

3. Modification de convention comptable

A compter du 1^{et} avril 2000, le passif de l'Agence au titre des indemnités de cessation d'emploi est calculé selon les données provenant des résultats de l'évaluation actuarielle de l'obligation du gouvernement dans son ensemble en matière d'indemnités de cessation d'emploi. Au cours de l'exercice précédent, le passif au titre des indemnités de respectives et des niveaux de rémunération des employés à la fin de l'exercice. Le passif de l'Agence est maintenant calculé en appliquant un facteur comparable au ratio du gouvernement, au titre du passif lié aux indemnités de cessation d'emploi, aux dépenses salariales admissible sur lesquelles les indemnités de cessation d'emploi sont gagnées. Au cours de l'exercice ce ratio était de 21,5 %.

Ce changement de convention comptable a été appliqué de taçon prospective sans redressement des résultats de l'exercice précédent. Le résultat de ce changement est une diminution du solde d'ouverture de l'avoir du Canada d'un montant de l'ordre de 12 697 000 \$ à 104 583 000 \$.

Notes aux états financiers, page 3

pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 2001 (Montants inscrits dans les tableaux – en milliers de dollars)

2. Principales conventions comptables (suite)

(e) Indemnités de cessation d'emploi

L'Agence constate son obligation relativement au plan des indemnités de cessation d'emploi et des coûts reliés, en fonction des droits acquis par les employés. Le passif au titre des indemnités de cessation d'emploi est calculé selon les données provenant des résultats de l'évaluation actuarielle de l'obligation du gouvernement dans son ensemble en matière d'indemnités de cessation d'emploi.

Le passif au titre des indemnités de cessation d'emploi est une obligation de l'Agence qui est normalement financée par le Conseil du Trésor.

(f) Indemnités de vacances

Les vacances du personnel sont passées en charges au fur et à mesure que les employés en acquièrent le droit en vertu de leurs conditions d'emploi respectives.

Le passif au titre des indemnités de vacances est calculé aux niveaux de rémunération en vigueur à la fin de l'exercice, pour tous les crédits de vacances non utilisés accumulés par les employés.

Le passif au titre des indemnités de vacances à la cessation d'emploi est une obligation de l'Agence qui est normalement financée par le Conseil du Trésor.

(9) Services fournis sans frais par d'autres ministères

Les estimations de montants relatifs aux avantages sociaux, aux locaux et autres services fournis sans frais par d'autres ministères sont comptabilisées par l'Agence en tant que charges de fonctionnement et d'administration. Un montant correspondant est crédité directement à l'avoir du Canada.

(h) Cotisations au Régime de pensions de retraite de la fonction publique

Les employés de l'Agence qui y sont admissibles participent au Régime de pensions de retraite de la fonction publique qu'administre le gouvernement du Canada. Les employés et l'Agence contribuent tous deux au coût du Régime. Les cotisations versées par l'Agence sont passées en charges de l'exercice au cours duquel elles sont engagées.

En vertu des dispositions législatives actuelles, l'Agence n'est pas tenue de verser des cotisations pour combler le déficit actuariel du Compte de pension de retraite de la fonction publique.

Notes aux états financiers, page 2

pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 2001 (Montants inscrits dans les tableaux – en milliers de dollars)

2. Principales conventions comptables

Les états financiers sont établis conformément aux principes comptables généralement reconnus du Canada, comme l'exige l'article 31 de la Loi sur l'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments. Les principales conventions comptables sont les suivantes :

(a) Crédits parlementaires

L'Agence est principalement financée par le gouvernement du Canada au moyen de crédits parlementaires. Les crédits octroyés et employés pour les dépenses de fonctionnement, tout comme les crédits employés pour les dépenses en capital, sont comptabilisés directement à l'avoir du Canada.

(b) Constatation des produits

Les produits générés par les trais exigés, les permis et les certificats sont comptabilisés dans les comptes de l'Agence dans l'exercice au cours duquel le service est rendu.

Les fonds reçus de tiers à des fins déterminées sont comptabilisés à titre de produits reportés au moment de leur réception et sont constatés comme produits de l'exercice au cours duquel les dépenses connexes sont engagées.

(c) Fournitures

Les fournitures sont inscrites au prix coûtant. Ces fournitures consistent en du matériel de laboratoire, des fournitures diverses et du bétail. Le coût des fournitures est imputé à l'exploitation au cours de l'exercice où les articles sont consommés.

(a) Immobilisations

Les immobilisations sont comptabilisées au coût historique ou à la valeur historique estimative que lui donne la direction, moins l'amortissement cumulé. L'amortissement est calculé selon la méthode de l'amortissement linéaire étalé sur le nombre estimatif d'années de vie utile des actifs, de la façon suivante :

\-() aus	Véhicules
snb č-S	Matériel informatique et logiciels
sup ç [-ç	Machinetie et matériel
20-30 ans	lmmeubles
Slitu SiV	Actifs

Les immobilisations qui ont été transférées à l'Agence par Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada, Santé Canada et Pêches et Océans Canada ont été comptabilisées au coût historique moins l'amortissement estimatif à la date du transfert ou selon une valeur établie par un évaluateur indépendant.

Notes aux états financiers

pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 2001 (Montants inscrits dans les tableaux – en milliers de dollars)

1. Autorité et objet

L'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments (« l'Agence ») a été créée le 1 er avril 1997 en vertu de la Loi sur l'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments. La Loi regroupe sous une seule agence tous les services fédéraux d'inspection des aliments et du poisson et d'autres activités fédérales en matière de santé des animaux et de protection des végétaux.

L'Agence est un établissement par l'intermédiaire du ministre de l'Agriculture et de l'Agroalimentaire.

Le mandat de l'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments consiste à améliorer l'efficacité et l'efficience du système d'inspection fédéral et des services connexes pour assurer l'innocuité des aliments ainsi que la santé des animaux et la protection des végétaux. Les objectifs de l'Agence sont de contribuer à un approvisionnement sûr en aliments et à une information exacte sur les produits, de contribuer au maintien de la santé des animaux et de la protection des végétaux et de la commerce des aliments, des animaux et des végétaux ainsi que de leurs produits.

L'Agence est chargée d'assurer et de contrôler l'application des lois suivantes : Loi sur les sanctions administratives pécuniaires en matière d'agriculture et d'agroalimentaire, Loi sur les produits agricoles au Canada, Loi sur l'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments, Loi relative aux aliments du bétail, Loi sur les engrais, Loi sur l'inspection du poisson, Loi sur la santé des animaux, Loi sur l'inspection des viandes, Loi sur la protection des végétales, Loi sur la protection des végétales, Loi sur la protection des végétales, Loi sur les semences.

De plus l'Agence est responsable de l'application de la Loi sur l'emballage et l'étiquetage des produits de consommation et de la Loi sur les aliments et drogues en ce qui a trait aux aliments, à l'exception des dispositions qui portent sur la santé du public, la sécurité ou la nutrition.

Le ministre de la Santé conserve la responsabilité d'établir les politiques et normes qui touchent la salubrité des activités nutritive des aliments vendus au Canada. Le ministre de la Santé est en outre responsable d'évaluer l'efficacité des activités de l'Agence, eu égard à la salubrité des aliments.

Les dépenses de tonctionnement et en capital sont tinancées par le gouvernement du Canada au moyen d'une autorisation budgétaire annuelle. Les paiements compensatoires en vertu de la Loi sur la santé des animaux et la Loi sur la protection des végétaux et les avantages sociaux sont autorisés au moyen d'autorisations législatives distinctes. Les produits que génère la conduite des affaires de l'Agence sont déposés dans le Trésor et l'Agence peut les utiliser.

Les opérations financières de l'Agence sont effectuées par l'entremise du Trésor. L'Agence ne possède pas de compte bancaire distinct. Ainsi, le poste « droits en argent » de l'Agence représente une somme dont l'Agence peut disposer sans restriction.

État des flux de trésorerie

pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars (en milliers de dollars)

\$ 229 27	\$ 077 97	Droits en argent, fin de l'exercice
28 123	27 673	Droits en argent, début de l'exercice
(057)	Z7Z 8 l	Augmentation (diminution) des droits en argent au cours de l'exercice
378 469	320 281	
324 005	342 726 7 555	Activités de financement Crédits parlementaires – fonctionnement Crédits parlementaires – capital
(6718)	(23 \06)	
(8 533) 186	(24 469) 760	tnemszeitzevni'b zétivitzA snoitzeilidommi'b roitizeiloze snoitzeilidommi'b noitzenélle'l eb tnenevorg tiuborf
(320 220)	(302 825)	
951 1 918 856 ZZ	35 192 31 143 31 143	Services fournis sans frais par d'autres ministères Changement net du fonds de roulement hors caisse Augmentation des indemnités de cessation d'emploi
209 11	01151	snoitseilidommi səb tnəməseitnomA
\$ (202 298)	\$ (986 688)	Activités de fonctionnement Coût net d'exploitation Postes hors caisse
		Flux de trésorerie provenant des (affectés aux)
7000	2001	

Les notes complémentaires font partie intégrante de ces états financiers.

État de l'avoir du Canada

Au 31 mars (en milliers de dollars)

\$ 087 \(\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	\$ 288 911	Avoir du Canada, solde de clôture (note 9)
27 958	32 192	Services fournis sans frais par d'autres ministères
378 469	320 281	
797 7	999 Z	Dépenses en capital
324 005	342 726	Dépenses de tonctionnement
		Crédits parlementaires affectés aux (note 4)
(362 207)	(386 639)	Coût net d'exploitation
-	Z9Z 6l	(ò əton) ərəfizinim nu
		Addition : Actifs transférés sans frais par
153 090	104 283	Avoir du Canada, solde d'ouverture, redressé
-	(12 697)	Modification de convention comptable (note 3)
	1207 017	Redressement de l'avoir du Canada, solde d'ouverture
\$ 090 871	\$ 082 711	Avoir du Canada, solde d'ouverture
2000	2001	

Les notes complémentaires font partie intégrante de ces états financiers.

État des résultats d'exploitation

pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars (en milliers de dollars)

noitotiolqxə'b tən tûo.	\$ (986 688)	(362 207) \$
otal des charges	742 470	719 529
	18 473	3 667
Autres	897	122
Subventions et contributions Paiements d'indemnités (note 10)	900 81	3 875
	453 662	412 259
Location de matériel	0181	767 [
Information	967 l	70Z l
Communication	7 300	3 982
Divers	ZSS 4	Z98 L
tnemeqiupè te reliidoM	⊅ 19∠	787 9
Képarations	0 0 1 5	8 7 2 8
Services publics, matériel et fournitures	958 11	796 OL
Amortiszilidommi zeb trameszitromA	01151	Z09 11
Госапх	781 51	18191
Déplacements et réinstallations	16 228	18 102
Services professionnels et spéciaux	72 680	20 202
Salaires et avantages sociaux (note 8)	307 416	310 203
Fonctionnement et administration	, , , 200	
сурагдея		
otal des produits	22 234	670 75
Intérêts sur les comptes en souftrance	173	87
Gains sur l'aliénation d'immobilisations	781	788
Sanctions administratives pécuniaires	897	124
santuA	0.0	, 0 :
Classement	502	325
Droits de permis d'établissement	2 165	2 438
Droits et services divers	4 332	3 436
Enregistrements, permis, certificats	7 7 7 7	2 343
Frais d'inspection	\$ 584 75	\$ 888 68
Droits, permis et certiticats	\$ 201 TC	\$ 000 00
stiuborc		
	1007	0007
	2001	2000

Les notes complémentaires font partie intégrante de ces états financiers.

État de la situation financière

Au 31 mars (en milliers de dollars)

A court terme Créditeurs et charges à payer Indemnités de vacances Produits reportés (note 7) P	717 l 627 Zl \$ 021 89	9111 22291 \$ 69127	\$
Passif et avoir du Canada			
	\$ 960 987	\$ 007 881	\$
(ò eton) snoitseilidomml	126 736	150 873	
	Z\$8 \$\$	37 527	
A court terme Droits en argent sruetidèd (टे eton) serutirures	770 f 8 3 3 00 \$ 2 4 5 0	977 L 8 978 \$ 22 973	\$
łitɔA			
	2001	5000	-

	\$ 960 \$27	188 400
Avoir du Canada	∠88 911	117 280
Indemnités de cessation d'emploi	38 812	23 075
	767 6∠	540 84
Indemnités de cessation d'emploi échéant à moins alun an	2 433	3 983
Produits reportés (note 7)	ا ۱ ۱	9111
Indemnités de vacances	627.21	ZZZ 91
Créditeurs et charges à payer	\$ 021 89	691 72
A court terme	,	

Engagements et éventualités (note 14)

Les notes complémentaires font partie intégrante de ces états financiers.

Approuvé par :

Le président,

Le contrôleur intérimaire,

J. Jones

Ronald L. Doering



VÉRIFICATEUR GÉNÉRAL DU CANADA

AUDITOR GENERAL OF CANADA

RAPPORT DU VÉRIFICATEUR

Au président de l'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments et au ministre d'Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada

J'ai vérifié l'état de la situation financière de l'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments au 31 mars 2001 et les états des résultats d'exploitation, de l'avoir du Canada et des flux de trésorerie de l'exercice terminé à cette date. La responsabilité de ces états financiers incombe à la direction de l'Agence. Ma responsabilité consiste à exprimer une opinion sur ces états financiers en me fondant sur ma vérification.

Ma vérification a été effectuée conformément aux normes de vérification généralement reconnues du Canada. Ces normes exigent que la vérification soit planifiée et exécutée de manière à fournir l'assurance raisonnable que les états financiers sont exempts d'inexactitudes importantes. La vérification comprend le contrôle par sondages des éléments probants à l'appui des montants et des autres éléments d'information fournis dans les états financiers. Elle comprend également l'évaluation des principes comptables suivis et des estimations importantes faites par la direction, ainsi qu'une appréciation de la présentation d'ensemble des états financiers.

À mon avis, ces états financiers donnent, à tous les égards importants, une image fidèle de la situation financière de l'Agence au 31 mars 2001 ainsi que des résultats de son exploitation et de ses flux de trésorerie pour l'exercice terminé à cette date selon les principes comptables généralement reconnus du Canada.

La vérificatrice générale du Canada

Theire From

Sheila Fraser, FCA

Ottawa, Canada le 27 juillet 2001

19Janual memebres 0.6

ACENCE CANADIENNE D'INSPECTION DES ALIMENTS

RESPONSABILITÉ DE LA DIRECTION À L'ÉGARD DES RAPPORTS FINANCIERS

La direction de l'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments (l'Agence) est chargée de préparer toute l'information faisant partie de ses états financiers et de son rapport annuel. Ces rapports sont obligatoires au sens de l'article 23 de la Loi sur l'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments. Les états financiers présentés ci-joints ont été préparés en conformité avec les principes comptables généralement reconnus du Canada tel que stipulé à l'article 3 I de la Loi sur l'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments. Les principales conventions comptables sont identifiées à la note 2.

Au cours de l'exercice, l'Agence a changé une de ses principales conventions comptables. À compter du 1er avril 2000, l'Agence a adopté les nouvelles recommandations de l'Institut Canadien des Comptables Agréés en matière de comptabilité des indemnités de cessation d'emploi. Le résultat de ce changement est important, tel que souligné à la note 3.

La direction est responsable de l'intégrité et de l'objectivité de l'information contenue dans ces états financiers. Une partie de cette information est fondée sur les meilleurs jugements et estimations de la direction et elle tient compte, comme il se doit, de l'importance relative. Afin de satisfaire à ses obligations de rendre compte, la direction tient à jour un ensemble de comptes qui permet l'enregistrement centralisé des opérations financières de l'Agence. L'information financière et l'information de gestion contenues dans les états ministériels, et ailleurs dans les Comptes publics du Canada, concordent avec les présents états financiers.

La direction tient à jour un système de gestion financière et de contrôle interne destiné à garantir, avec une certitude raisonnable, que les actifs sont protégés, que les opérations sont exécutées conformément à la réglementation en vigueur, dans les limites des autorisations parlementaires, et que ces opérations sont enregistrées comme réglementation en vigueur, dans les limites des autorisations parlementations et le perfectionnement d'un personnel l'intégrité des données de ses états financiers en choisissant avec soin la formation et le perfectionnement d'un personnel l'intégrité des données de ses états financiers en choisissant avec soin la formation et le perfectionnement d'un personnel l'intégrité des données de ses états financiers en choisissant avec soin la formation et le perfectionnement d'un personnel des arrangements qui assurent une répartition adéquate des responsabilités, en adoptant des programmes de communication visant à garantit que les règlements, politiques, normes et pouvoirs directoriaux sont compris à tous les paliers de communication visant à garantit que les règlements, politiques, normes et pouvoirs directoriaux sont compris à tous les paliers de l'Appres

La vérificatrice générale du Canada procède à une vérification indépendante et exprime son opinion sur les états financiers produits en annexe.

Le président,

Le contrôleur intérimaire,

Ronald L. Doering

Ottawa, Canada Le 27 juillet 2001 . . .

.

Critères et étendue de l'évaluation de la justesse et de la fiabilité Bureau du vérificateur général

Critères

Les critères suivants ont été élaborés en tant que moyens d'évaluer la justesse et la fiabilité de l'information sur le rendement de l'Agence en regard des objectifs énoncés dans son plan d'entreprise. Nous en avons discuté avec celle-ci. Les critères répondent à deux grandes questions : d'abord, est-ce que l'Agence a communiqué l'information sur le rendement en regard de ses objectifs, et ensuite, est-ce que cette information est juste et fiable? L'information sur le rendement en regard des objectifs est juste et fiable si elle permet au Parlement et au public de déterminer la mesure dans laquelle l'entité ou le et fiable si elle permet au Parlement et au public de déterminer la mesure dans laquelle l'entité ou le programme en question atteint les objectifs qu'elle ou il s'est fixés.

Pertinente

L'information sur le rendement doit rendre compte de réalisations concrètes et importantes en regard des objectifs.

Compréhensible L'information sur le rendement doit, en plus d'être pertinente, dresser un tableau clair du rendement, décrivant les repères et le contexte en regard desquels il faut interpréter l'information communiquée.

Attribuable L'information sur le rendement doit démontrer de façon crédible l'apport des activités de l'entité ou du programme aux réalisations présentées.

Exacte L'information sur le rendement doit refléter adéquatement les faits communiqués, et ce, à un niveau d'exactitude approprié.

Equilibrée

L'information sur le rendement doit fournir un tableau représentatif et clair de tout l'éventail des réalisations, tableau qui n'induit pas le lecteur en erreur.

Pour obtenir plus d'information sur les critères, prière de consulter notre site Web à www.oag-bvg.gc.ca.

Etendue

L'Agence a fait rapport sur son rendement dans la section 3.0 de son rapport annuel intitulée « Rendement de l'Agence ». Notre évaluation porte sur les sections 3.0 à 3.6, mais nous avons aussi examiné l'ensemble du rapport pour déterminer la cohérence de l'information sur le rendement. Nous avons également évalué l'information sur le rendement en regard des objectifs du plan d'entreprise et comparé l'information avec celle du rapport de l'année dernière. Nous n'avons pas évalué l'information des hyperliens de site Web.

I 3X3NNA

Évaluation de l'information sur le rendement en matière de ressources humaines

Les ressources humaines contribuent de façon déterminante à l'atteinte des résultats escomptés par l'Agence. Cette dernière se prévaut de la marge de manœuvre qui lui a été accordée pour leur gestion. Le rapport annuel est le principal moyen pour l'Agence de rendre compte de la façon dont elle s'acquitte de cette responsabilité.

Je n'ai pas évalué ni commenté le rendement réel de l'Agence en matière de gestion des ressources humaines. Pour évaluer l'exactitude de l'information à cet égard, j'ai appliqué les mêmes procédés que pour les autres sections du rapport. Les commentaires que j'ai faits dans l'évaluation globale s'appliquent aussi en général à la section sur la gestion des ressources humaines du rapport annuel. Voici d'autres commentaires à ce sujet.

L'Agence a déployé plus d'efforts pour établir un lien entre les extrants des ressources humaines et ses activités. Elle pourrait donner plus d'éclaircissements sur les résultats de la formation afin d'améliorer l'information communiquée dans cette section. Il est encourageant d'apprendre qu'elle a élaboré un cadre d'évaluation du rendement des ressources humaines, qui comprend des indicateurs de rendement clairs et une approche systématique pour recueillir et analyser les données, et produire les rendement clairs et une approche systématique pour recueillir et analyser les données, et produire les rapports. Cette mesure devrait lui permettre de communiquer dans ses prochains rapports de l'information sur les principaux risques associés aux ressources humaines et les plans visant à les l'information sur les principaux risques associés aux ressources humaines et les plans visant à les atténuer, ainsi que de présenter des analyses annuelles sur les progrès réalisés ou les secteurs où des mesures correctives sont nécessaires.

améliorée afin qu'elle soit significative pour le lecteur et que le tableau du rendement soit plus fidèle et plus fiable. Je crois que l'information fournie sur les activités d'inspection du poisson pourrait servir de modèle pour d'autres programmes d'inspection.

L'Agence prend des mesures pour établir la capacité nécessaire. Sa structure révisée de planification, de rapport et de reddition de comptes a été approuvée et elle s'en est servie pour son rapport de cette année. Elle a ausai préparé un cadre d'évaluation du rendement des ressources humaines et recensé les ressources nécessaires pour améliorer sa gestion du rendement et ses rapports sur le rendement. Je conviens avec l'Agence qu'elle doit faire encore plus pour établir sa capacité de gérer le rendement et de faire rapport sur celui-ci, et entre autres, améliorer ses systèmes d'information sur le rendement et préparer un plan d'action détaillé pour les prochaines étapes.

Je reconnais que la mise en œuvre de mesures de rendement fiables et utiles et que la préparation du rapport sur le rendement représentent des défis et que ces activités nécessitent du temps. Mais je suis encouragée par le fait que l'Agence se soit engagée par écrit à améliorer son rapport sur le rendement. J'appuie également ses derniers efforts pour accorder, selon sa promesse, une priorité plus élevée et plus de soutien à cette question. Je m'attends à constater des améliorations notables l'année

.

La vérificatrice générale du Canada,

Theirs have

Sheila Fraser, FCA

brochaine.

Ottawa, Canada Le 20 septembre 2001

Lorsque les taux de conformité sont inférieurs à 100 p. 100, elle ne dit pas si cela représente un problème important. Elle ne mentionne pas de cibles de rendement provisoires et n'indique pas non plus comment elle compte améliorer les taux de conformité au fil du temps. Elle analyse rarement les tendances annuelles et ne fait aucune comparaison avec des programmes ou des organisations semblables au Canada ou ailleurs.

L'Agence devrait fournir de l'information de meilleure qualité sur la mesure dans laquelle les réalisations lui sont attribuables. L'Agence décrit souvent la participation des autres parties dans ses différents secteurs d'activités; cependant, elle devrait décrire plus en détail sa contribution, et les rôles des autres parties, lorsqu'elle fait rapport à l'égard des résultats stratégiques et des engagements clés.

Les données du rapport sont conformes à l'information provenant des systèmes de l'Agence. Pour évaluer l'exactitude de ces données, j'ai relevé et examiné l'information à l'appui des énoncés sur le rendement les plus importants de l'Agence. Au besoin, j'ai complété cet examen par des demandes de renseignements, des analyses et des discussions. Par contre, je n'ai pas testé les contrôles de l'Agence pour vérifier l'exactifude des données provenant de ses systèmes. Je n'ai pas vérifié non plus l'exactifude des estimations de l'Agence en matière de ressources pour chaque secteur d'activités, car il l'exactifude des systèmes d'information pour appuyer ces estimations. En ce qui concerne n'y avait pas encore de systèmes d'information pour appuyer ces estimations. En ce qui concerne l'information choisie que j'ai examinée, les données sur le rendement contenues dans le rapport étaient conformes à l'information provenant des systèmes de l'Agence.

Il faudrait des explications sur les forces ou les limites relatives des données pour améliorer le rapport. Il noter que ce dernier ne discute pas de l'exactitude des taux de conformité mentionnés et qu'il n'indique pas dans quelle mesure l'Agence a vérifié l'exactitude des données. Celle-ci reconnaît que si n'indique pas dans quelle mesure l'Agence a vérifié, le public fera davantage confiance aux données.

Le rapport explique à l'occasion que l'échantillonnage est fondé sur le risque, mais il discute rarement des méthodes d'échantillonnage et des stratégies qui pourraient expliquer comment l'Agence mesure la conformité. L'information sur la fiabilité de l'échantillonnage est nécessaire pour que le lecteur puisse conformité. L'information sur le rendement communiquée par l'Agence. savoir dans quelle mesure il peut se fier à l'information sur le rendement communiquée par l'Agence.

Des lacunes importantes subsistent dans l'information communiquée. L'Agence a apporté des améliorations en donnant de l'information sur les ressources et sur le rendement de chaque secteur d'activités, délaissant ainsi les rapports cycliques des années antérieures. Méanmoins, je note encore des lacunes. En effet, l'Agence donne une information incomplète sur les problèmes qu'elle a pu éprouver et peu d'information sur les leçons apprises ou les actions prévues ou en cours pour améliorer éprouver et peu d'information sur les leçons apprises ou les actions prévues ou en cours pour améliorer le rendement. Elle omet de parler d'aspects importants du rendement; par exemple, elle n'indique pas quelle est le rendement en regard de certains objectifs du plan d'entreprise. Les taux de conformité de l'industrie qu'elle communique constituent une mesure appropriée des résultats. Il n'en reste pas moins l'industrie qu'elle deit aussi faire état de mesures additionnelles telles que les normes de service des programmes, l'information des clients et la santé de l'organisation. L'Agence devrait s'efforcer de communiquer l'information sur le rendement sous l'angle des résultats sur lesquels elle a moins d'influence, par exemple l'incidence des infoxications alimentaires. Je crois que les lacunes susmentionnées exemple l'incidence des infoxications alimentaires. Je crois que les lacunes susmentionnées

Conclusion

7

J'si évalué la justesse et la fiabilité de l'information sur le rendement communiquée dans le rapport annuel et non pas le rendement réel de l'Agence. Comme je l'ai déjà mentionné, le rapport contient des améliorations comparativement à l'année dernière. Cependant, il doit contenir plus de mesures des résultats et davantage d'analyses et d'explications pour que le lecteur puisse évaluer plus facilement le résultats et davantage d'analyses et d'explications pour que le lecteur puisse évaluer plus facilement le rendement de l'Agence. À mon avis, l'information sur le rendement doit encore être beaucoup



VÉRIFICATEUR GÉNÉRAL DU CANADA

AUDITOR GENERAL OF CANADA

ÉVALUATION PAR LA VÉRIFICATRICE GÉNÉRALE de l'information sur le rendement

Au président de l'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments et au ministre de l'Agriculture et de l'Agroalimentaire

oubnətè tə təjdO

La Loi sur L'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments exige que la vérificatrice générale du Canada évalue la justesse et la fiabilité de l'information sur le rendement présentée dans le rapport annuel de l'Agence en regard des objectifs annuels et généraux établis dans son plan d'entreprise. La responsabilité du plan d'entreprise et de l'information sur le rendement contenue dans le rapport annuel incombe à l'Agence. Ma responsabilité consiste à évaluer cette information. J'ai également tenu compte des progrès réalisés par l'Agence pour ce qui d'améliorer son rapport. J'ai effectué mon évaluation en conformité avec les normes recommandées par l'Institut Canadien des Comptables Agréés pour les missions de certification. L'évaluation comprend une analyse de l'information de même qu'un examen qui se fonde sur des sondages des éléments probants à l'appui de cette information. Je n'ai pas évalué ni commenté le rendement réel de l'Agence.

Evaluation

J'ai évalué l'information sur le rendement à l'aide des critères de fidélité et de fiabilité dont nous avions discuté avec l'Agence. On trouvera ci-après mes constatations en regard de chacun des critères et à l'annexe I, mon évaluation de l'information sur le rendement en matière de ressources humaines. Les critères sont décrits à l'annexe II.

L'information communiquée est en grande partie pertinente. Le rapport contient de l'information importante sur les résultats et une foule d'informations sur les activités et les extrants. J'ai constaté une amélioration notable comparativement aux rapports précédents en ce qui touche les explications sur la manière dont les programmes et les résultats appuient les résultats stratégiques. Les tableaux sommaires des ressources estimatives pour chaque secteur d'activités constituent une amélioration, mais il y aurait avantage à améliorer la pertinence de l'information sur le rendement en fournissant des précisions sur les coûts et les recettes.

L'Agence devrait brosser un tableau plus significatif du rendement. L'Agence a mieux expliqué pourquoi les programmes sont importants et ce qu'ils permettent d'accomplir. Pour le secteur d'activités salubrité des aliments, elle a fixé une cible de 100 p. 100 pour tous les taux de conformité. Par contre, elle ne mentionne aucune cible pour les deux autres secteurs d'activités. L'Agence doit s'attacher à établir des attentes claires et concrètes à l'égard du rendement et des échéanciers précis pour tous les secteurs d'activités. De la sorte, le lecteur serait plus en mesure d'évaluer ultérieurement les efforts déployés par l'Agence pour améliorer le rendement. En outre, une analyse des risques et des défis que déployés par l'Agence pour améliorer le rendement. En outre, une analyse des risques et des défis que posent les divers programmes de l'Agence fourniraient une importante information contextuelle.

L'une des principales lacunes du tableau du rendement de l'Agence est l'information limitée fournie pour aider le lecteur à interpréter l'importance de l'information sur le rendement qui est communiquée.

Responsabilité de la direction pour les rapports sur le rendement

La Loi sur l'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments (la Loi) exige de l'Agence qu'elle dépose devant le parlement un rapport annuel donnant des renseignements sur le rendement de l'ACIA par rapport aux objectifs établis dans le plan d'entreprise. Conformément à la Loi, le rapport annuel fait également état de l'évaluation du Bureau du vérificateur général (BVC) sur la justesse et la fiabilité des renseignements aux le rendement.

Les renseignements sur le rendement contenus dans le présent rapport ont été préparés et présentés conformément aux politiques du Conseil du Trésor sur le dépôt et de fiabilité des renseignements sur le rendement et de fiabilité des renseignements sur le rendement et de fiabilité des renseignements sur le rendement vérificateur général.

L'ACIA assume la responsabilité de l'exactitude et de l'intégralité des renseignements sur le rendement qui figurent dans le présent rapport. Ces renseignements sont tirés des dossiers et des systèmes d'information de l'Agence et contiennent un large éventail de données sur les activités, les résultats et les produits de l'ACIA. L'intégralité et l'exactitude de ces données ont été vérifiées par le personnel de l'Agence.

Nous sommes d'accord avec les conclusions de la vérificatrice générale comme quoi il est nécessaire d'améliorer encore les renseignements sur le rendement qui figurent dans ce rapport annuel. Nous apprécions le fait que l'on reconnaisse les progrès réalisés par l'Agence et acceptons l'idée que des efforts devront être consentis afin de réaliser un rapport sur le rendement encore plus complet.

-

- 10

- 10

Durant l'année, l'Agence a réorganisé la structure de ses secteurs d'activité ainsi que son cadre de rapport sur le rendement conformément aux lignes directrices du Conseil du Trésor. Le nouveau Cadre de planification, de Conseil du Trésor à l'automne 2000 fournit une solide base pour la planification du rendement et la production de rapports. Le Tableau des engagements et des résultats clés (qui se trouve à la section 2 du présent rapport) clés (qui se trouve à la section 2 du présent rapport) décrit les résultats stratégiques par rapport auxquels l'Agence produit son rapport sur le rendement.

Par ailleurs, on a mis au point un plan d'action d'évaluation du rendement qui décrit les étapes devant conduire à l'amélioration des systèmes d'évaluation du rendement et des pratiques de l'Agence. Les éléments clés de ce plan sont les suivants perfectionner le cadre de gestion du rendement de l'Agence, accroître les capacités des fonctions d'évaluation du rendement à l'échelle centrale et régionale et optimiser les systèmes d'information de gestion utilisés pour la planification et les rapports. On a déjà amorcé la mise en oeuvre du plan d'action qui devrait s'échelonner sur les deux ou trois prochaines qui devrait s'échelonner sur les deux ou trois prochaines

Dans les organisations de réglementation à fondement scientifique, dont l'ACIA, la mesure du rendement présente des défis à la fois uniques et complexes. Les modèles d'évaluation réglementaire manquent de précision et les attentes et les possibilités à cet égard sont encore nébuleuses. Nous sommes tout à fait disposés durant l'année qui vient à collaborer étroitement avec le Bureau du vérificateur général afin de déterminer les améliorations souhaitables, suivant les voeux du BVC, et de fixer un calendrier réaliste de mise en œuvre.

Ronald L. Doering

fillidaznogzest notizetila al ela ziroqqast zel tuoq ziroqqast zel tuoq inemelanet el tuz al usq notisulave'l se sustènèg estriasilitèv



Hitre de l'EE

Groupe désigné au

Pourcentage de la main-d'oeuvre de l'ACIA

1002 S1 mars 2001	000% sim 15 up	et de l'ESLA 1991)*	
42,2	9′0⊅	9't1	temmes
s'l	۲′۱	L'I	sənothootuA
₽'E	7,4	9'₺	Personnes handicapées
6'9	L'S	9'8	səldisiv sətironiM

ab 3996 de Statistique Canada

le marché (dérivé du Recensement

Pourcentage de la disponibilité sur



la situation d'employeur distinct et les obligations qui nous incombent à titre d'organisation faisant partie de la fonction publique fédérale continueront de présenter des défis et nous devrons trouver des solutions novatrices.

La stratégie des ressources humaines établit clairement l'orientation que nous comptons prendre pour l'avenir. En maintenant le cap sur nos objectifs atratégiques et grâce à la motivation de sa main-d'œuvre, l'Agence pourra continuer à relever les défis que présentent le progrès rapide des technologies, l'évolution de l'inspection des aliments et les exigences d'un public de plus en plus informé, tout en veillant à procurer à tous les Canadiens un service de la plus haute qualité.

* à partit d'un regroupement des données sur la disponibilité sur le marché du travail pour les groupes professionnels au sein de l'ACIA seulement

riels en EE visant à corriger les lacunes éventuelles. devraient favoriser l'élaboration de programmes sectod'équité en matière d'emploi. On pense que ces outils matière d'emploi ainsi qu'un guide de planification disponibilité sur le marché du travail et de l'équité en à divers moyens, dont une analyse statistique de la sein des groupes désignés. Pour ce faire, elle a fait appel à adopter une approche plus ciblée de recrutement au questions d'équité en matière d'emploi et l'a encouragée s'est employée à sensibiliser davantage la gestion aux en matière d'emploi (voir le tableau ci-haut). L'Agence dans les quatre groupes désignés au titre de l'équité adienne en général. La représentation a augmenté pourcentage de représentation dans la population canrapport au chiffre de 23 pour cent correspondant au cent, ce qui représente une légère augmentation par des francophones au sein de l'Agence était de 26,5 pour reconnus et favorisés. L'année dernière, la représentation

L'Agence s'emploie à mettre en place des politiques, programmes et systèmes de ressources humaines qui favorisent nos activités et notre main-d'oeuvre diversifiée et qui sont de nature à offrir aux employés des conditions de travail satisfaisantes pour s'acquitter de leurs tâches efficacement et en toute sécurité. Le maintien d'un équilibre entre les possibilités que nous confère équilibre entre les possibilités que nous confère



de dotation et l'équité en matière d'emploi. sujets comme l'embauche, les départs, les transactions main-d'oeuvre et suit les tendances sur un éventail de de l'Agence des renseignements particuliers sur notre humaines. Ce document donne aux gestionnaires Planifier l'avenir : Tendances en matières de ressources d'évaluation est une série de rapports intitulés : ressources humaines. L'un des produits de ce cadre plus scientifique pour faire l'examen de la gestion des duction de rapports. Il dotera l'Agence d'une méthode uniforme de cueillette de données, d'analyse et de proà partir d'indicateurs précis et repose sur un processus ressources humaines. Ce cadre d'évaluation est conçu l'élaboration d'un cadre d'évaluation du rendement des humaines. L'Agence a aussi commencé en 2000-2001 sur ces programmes, politiques et services des ressources de référence central, Carrefour des ressources humaines,

L'Agence a mis sur pied un certain nombre d'activités liées à la santé et sécurité au travail. Par exemple, notre Comité national de la santé et sécurité au travail a approuvé une Directive nationale sur les examens de santé visant à répondre aux préoccupations des employés exposés à des risques professionnels ayant une incidence eur la santé et/ou la sécurité. Les accidents du travail ont diminué de 9 pour cent au cours de l'année detrnière.

L'Agence continue de reconnaître les réalisations professionnelles de ses employés au niveau régional, local et à l'échelle de l'entreprise. L'année dernière, l'ACIA a décerné le prix d'excellence national du président à sance pour leurs longs états de service. Par ailleurs, deux employés et 243 employés ont obtenu une reconnaissance pour leurs longs états de service. Par ailleurs, de la fonction publique, décerné par le Secrétariat du de la fonction publique, décerné par le Secrétariat du Donseil du Trésor dans la catégorie « Excellence dans la prestation des services ».

L'ACIA s'emploie à offrir un milieu de travail diversifié et représentatif où la dualité linguistique et les principes de l'équité en matière d'emploi (EE) continuent d'être

* .

.

.

.

signature d'une convention collective sont très élevées. En effet, employés et syndicate s'attendent à ce que les négociations s'effectuent davantage en temps opportun et à ce qu'elles débouchent sur des contrats plus lucratifs qu'avec la fonction publique. Toutefois, l'ACIA doit respecter le mandat qui lui a été confié par le Secrétariat du Conseil du Trésor. Jusqu'à maintenant, le processus de négociation a été laborieux et, dans une certaine mesure, les contrats qui ont été signés s'apparentent à ceux de la fonction publique. Nous continuons de travailler à des solutions de négociation des conventions de collectives qui permettront à l'Agence d'atteindre ses collectives qui permettront à l'Agence d'atteindre ses objectifs particuliers et de répondre aux besoins diversitiés de notre main-d'œuvre.

Continuer à développer un milieu de travail positif

ces pesoins.

L'Agence continuera de concentrer ses efforts en vue d'offrir à ses employés des politiques, des programmes et des systèmes de ressources humaines souples, intégrés et progressifs. Il existe sur l'intranet un guide

l'effectif ainsi que des plans de relève visant à répondre à

novatrices et efficaces de recrutement et de maintien de

sommes en mesure de déterminer continuellement quels

En suivant un processus de planification rigoureux, nous

sont nos besoins et de mettre en oeuvre des stratégies

100

×

.

-

Même si cette reclassification a permis à l'Agence de rémunérer les inspecteurs en fonction de la complexité du travail effectué, il reste que l'étape de la mise en actuels en raison des limites imposées à l'avancement professionnel découlant des diverses exigences relatives aux compétences techniques et non techniques nécessaires pour passer d'un produit à l'autre. Ces difficultés ont suscité des inquiétudes chez les employés que l'on ont suscité des inquiétudes chez les employés que l'on examine un grand éventail de projets destinés à soutenit l'exercice de reclassification, y compris l'élaboration d'un cadre de gestion de carrière progressif.

L'Agence continue d'offrir son Programme de rétroaction et d'examen du rendement qui facilite les communications permanentes entre l'employeur et les employés.

Cette année, à la lumière de commentaires faits par des employés et des gestionnaires de l'Agence, le processus du Programme de rétroaction et d'examen du rendement a été simplifié et les communications ont été améliorées en vue de mettre en valeur l'importance du programme. Toutefois, il demeure toujours difficile de faire le suivi de ce Programme et d'évaluer dans quelle mesure on y répond. Des mesures seront mises en oeuvre l'an prochain en vue d'améliorer la saisie des données.

L'Agence négocie des contrats de travail avec deux agents de négociation: l'Institut professionnel de la fonction publique (IPFP), qui représente trois unités distinctes (les vétérinaires, les informaticiens et le groupe des scientifiques et des analystes), et l'Alliance de la fonction publique du Canada (AFPC), qui négocie pour une unité représentant tous les autres groupes. L'Agence a signé sa première convention collective avec le groupe des scientifiques et des analystes et le groupe de l'informatique et a amorcé un deuxième cycle de négociation avec l'AFPC)¹² et les trois unités de négociation de l'IPFP. Étant donné que l'ACIA est un employeur distinct, les átentes des syndicats et des employeur distinct, les átentes des syndicats et des employés concernant la attentes des syndicats et des employés concernant la attentes des syndicats et des employés concernant la

un domaine connexe à sa thèse. temps à titre d'assistant de recherche pour l'ACIA dans le bénéficiaire qui doit consacrer vingt pour cent de son spécialisés. Ces bourses comportent une exigence pour des études supérieures dans des domaines scientifiques à deux étudiants de l'Université de Guelph qui mènent Président, l'ACIA a accordé une subvention de 25 000 \$ par l'entremise du Programme d'aide aux diplômés du la gestion du financement dans ce domaine. De plus, tion des ressources en biotechnologie destiné à faciliter de la biotechnologie et la création d'un Comité de gesdébouché sur le placement d'un stagiaire au Bureau d'un Programme de stages en biotechnologie ayant sur pied en partenariat avec le Canadore College, de l'intérieur que de l'extérieur de l'Agence, la mise la santé publique) ayant accueilli des spécialistes tant tenue de forums scientifiques (p. ex., sur la pisciculture, organisations du secteur public et privé, notamment la L'Agence a entrepris des activités conjointes avec des

45 pour cent de la main-d'oeuvre de l'ACIA. technique et scientifique (EG), lequel représente environ débouché sur son déplacement vers le Groupe du soutien Groupe de l'inspection des produits primaires (PI) qui a la direction ont donc amorcé un examen conjoint du des PI étaient appropriés et équitables. Le syndicat et en vue de déterminer si les niveaux de classification du Groupe de l'inspection des produits primaires (PI) examen complet des tâches effectuées par les membres d'inspecteur. Ces préoccupations ont nécessité un longtemps déjà au sujet de la classification des postes des préoccupations non résolues qui existaient depuis d'inspection en une seule organisation a fait ressurgir quatre ministères. La consolidation de ces services de l'Agence a réuni des inspecteurs en provenance de de travail et offrir des salaires concurrentiels. La création l'employeur et les employés, créer de bonnes conditions pétents, il faut favoriser des relations positives entre L'Agence reconnaît que pour retenir des employés com-

à l'Agence de combler ses besoins en matière de postes qui se situent principalement dans le domaine scientifique pour les groupes jugés d'une importance critique. La campagne de recrutement réalisée dans le cadre du Programme de formation des agents a été un succès et sera répétée l'an prochain en vue de procéder à un rajeunissement de nos ressources humaines.

L'Agence a engagé 139 étudiants dans le cadre de programmes d'alternance travail-études, soit 26 de plus que l'année précédente. Dans le but d'attirer de futurs diplômés, en partenariat avec la faculté de médecine vétérinaire de Saint-Hyacinthe, l'Agence participe à un projet visant à améliorer la visibilité des emplois non traditionnels en médecine vétérinaire.

Le Programme de stages d'étudiants, élaboré en vue de recruter des diplômés récents dans des postes difficiles à comblet, a été restructuré cette année en vue d'ingleure un éventail complet d'outils destinés à aider les gestionnaires à attirer les étudiants de fort calibre. Le programme offre aux étudiants une expérience de travail et une possibilité de participation aux frais de scolarité. Les stagiaires doivent, à titre de condition d'admission au programme, signer une entente comme quoi ils accepteront un emploi à l'Agence après obtention de leur diplôme. La durée de l'emploi est fonction du montant des frais de scolarité assumés par l'Agence durant le stage. Le programme renouvelé sera lancé au cours du prochain exercice financier.

L'Agence a également mis au point et lancé un Programme de relève pour les gestionnaires dans la région du Québec en vue de faciliter le perfection-nement du personnel et le transfert de connaissances. Dix stagiaires participeront au programme en vue d'acquérir des connaissances, de développer des aptitudes de gestion et de vivre des expériences enrichissantes qui serviront leur plan de carrière et enrichissantes qui serviront leur plan de carrière et les aideront à obtenit de l'avancement.

visant à renforcer et à améliorer le recru tement et le maintien de l'effectif pour les vétérinaires 11 .

Au total, 209 employées, principalement des membres des groupes scientifiques et professionnels, sont admissibles à la retraite et 779 autres employés le deviendront d'ici la fin de 2005-2006. Le nombre de départs à la retraite potentiels représente un défi important que l'Agence entend relever au moyen d'activités de recrutement et de maintien de l'effectif.

En vue d'attirer des spécialistes de la biotechnologie, l'Agence a lancé une campagne de recrutement nationale au cours de laquelle elle a reçu 1 400 curriculum vitae. Cette campagne a ensuite débouché sur l'engagement de 45 personnes. L'objectif de recrutement de 75 nouveaux spécialistes en biotechnologie devrait être atteint d'ici la fin de l'exercice 2001-2002. Cette campagne de recrutement ne comporte pas de date de clôture et tous les curriculum vitae que nous recevons sont versés dans une base de données à laquelle les gestionnaires ont accès lorsqu'ils veulent combler des postes.

bersonnes possedant une expertise scientifique permettra premier ou de deuxième cycle. Ce recrutement ciblé de embauchés, 20 détiennent un diplôme d'études de travailler à l'Agence en juin 2001. Sur les 25 candidats porté à 25 qui ont été embauchés. Ils ont commencé à cette campagne, l'objectif initial de 20 candidats a été et nous en avons retenues 457. Etant donné le succès de campagne nous a permis de recueillir 1 164 demandes, possibilités de carrière qui s'offrent à l'Agence. Cette diverses affectations et de prendre connaissance des familiariser avec les activités de l'ACIA au moyen de été conçu pour donner aux participants l'occasion de se Programme de formation des agents. Ce programme a 22 universités canadiennes, l'ACIA a mis sur pied son veaux diplômés et diplômés récents. En partenariat avec de recrutement axée tout particulièrement sur les nou-Cette année, l'Agence a organisé une nouvelle campagne



dans le futur, d'attirer et de retenir les employés. pour avoir la possibilité maintenant, et au niveau des exigences de travail, et de maintenir le niveau actuel ressources humaines en vue

les inspecteurs. L'Agence est également en train de discute des enjeux relatits au maintien de l'effectit pour a entrepris l'élaboration de cheminements de carrière et Opérations, des Programmes et des Ressources humaines groupe de l'inspection EG tormé de représentants des et des vétérinaires. Ainsi, le Groupe de travail sur le à corriger les défis concernant le groupe des inspecteurs groupes professionnels. On a entrepris des travaux visant répondre aux besoins particuliers de chacun de ces de maintien de l'effectif seront élaborées en vue de vétérinaires.11 Des stratégies ciblées de recrutement et des inspecteurs), agents du personnel, chercheurs et soutien technique et scientifique (principalement années sont les suivants : chimistes, informaticiens, plus grandes difficultés au cours des cinq prochaines chômage, les groupes pour lesquels nous anticipons les retraite, les taux de maintien de l'effectif et les taux de prévisions sur les départs anticipés, l'admissibilité à la professionnels qui y travaillent. En tenant compte des procédé à une analyse approfondie des 31 groupes de recrutement et de maintien de l'effectif, nous avons En vue d'évaluer les besoins de l'Agence en matière

définir des programmes et des mécanismes appropriés

En 2000-2001, des niques au Québec. avec des écoles techéquivalent en français est à négocier un cours réglementation. On que des aspects de la complexes de même principes électroniques pointe pour enseigner des

opérationnels et du coût inhérent à la le plan géographique, des besoins vue de relever certains défis sur novatrices ont été utilisées en méthodes de formation

révision du rendement. et un CD-Rom pour le processus de rétroaction et de (un outil d'apprentissage faisant appel à l'Intranet), une formation à distance au moyen de Symposium mation interactive par ordinateur en milieu de travail, prélèvement des tissus du cerveau pour l'EBS, une forpersonnel de l'ACIA et de l'industrie, une vidéo sur le sur l'Inspection modernisée de la volaille destinée au des instructeurs. Parmi ces méthodes, notons une vidéo participation aux cours de formation donnés par

ordinateurs, le leadership et la formation linguistique. dans des domaines comme la connaissance des employés et à ses gestionnaires afin de les perfectionner également donné des ateliers non techniques à ses scientifique et technique nationaux. L'Agence a culièrement sur plus de 80 projets de formation montant que l'année précédente, en insistant partide dollars pour former sa main-d'oeuvre, le même En 2000-2001, l'Agence a investi environ 3,2 millions

un milieu en constante évolution. avec les outils dont ils ont besoin pour s'adapter à priorités et, en même temps, équiperont les employés l'Agence des employés qualifiés pour soutenir ses Ces projets de formation contribueront à fournir à

A la lumière des défis croissants que pose la mondialisation et de la complexité grandissante des milieux liés à la salubrité des aliments, l'importance de pouvoir compter sur un programme de gestion des ressources humaines efficace est évidente. Cette année, la Stratégie de l'Agence en matière de ressources humaines 2000-2003 est passée d'un mode où elle visait à répondre aux programmes et les systèmes qui nous facilitent notre programmes et les systèmes qui nous facilitent notre travail. Cette stratégie repose sur la mise en oeuvre de travail. Cette stratégie repose sur la mise en oeuvre de qualitiée, attirer et les systèmes qui nous facilitent notre travail. Cette stratégie repose sur la mise en oeuvre de consolities principaux: maintenir une main-d'oeuvre de qualitiée, attirer et retenir des employés compétents et continuer de développer un milieu de travail positif.

Maintenir une main-d'œuvre qualifiée

L'Agence a vu ses effectifs grandir de 8 pour cent ces deux dernières années, surtout dans les groupes scientifiques et professionnels et chez les techniciens. Cette croissance a été rendue nécessaire pour assurer la prestation efficace de nos services aux Canadiens et pour répondre à la demande engendrée par les crises internationales comme la flambée de la fièvre aphteuse en Europe, au cours de l'hiver 2001.

Une solide expertise en matière de conception et de prestation de programmes, de même que dans le soutien aux programmes, est essentielle si l'on veut conserver la confiance dans les programmes et les normes de l'ACIA, tant au pays qu'à l'étranger, alors que le volume et la diversité des produits échangés commercialement ne plurisectorielle de la conception et de la prestation de programmes, la nécessité d'avoir des employés polyvalents, le passage de l'inspection à la tenue de vérifications, et l'utilisation de nouvelles méthodes de prestation de tions, et l'utilisation de nouvelles méthodes de prestation de tion des services ont entraîné un besoin de formation permanent dans un certain nombre de domaines clés.

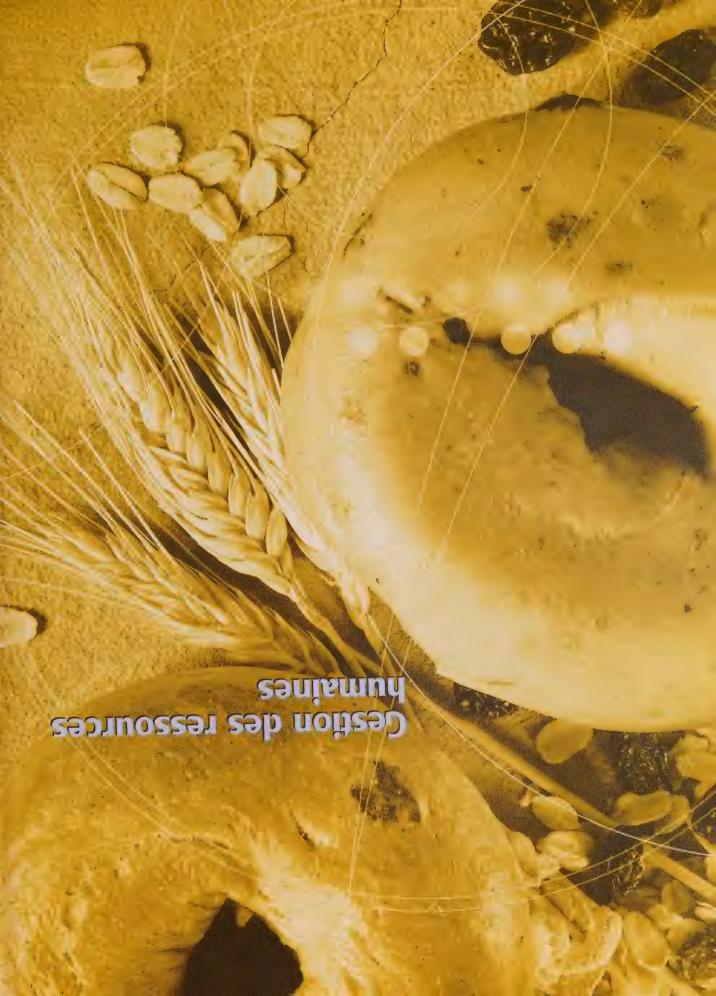
simulations, les procédures de rappel ainsi que les comme la gestion des situations d'urgence et les créé un besoin pour de la formation dans des domaines de maladies des végétaux et des animaux a également tions de rappels d'aliments et de flambées de parasites ou ailleurs, la nécessité d'être bien préparé dans les situacadre du mandat sur la salubrité des aliments. Par mables a également été donnée aux employés dans le tégrité des boîtes de conserve et les automates programla transformation des aliments, une formation sur l'incomplexité grandissante des technologies utilisées dans substitutifs de règlement des différends. Étant donné la l'Application des règlements de l'ACIA et les Modes cruauté des animaux, l'Introduction à la vérification, spection modernisée de la volaille, le Transport sans Programme de gestion de la qualité, le Programme d'ind'amélioration de la salubrité des aliments, le Parmi ces exemples de formation, notons : le Programme

Afin de s'assurer que le personnel comprend les fondements scientifiques des stratégies de prévention efficaces des parasites et des maladies, les actuels programmes de formation et de perfectionnement seront améliorés. Une formation pertinente est offerte dans des domaines comme les maladies animales exotiques, le programme de surveillance de l'encéphalopathie bovine spongiforme des certificats phytosanitaires. De plus, des ateliers aur l'encéphalopathie spongiforme transmissible sont donnés aux diagnosticiens des laboratoires provinciaux et aux vétérinaires de l'ACIA travaillant sur le terrain.

rôles et les responsabilités.

L'Agence continue de collaborer avec des institutions d'enseignement en vue de faire en sorte que la science et la technologie les plus avancées soient utilisées dans le cadre de ses programmes de formation. Le partenariat avec le Loyalist College sur l'élaboration et la prestation d'un cours sur les automates programmables à l'intention du personnel d'inspection travaillant sur le terrain est un exemple de l'utilisation de formateurs techniques est un exemple de l'utilisation de formateurs techniques extra année de l'utilisation de formateurs techniques experts ainsi que d'équipement et d'installations de

.





afin de déterminer si les produits réglementés étaient conformes aux normes de sécurité relatives aux métaux lourds comme le cadmium, l'arsenic, le plomb et le mercure ainsi qu'aux normes relatives aux pathogènes comme la Salmonella et les coliformes fécaux.

Les produits ayant été échantillonnés comprennent les engrais contenant des micronutriments, les engrais phosphatés, les eaux d'égout traitées, le compost et la chaux. Le taux moyen de conformité pour ces produits grammes a été d'environ 89,6 pour cent. Les produits non conformes ont été retenus et, à moins que l'on n'ait pu obtenir la conformité, ils furent éliminés n'ait pu obtenir la conformité, ils furent éliminés auivant une méthode appropriée.

100

révélés conformes aux règlements canadiens. Le taux de conformité est demeuré relativement stable à 84,5 pour cent. Le Rapport en question constitue un programme efficace de surveillance tout en permettant à l'Agence de consacrer ses ressources aux vérifications de contrôle qualité, aux questions de salubrité et de sécurité ainsi qu'aux enquêtes sur les plaintes.

En plus de superviser l'échantillonnage effectué par les sociétés en vertu du PCCQE, l'Agence a surveillé la production d'engrais mélangés en vrac dans environ l 220 usines de toutes les parties du Canada. Les inspecteurs ont prélevé dans ces usines environ 800 échantillons afin de vérifier les garanties et ont obtenu un taux de conformité de 83 pour cent. Certains échantillons ont été prélevés dans des installations participantes au PCCQE.

Les inspecteurs de l'ACIA ont également prélevé 179 échantillons d'inoculants pour légumineuses (p. ex., des bactéries fixatrices d'azote) et de semences pré-inoculées et ont obtenu un taux de conformité de 90,7 pour cent. L'échantillonnage a surtout visé les produits pour lesquels les risques sont élevés de ne pas respecter les normes et les produits nouvellement arrivés sur le marché.

Durant l'année, les inspecteurs de l'ACIA ont prélevé plus de 178 échantillons d'engrais et de suppléments

				(% uə)	
2.48	Þ′ Þ 8	6'78	9'1⁄8	Conformité de l'industrie	
* 1887*	3 273	3 483	185 £	Échantillons	
5000	6661	8661	Z661		



Renouvellements	Approuvées	Demandes de *estion de	
485	163	\$0Þ	000S əliviə əənnA
395	ZÞ l	642	9991 əliviə əənnA
	\$84	193 485	*etion des droits** 284

* Les demandes visant à obtenir la protection des droits des sélectionneurs ne sont pas approuvées tant que les exigences relatives à l'examen ne sont pas satisfaites. Ce processus peut s'étendre sur plusieurs années, dépendant de l'espèce du végétal. Par consequent, les demandes présentées au cours d'une année civile ne sont pas approuvées durant la même année. La colonne des renouvellements fait référence aux variétés ayant obtenu l'approbation antérieurement et qui ont bénéficié d'un renouvellement.

Les engrais importés ou produits au Canada sont réglementés et doivent donc satisfaire à des exigences ou à des normes de produits pour obtenir une certification de leur salubrité, de leur efficacité et de leur étiquetage. Ces produits sont réglementés en vue de vérifier leur innocuité pour la santé des humains et pour l'environnement, leur efficacité et l'exactitude des renseignements d'étiquetage permettant de les représenter sur le marché. L'ACIA surveille tous les produits réglementés afin de déterminer s'ils respectent les normes et prend les déterminer s'ils respectent les normes et prend les

mesures nécessaires dans le cas contraire.

L'année dernière, l'Agence a surveillé l'échantillonnage et les essais effectués dans le cadre du Programme d'assurance qualité des engrais canadiens. Ce programme volontaire réunissant l'industrie et le gouvernement du Canada prévoit que les usines de mélange d'engrais prélèvent des échantillons de leur production, les acheminent dans des laboratoires accrédités et communiquent les résultats des analyses à l'ACIA. L'Agence a compilé les renseignements obtenus par usine de mélange et a publié une cote pour les usines de d'engrais dans le Rapport canadien de vérification de la dualité des engrais. La majorité des échantillons, comme qualité des engrais. La majorité des échantillons, comme on peut le constater dans le tableau ci-après, se sont

Protection du travail des sélectionneurs

L'ACIA protège le travail des sélectionneurs en vertu de la Loi sur la protection des obtentions végétales. Après avoir élaboré une nouvelle variété, le sélectionneur doit présenter une demande à l'ACIA en vue d'obtenir le droit reproducteur de la multiplication et la vente du matériel reproducteur de la nouvelle variété. Pour obtenir ce droit, le demandeur doit démontrer à l'ACIA que la variété à l'Acia de la nouvelle, distincte, uniforme et stable. Le tableau ci-haut donne les résultats des études des demandes présentées.

Protection et amélioration des engrais canadiens

Au Canada, l'industrie des engrais génère des produits d'une valeur supérieure à 6 milliards de dollars. La gamme de produits réglementés est vaste et comprend, notamment : les engrais mélangés en vrac pour la production de cultures agricoles, les engrais pour les jardins domestiques, les engrais contenant des pesticides, les suppléments tels que les produits microbiens viables utilisés pour améliorer la croissance ou le rendement utilisés pour améliorer la croissance ou le rendement les eaux d'égout traitées ainsi que les produits chimiques synthétiques tels que les régulateurs de croissance et les aynthétiques tels que les régulateurs de croissance et les aynthétiques tels que les régulateurs de croissance et les agents mouillants des sols.

inspecteurs de l'Agence et les inspecteurs de récoltes privés accrédités par l'ACIA ont procédé à ces inspections totalisant 519 724 hectares et ont trouvé que seulement un pour cent des superficies cultivées inspectées ne respectaient pas les normes de l'ACPS. (Pour obtenit de plus amples renseignements, visitez le site Web de l'ACPS à www.seedgrowers.ca et le site Web de l'ICS à l'ACPS à www.seedgrowers.ca et le site Web de l'ICS à www.seedgrowers.ca et le site Web de l'ICS à

Mesures d'application

Dans les situations où les établissements visités ne sont pas conformes aux exigences, l'Agence dispose de plusieurs mesures d'application et de conformité. Ces mesures comprennent notamment : l'envoi d'une lettre d'avertissement, la suspension ou le retrait du permis ou de l'accréditation, l'ordonnance de retourner les produits permis d'importation ou d'exportation ou encore l'émission d'un avis de quarantaine. De plus, l'Agence peut avoir recours à son Système de sanctions administratives pécuniaires, qui lui évite d'avoir recours à une action en justice. L'année dernière, l'ACIA a imposé 2 544 sanctions administratives pécuniaires produins de plus de plus de sanctions administratives pécuniaires près de plus de l'accréditatives pécuniaires produits de l'accréditatives pécuniaires present de plus de l'accréditatives pécuniaires près de plus de l'accréditatives pécuniaires près de l'AS 6000 \$\psi\$.

En 2000-2001, I'ACIA a mené 25 enquêtes actives en vertu de la Loi sur la protection des végétaux. Ces enquêtes ont débouché sur deux poursuites et deux condamnations, I'une pour avoir omis de déclarer des l'autre pour avoir déplacé des produits consignés sans autorisation. Les amendes imposées par les tribunaux pour ces condamnations ont totalisé 12 000 \$. De plus, I'ACIA a mené 26 enquêtes en vertu de la Loi sur les semences, enquêtes ayant entraîné deux poursuites judiciaires qui ont débouché sur une condamnation pour avoir vendu des semences non enregistrées. L'amende imposée par les tribunaux pour entre condamnation pour provir vendu des semences non enregistrées. L'amende imposée par les tribunaux pour cette condamnation a

-

×

vérifications visant à déterminer si ITCS a mis en place un système de qualité acceptable pour effectuer des évaluations de la qualité des établissements importateurs autorisés et pour recommander la reconnaissance de ces établissements.

ceux des années précédentes. aux normes. Les taux de conformité sont semblables à que 95 pour cent de ces lots de semences satisfaisaient tuées en 2000 sur les semences importées ont montré aux normes. De plus, les résultats des analyses effec-85 pour cent des semences non sélectionnées satisfont montré que 95 pour cent des semences sélectionnées et dans le passé. En 2000, les résultats de ces analyses ont le plan de la contormité ou ayant fait l'objet de plaintes les établissements ayant déjà eu de piètres résultats sur inspecteurs de l'ACIA ont effectué des inspections visant les services d'essais des semences de l'industrie. Les privés et 100 analystes de semences qui représentent laboratoires de semences actifs pour 44 laboratoires l'Institut, supervise le programme d'accréditation des lance de l'ACIA et de l'ICS. L'Agence, de concert avec sont des activités réalisées par l'industrie sous la surveilpureté et la germination, le classement et l'étiquetage L'échantillonnage, les épreuves visant à déterminer la

L'Association canadienne des producteurs de semences (ACPS) est responsable de l'élaboration de normes relatives à la pureté génétique, de la réglementation de la production des récoltes de semences sélectionnées, et semences. Le personnel de l'ACIA, après avoir reçu des demandes de l'ACPS, procède à des inspections des récoltes afin de vérifier la pureté variétale et les conditions de croissance des semences sélectionnées. Les rapports d'inspection rédigés par le personnel de l'ACIA sont présentés à l'ACPS qui, à son tour, délivre des certificats dindiquant que les récoltes sont conformes aux normes andiquant que les récoltes sont conformes aux normes ont été cultivées dans 21 578 champs par 3 875 productie cultivées dans 21 578 champs par 3 875 producteurs de semences sélectionnées

ont approuvés. d'organismes vivants modifiés (OVM) que divers pays données fournit de l'information sur les divers types un mécanisme prescrit dans le Protocole. Cette base de d'un modèle pour le Centre d'échange sur la biosécurité, biosécurité. Cette initiative a débouché sur la création des exigences découlant du Protocole de Carthagène sur la internationales en vue de se préparer à la mise en oeuvre gouvernement du Canada, de même qu'avec des instances L'ACIA a poursuivi ses travaux avec des organisations du

salubrité, de production et de transformation ab existem na la sérial do gouvernement fédéral en matière de Conformité des semences et des engrais avec les lois, les règle-

du Canada l'approvisionnement des semences Protection et amélioration de

privés effectuant des essais sur les semences. de l'Institut concernant l'accréditation des laboratoires production des semences ainsi que les recommandations dations de l'ICS pour l'agrément des établissements de Aujourd'hui, l'ACIA accepte officiellement les recommanl'industrie a créé l'Institut canadien des semences (ICS). pays exportateur. En 1998, en consultation avec l'ACIA, en vue de confirmer qu'elles satisfont aux normes du formes aux normes canadiennes et les semences exportées semences importées afin de vérifier si elles sont condes établissements. Par ailleurs, l'Agence inspecte les le rôle de registraire des variétés de semences ainsi que Canada. L'ACIA règlemente les semences, et assume ment la responsabilité de la qualité des semences au L'ACIA et l'industrie des semences assument conjointe-

lié à l'industrie des semences. L'ACIA effectue des prestation du programme d'application et de conformité relèvent de sa responsabilité et continue d'assurer la L'ACIA procède à des audits des activités de l'ICS qui



dre le système de réglementation canadien et à lui faire données scientifiques et leurs fonctionnaires à comprenà créer des systèmes de réglementation fondés sur des Des efforts de ce type aident les pays en développement de réglementation lorsqu'ils participaient à ces ateliers. été mis au point en vue de leur utilisation par les agents niques en Chine. Des modules de formation complets ont en matière de lois sur la biosécurité et de directives techprojet sino-canadien sur le renforcement des capacités sur la biosécurité en Chine donné sous les auspices du tension de la biotechnologie agricole, ainsi qu'à un atelier Sous-groupe de la recherche, du développement et de l'exun atelier sur la biotechnologie agricole parrainé par le tional de génie génétique et de biotechnologie (CIGGB), atelier sur la biosécurité organisé par le Centre interna-L'ACIA a également présenté des ateliers, notamment un la confiance des membres de l'Organisation dans ces ERP. risques phytosanitaires (ERP), ce qui a permis d'améliorer de l'Amérique du Nord en matière d'évaluation des

réglementation visant les produits expédiés au Canada. montrer plus confiant dans le degré d'évaluation de la canadiens dans ces pays. Par ailleurs, le Canada peut se augmentation du volume des importations de produits confiance. Ces activités peuvent déboucher sur une

sa marque lors de quatre de ses huit réunions de normalisation à l'échelle internationale. En 1999-2001, le CIPV, qui compte 106 pays membres, a adopté trois nouvelles normes internationales et en a modifié une.

Les représentants de l'ACIA ont également participé à l'Organisation nord-américaine pour la protection des plantes. Ils ont joué un rôle important dans l'adoption de trois normes nouvelles ou révisées à l'échelle régionale visant des mesures phytosanitaires. Le Canada préside également sept des quinze comités de l'Organisation, soit près de la moitié de ces comités, même si notre pays ne représente que 7,5 pour cent de la population nord-américaine.

Les représentants de l'ACIA ont également participé au comité de biotechnologie de l'Organisation nordaméricaine pour la protection des plantes en vue de produite une norme visant à faciliter la circulation des produits transgéniques entre les trois pays membres d'une manière qui ne présente pas de risques pour l'environnement. De plus, grâce à sa participation avec d'autres experts de la biotechnologie au sein de comitée de l'Organisation, l'ACIA a contribué à établir la capacité de l'Organisation, l'ACIA a contribué à établir la capacité



d'un pays étranger en matière d'importation ont été respectées, facilitent l'introduction de plantes exotiques. Cette nouvelle norme contribuera à donner l'assurance que toutes les personnes chargées de délivrer des certificats phytosanitaires en Amérique du Nord procèdent de manière uniforme.

En 2000, les inspecteurs de l'ACIA ont délivré un total de 54 389 certificats phytosanitaires. Le Canada a reçu moins de 100 notifications en provenance de pays étrangers comme quoi des produits canadiens ne satisfaisaient pas à leurs exigences en matière d'importation. Après des négociations, la majorité de ces produits qui avaient été rejetés ont pu faire leur entrée dans le pays où ils avaient été expédiés initialement.

Contribution à l'élaboration de méthodes opérationnelles communes

L'année dernière, les travaux bilatéraux Canada-Etate-Unis aur la biotechnologie agricole ont fourni aux deux pays une occasion valable d'améliorer leur connaissance de mis de jeter les bases d'une collaboration plus étroite dans le futur. Il en est ressorti un accord unique qui harmonise, dans la mesure du possible, les éléments du processus d'évaluation de la réglementation appliqués aux demandes de dissémination dans l'environnement dans des conditions non confinées au Canada et aux États-Unis. On peut prendre connaissance des renseignements détaillés sur cet accord bilatéral sur le site Web de l'ACIA à http://www.inspection.gc.ca/francais/plaveg/pbo/

Étant donné l'excellente réputation de l'ACIA dans le monde à titre de chef de file dans la protection des végétaux, on a demandé au Canada de participer à de nombreux comités internationaux. L'an dernier, l'ACIA a représenté l'Amérique du Nord (les États-Unis, le Mexique et le Canada) lors du Congrès international sur la protection des végétaux (CIPV), le plus prestigieux comité de normalisation international et l'Agence a fait comité de normalisation international et l'Agence a fait



.

insectes. Dans le cas des pommes de terre Bt, la protéine insecticide rend la plante résistante au doryphore de la pomme de terre. Le nouveau plan de GRI a été mis en des champs doivent être ensemencés de pommes de terre non-Bt lorsque ces pommes de terre sont cultivées dans des champs de plus de un hectare. Ce « refuge » est conçu pour se doter d'une population d'insectes ausceptible au Bt qui pourront s'accoupler avec des insectes potentiellement résistants. Ces nouvelles mesures prennent en considération les préoccupations des producteurs, tout en intégrant au plan les résultats des recherches récentes sur la biologie et la mobilité du des recherches récentes sur la biologie et la mobilité du doryphore de la pomme de terre.

Conformité aux exigences d'inspiration scientifique des autres gouvernements en matière de protection des végétaux; et contribution à l'élaboration de méthodes opérationnelles communes

Conformité aux exigences d'inspiration scientifique des autres gouvernements en matière de protection des végétaux

L'ACIA contribue à faire en sorte que les semences, les végétaux et les produits forestiers canadiens respectent les exigences des autres pays en matière d'importation, y compris celle d'être exempts des parasites justifiables de quarantaine susceptibles de les inquiéter. Cette assurance facilite les échanges commerciaux internationaux et contribue à préserver l'excellente réputation dont et contribue à préserver l'excellente réputation dont et contribue à préserver l'excellente réputation dont pouissent les produits canadiens dans le monde entier.

L'année dernière, l'Organisation nord-américaine pour la protection des plantes a déposé une norme établissant les exigences en matière d'accréditation pour les personnes qui délivvent les certificats phytosanitaires. Ces certificats phytosanitaires exigences

reproductif et des restrictions concernant l'utilisation des terrains après la récolte. Le personnel de l'ACIA inspecte les champs d'essais en cours d'utilisation et après la récolte en vue de déterminer la conformité. Les taient pas de risques sur le plan phytosanitaire et ces anomalies ont été corrigées par les chercheurs après anomalies ont été corrigées par les chercheurs après que ceux-ci en furent avisés par l'ACIA.

agricole de la betterave à sucre. d'éliminer les mauvaises herbes dans la production à l'herbicide qui offrait aux producteurs un moyen une variété de betterave à sucre ayant une tolérance des conditions non confinées. Le produit approuvé était en vue de la dissémination dans l'environnement dans biodiversité. En 2000, un produit a obtenu l'autorisation les humains), et que le végétal ait un impact sur la un impact sur des organismes non visés (y compris sauvages apparentées, que le végétal ou ses gènes aient caractères nouveaux se transmettent à des espèces herbe ou qu'il envahisse des habitats naturels, que les végétal se comporte davantage comme une mauvaise effets négatifs potentiels, on note : le risque que le complète des risques pour l'environnement. Parmi les qui permettront à l'ACIA de procéder à une évaluation nouveaux, ils doivent fournir des renseignements précis des conditions non confinées des végétaux à caractères vue de la dissémination dans l'environnement dans Lorsque les chercheurs présentent une demande en

En consultation avec des intervenants du groupe de la Coalition contre les ravageurs de la pomme de terre, l'ACIA a établi un nouveau plan de gestion de la résistance des insectes (GRI) pour les pommes de terre Bt. Le Bt est une protéine insecticide dérivée d'une bactérie priétés insecticides du Bt visent un groupe particulier priétés insecticides du Bt visent un groupe particulier d'insectes, dont le doryphore de la pomme de terre, et ne sont aucunement toxiques pour les animaux ou les humains. Lorsque le gène Bt provenant de la bactérie est introduit dans les végétaux à l'aide de la biotechnologie, il devient un autre moyen efficace de contrôler les



d'échantillons, inspecté les compartiments de stockage et les pommes de terre associées aux semences d'origine, le personnel de l'Agence a confirmé que l'incidence de la gale verruqueuse ayant déclenché la mesure d'interdiction diction était un fait isolé. Par conséquent, l'interdiction précoce imposée par les États-Unis aux pommes de terre de l'îlle-du-Prince-Édouard fut levée en avril 2001°.

Réglementation de l'introduction de végétaux à caractères nouveaux

L'ACIA réglemente la dissémination dans l'environnement de végétaux à caractères nouveaux. Cette réglementation prévoit l'examen des demandes en vue d'effectuer des essais au champ en conditions confinées, de même que les demandes visant la dissémination dans l'environnement aur des évaluations des risques phytosanitaires effectuées par l'ACIA en vue de déterminer le potentiel des végétaux à caractères nouveaux de dévenir un phytoparasite. La plante modifiée est évaluée et l'on essaie de déterminer modifiée est évaluée et l'on essaie de déterminer dans quelle mesure ses caractéristiques initiales ont été dans quelle mesure ses caractéristiques initiales ont été dans modifiées, notamment le risque qu'elle se comporte davantage comme une mauvaise herbe, le risque qu'elle devienne plus nuisible, l'impact possible sur la biodiversité et sur la viabilité de l'agriculture.

En attendant que les évaluations phytosanitaires soient entièrement terminées, les essais au champ dans des conditions confinées permettent aux chercheurs de vérifier le comportement des végétaux à caractères nouveaux dans un milieu contrôlé qui limite les possibilités que ces végétaux aient une incidence négative sur l'environnement ou qu'ils s'introduisent dans les aliments pour animaux et le système alimentaire.

Lorsque les chercheurs présentent une demande en vue d'effectuer des essais au champ dans des conditions vue d'effectuer des essais au champ dans des conditions très précises qui comprennent notamment l'isolement très précises qui comprennent notamment l'isolement très précises qui comprennent notamment l'isolement

phytosanitaire sur une superficie de 172 km carrés, a établi des zones de quarantaine et a amorcé un programme de surveillance et d'éradication.
Approximativement 2 500 arbres infestés du parc Point Pleasant et environ 960 autres arbres situés dans un rayon de 15 km du parc ont été incinérés. Les enquêtes phytosanitaires et les activités d'éradication se poursuivent.

de l'épinette à l'extérieur du périmètre de longicorne brun de l'épinette à l'extérieur du périmètre de quarantaine.

l'Ile-du-Prince-Edouard. Après avoir analysé des milliers d'importer à toutes les pommes de terre en provenance de l'étranger, les Etats-Unis ont imposé une interdiction pommes de terre à destination de clients au Canada et à étendue. Bien que l'on ait poursuivi les expéditions de phytosanitaires afin de déterminer son origine et son visant à contenir la maladie et a entrepris des enquêtes terre. L'ACIA a immédiatement imposé des restrictions Edouard, une province grande productrice de pommes de unique champ de pommes de terre de l'Ile-du-Princela gale verruqueuse a été confirmée dans une partie d'un une mise en quarantaine. En octobre 2000, la présence de situées dans le nord-est québécois où l'ACIA a procédé à Canada, saut à Terre-Neuve, et dans deux localités isolées tongique transmise dans le sol, était toujours inconnue au Jusqu'à tout récemment, la gale verruqueuse, une maladie

De 1ºt août 2001, un nouvel accord a été mis au point avec les États-Unis qui facilitait l'accès des pommes de terre de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard au marché américain et qui a remplacé les mesures d'atténuation comme les formats d'emballage limités, le lavage des pommes de terre et l'application d'inhibiteur de germination par un programme de surveillance complet.



Réalisations

L'an dernier, l'ACIA a mené des enquêtes sur 17 insectes et maladies aux quatre coins du Canada. Les plus difficiles ont été celles portant sur le virus de la variole du prunier, le longicorne brun de l'épinette, et la gale verraqueuse de la pomme de terre. Pour obtenir de plus amples renseignements sur les enquêtes phytosanitaires, visitez la page Web sur la surveillance des phytosanitaires, de l'ACIA à www.inspection.gc.ca/francais/ppc/science/

Le virus de la variole du prunier est une maladie grave des arbres fruitiers à noyau, notamment les pêchers, nectariniers, pruniers et abricotiers. Ce virus affecte la qualité, la taille et la quantité de fruits, et contribue souvent à réduire la récolte de façon importante, nuit à la vente et nécessite l'élimination des arbres touchés. Avant octobre 1999, date à laquelle le virus a été déclaré aux États-Unis, il n'avait pas encore été dépisté en Amérique du Nord.

En juin 2000, l'ACIA a confirmé la présence du virus de la variole du prunier près de Niagara-on-the-Lake, en Ontario. Cette nouvelle a inciré l'Agence à procéder à une enquête phytosanitaire sur les principales zones de production d'arbres fruitiers à noyau au Canada. L'Agence a confirmé la présence du virus en Ontario et également en Nouvelle-Écosse, où un cas a pu être confirmé. Par la suite, l'ACIA a mené un programme d'étadication qui comprenait notamment l'élimination des abres malades et l'établissement de zones de quarantaine.

Le Service canadien des forêts a fait savoir que le **longi- corne brun de l'épinette** est l'agent responsable de la mortalité des épinettes noires, rouges, blanches et de première attaque confirmée de ce ravageur envahissant des forêts en Amérique du Mord. On pense que le longicorne se serait introduit au Canada dans des matériaux d'emballage en bois massif ayant transité par le port de l'épinette pourrait causer d'importants dégâts dans les lorêts d'épinettes canadiennes qui constituent une partie l'épinette pourrait causer d'importants dégâts dans les lorêts d'épinettes canadiennes qui constituent une partie importante de notre industrie forestière. En réaction à cette menace, l'Agence a procédé à une enquête

Prévention de l'introduction et de la propagation au Canada de maladates et de parasites réglementés

Prévention de l'introduction de maladies et de parasites réglementés

Le personnel de l'ACIA délivre des permis aux importateurs canadiens de végétaux et de produits d'origine végétale réglementés et effectue des inspections visant à vérifier la conformité aux lois et règlements du gouvernement fédéral. L'Agence peut interdire l'importation de certaines espèces de plantes et de produits d'origine végétale en vue de prévenir l'introduction et la propagation de phytoparasites et de maladies qui pourraient causer des dommages à la biodiversité canadienne et à la base de reasources végétales du pays. Le longicorne d'Asie, par exemple, n'a pas réussi, à date, à s'établir au Canada. Ce ravageur pourrait causer de sérieux dommages à notre industrie forestière.

Prévention de la propagation au Canada de maladies et de parasites réglementés Le personnel de l'Agence délivre des certificats qui

Le personnel de l'Agence délivre des certificats qui permettent aux végétaux et aux produits d'origine végétale désignée de traverser les zones de quarantaine du Canada. Ce système facilite la prévention de la propagation des parasites et des maladies qui se développent dans certaines régions canadiennes. De plus, le personnel de l'ACIA procède à des enquêtes phytosanitaires visant les frontières d'infreduction de parasites exotiques, à définir les frontières d'infestation des parasites désignés dans déradication. Les données de ces enquêtes phytosanitaires servent également à valider les exigences du Canada en matière d'importation et à permettre à laires servent également à valider les exigences du

végétaux Protection des

zátnamálgár zátizarag zál ta zálbalam Protéger les ressources végétales contre les

croissantes sur les ressources de l'Agence.

à forte intensité de ressources et par des pressions

marqué par une quantité de ces interventions d'urgence

cette base comptent parmi les cinq premières industries

dépend de ces industries8. L'exercice 2000-2001 a été

l'agriculture et l'agroalimentaire — qui dépendent de

pales activités économiques — l'industrie forestière et

environnemental de tous les Canadiens. Les deux princi-

canadiennes7. L'existence de millions de Canadiens

est essentielle au bien-être socioéconomique et

La base de ressources végétales du Canada

effectuer des épreuves sur les semences et des tests de des semences et des laboratoires privés accrédités pour tion. C'est notamment le cas avec l'Institut canadien activités et procède à des vérifications sur leur prestaprocédés, certifie les personnes chargées d'effectuer les accrédités. Dans ces cas, l'Agence met au point les du personnel certifié de l'industrie ou par des tiers du mandat de l'ACIA sont exécutées par

Certaines activités faisant partie les normes de produits. en matière de salubrité et respectent les exigences

semences et les engrais

visant à vérifier si les effectue des inspections plantes. Enfin, l'Agence todes, des insectes et des des mycoplasmes, des néma-

champignons, des bactéries,

notamment certains virus, des

diagnostic sur les plants de pommes de terre.

٠ .

Fugrais зешешес Protection des monte la garde contre activités de surveillance aux points frontaliers, l'ACIA de la base de ressources végétales du Canada. Grâce à ses L'ACIA joue un rôle important en assurant la protection

	qui comprennent		
	sites et les maladies		
	éradiquer les para-	(niəlq zqmət stnəlbviupə = 9Tغ)	750 ÉTP
	à surveiller ou à	Ressources humaines :	,
s végétaux	oiolqmo's oonogA'l	·	
	je bersonnel de	: (2 snoillim na) noitasilitu'b	\$ 0'8
	exotiques. Au pays,	Recettes provenant des droits	
	et des maladies	· to chomin not connot cochodo	0.001
	gation des parasites	: (2 snoillim na) salotot sasnagàd	\$ 0'81
	l'entrée et la propa-	LARK-CODE	

céréales, les engrais et les semences ont contribué pour 9 milliards \$, 6 milliards \$ et 1 milliard \$, respectivement. En 1999, l'industrie forestière seule a produit des expéditions pour une valeur estimée à 70 milliards \$. Dans le secreur agricole, les

ture et de l'agroalimentaire est le troisième plus gros employeur au Canada. Dans le secteur de l'agriculture et de l'agroalimentaire, les chiffres comparables sont de près du double. De fait, le secteur de l'agricule En 1999, on a estimé que l'industrie forestière fournissait de l'emploi, directement et indirectement, à plus de 877 000 Canadiens.



En 2000-2001, I'ACIA a mené 205 enquêtes actives en vertu de la Loi sur la santé des animaux et de la Loi relative aux aliments du bétail. Ces enquêtes ont débouché sur dix-huit poursuites ayant entraîné huit condamnations pour des infractions telles : omission de déclarer des animaux et des produits d'origine animale importés, transport d'animaux avec cruauté, et étiquetage insatisfaisant des aliments pour animaux. Les amendes imposées par les tribunaux pour ces condamnations ont totalisé 20 750 \$.

tournée d'inspection annuelle que les 32 établissements qu'elle a visités étaient conformes aux exigences réglementaires de fabrication et d'étiquetage.

Mesures d'application

Dans les situations où l'ACIA constate la non-conformité aux lois et aux règlements, elle dispose d'un éventail de moyens visant à assurer l'application et la conformité. Ces moyens sont notamment: l'envoi d'une lettre d'avertissement, la suspension ou le retrait d'un permis ou d'un enregistrement, l'ordonnance de retourner le produit importé dans son pays d'origine, le refus de délivrer un permis d'importation ou d'exportation ou encore l'émission d'un avis de mise en quarantaine.

des végétaux.) Voir également le secteur d'activité de la protection des animaux et de la Loi sur la protection des végétaux. entre les sanctions qui relèvent de la Loi sur la santé l'Agence n'est pas en mesure de faire la distinction tout juste d'être refait. C'est pour cette raison que Le système utilisé pour faire le suivi des résultats vient administratives pécuniaires totalisant près de 275 000 \$. tants. L'an dernier, l'ACIA a imposé 2 544 sanctions est conçu pour compléter les outils d'applications exis-Le système des sanctions administratives pécuniaires Loi sur la protection des végétaux et leurs règlements. aux lois suivantes : la Loi sur la santé des animaux, la d'imposer des sanctions pécuniaires pour les infractions d'agroalimentaire confère à l'ACIA le pouvoir législatif administratives pécuniaires en matière d'agriculture et En outre, depuis le 5 juin 2000, la Loi sur les sanctions



L'ACIA exerce une surveillance sur les aliments pour animaux et leurs ingrédients visant à déceler la présence des mycotoxines. Les mycotoxines sont produites par des moisissures qui se développent sur les céréales. Les effets des mycotoxines sur les animaux dépendent de la foxine en cause, et peuvent aller du refus de s'alimenter et de la mauvaise performance de l'animal, jusqu'aux vomissements, à une fertilité réduite, à une heppatoxicité, à une pneumotoxicité et à la mort.

L'année dernière, les données recueillies sur des échantillons d'avoine et d'Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada et la Section des base d'un projet de recherche collectif entrepris par la Direction de la recherche d'Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada et la Section des aliments pour animaux de l'ACIA. Les résultats ont été publiés dans la Revue canadienne de phytotechnie. La communication mentionnait que 84 pour cent des échantillons d'avoine recueillis dans l'est du Canada renfermaient les mycotoxines de la fusarium (déoxynivalénol). Ces données contribuent à la documentation scientifique limitée disponible sur la contamination par les mycotoxines dans les récoltes et justifie le besoin d'effectuer davantage de recherche en vue de réduire la présence des mycotoxines, y compris l'élevage visant à développer une résistance à l'accumulation des mycotoxines. Un programme d'échantillonnage ciblé sur trois ans visant des cultivars particuliers d'orge de l'est du Canada se déroule actuellement. L'ACIA fournit également aux intervenants des précisions sur les résultats des programmes d'échantillonnage et conseille les fabricants d'aliments pour animaux sur la façon de surveiller les ingrédients qu'ils utilisent en présence de mycotoxines.

Réglementation des usines d'équarrissage

Les usines d'équarrissage transforment environ 1,7 million de tonnes de matières animales non comestibles chaque année, produisant un certain nombre de produits dont un tourteau de protéines de haute qualité entrant (90 pour cent) et des aliments pour animaux familiers (10 pour cent). Il est important de préserver la salubrité de ce tourteau afin d'éviter la propagation de maladies animales comme l'EBS. L'ACIA inspecte les usines animales comme l'EBS. L'ACIA inspecte les usines d'équarrissage et délivre les permis d'exploitation. L'année dernière, l'Agence a constaté au cours de sa L'année dernière, l'Agence a constaté au cours de sa

Au printemps 2001, I'ACIA a mené des projets prépides dans le sud-ouest ontarien où il y a une vaste concentration d'établissements d'élevage du bétail. Cet exercice a servi à l'examen des procédures utilisées pour effectuer la validation du rendement des malaxeurs, la vérification des balances et l'étalonnage du matériel, la validation du nettoyage de l'équipement et l'inventaire. Les résultats de ces projets faciliteront l'élaboration de projets pilotes qui devraient se dérouler dans toutes les régions du pays en avril et en mai 2001. Quant aux renseignements obtenus à l'aide des projets pilotes, ils serviront à mettre la dernière main au manuel de ils serviront à mettre la dernière main au manuel de procédures à l'appui des nouvelles exigences.

11

۰

merullan strategrape A.

Conformité des aliments pour animaux avec les lois, les règlements et les normes du gouvernement fédéral

Réglementation des aliments pour animaux

En vertu de la Loi relative aux aliments du bétail, l'ACIA administre un programme national qui vise à vérifier si les aliments du bétail fabriqués et vendus au Canada ou importés au Canada sont efficaces, sans danger, et s'ils respectent les règles d'étiquetage. Des aliments du bétail sans danger contribuent à produire de la viande, du lait et des oeufs également sans danger. Des aliments du bétail et des oeufs également à produire du bétail en santé et à le garder en bonne santé.

L'année dernière, l'ACIA a reçu 859 demandes d'homologation pour des aliments ou des ingrédients entrant dans la composition de ces aliments. De ce nombre, 779 ou 91 pour cent satisfaisaient aux exigences de la réglementation et furent approuvées. Le délai d'exécution de l'ACIA pour étudier les demandes s'est amélioré, il est passé à 41 jours, alors qu'il était de 48 jours en 1999-2000 et de 56 jours en 1998-1999.

L'ACIA entame les étapes suivantes de son projet visant à homologuer tous les fabricants d'aliments médicamenteux pour animaux canadiens. En novembre 2000, l'Agence a commencé à travailler à la rédaction d'un manuel de procédures complet. Ce manuel servira de guide d'interprétation aux nouveaux règlements qui devraient être publiés prochainement. L'Agence croit que cette mesure améliorera le taux de conformité aux règlements sur les aliments pour animaux et sur l'étiquetage de ces aliments.

.

De plus, l'ACIA a continué à fournir l'expertise en matière d'épidémiologie au groupe de travail aur l'encéphalopathie bovine spongiforme de l'Office international des épizooties, lequel avait été mis sur pied en vue de concevoir des lignes directrices d'inspiration scientifique pour les espèces vulnérables. Les experts vétérinaires canadiens collaborent également avec les organisations de normalisation en vue de définir les organisations de normalisation en vue de définir les paramètres d'évaluation des risques en santé animale.

Contribution à l'élaboration de méthodes opérationnelles communes

le nouveau canola écrit par l'ACIA et Santé Canada. nutritits clés et les substances toxiques à analyser dans l'ACIA et Santé Canada et portant sur les éléments POCDE a terminé un document de consensus rédigé par indésirables. L'an dernier, le Groupe de travail de travaux se poursuivent dans le domaine des substances substances indésirables et qui a recommandé que les présidé un groupe de rédaction chargé de caractériser les tion de ces aliments. Les représentants canadiens ont la ferme, ainsi qu'aux ingrédients entrant dans la fabricaproducteurs qui préparent les aliments pour animaux à tabricants d'aliments pour animaux industriels et aux aliments pour animaux qui s'appliquera à la fois aux d'élaborer un Code de pratique pour la tabrication des pour animaux. Ce dernier groupe de travail est chargé la Commission du Codex Alimentarius sur les aliments aliments pour animaux ainsi qu'au Groupe de travail de (OCDE) sur l'innocuité des aliments nouveaux et des de coopération et de développement économiques Canada, participent au Groupe de travail de l'Organisation Les représentants de l'ACIA, de même que ceux de Santé



important en faisant en sorte que les animaux et les produits d'origine animale canadiens respectent les normes internationales et les exigences des autres pays en matière d'importation.

de sperme dans ce pays. a débouché sur une exportation initiale de 2 000 doses visant l'exportation de sperme de bovin. Cette démarche Algérie en vue de la signature d'un accord vétérinaire accompagné le ministre du Commerce international en le Chili). De plus, des fonctionnaires de l'ACIA ont officiels de gouvernements étrangers (p. ex., l'Iran et pays étrangers (dont la Chine) et recevoir des visiteurs d'exportation établis. Pour ce faire, il a fallu visiter des ou améliorer les conditions d'accès à des marchés de nouveaux marchés, et s'est employée à maintenir animale, ce qui a permis l'entrée de nos animaux sur avec succès 12 nouveaux protocoles relatifs à la santé lions l'année précédente. L'ACIA a réussi à négocier vivants ont été exportés, par comparaison avec 20 mil-L'année dernière, 16 millions d'animaux de ferme

Le Laboratoire d'évaluation des produits biologiques de l'ACIA a effectué des essais postérieurs à la délivrance de permis sur 10 pour cent de plus d'échantillons de produits biologiques vétérinaires qu'au cours de l'exercice précédent. Les rapports faisant état de présumées réactions négatives aux vaccins vétérinaires ont augmenté de 48 pour cent pour atteindre 1 504, par comparaison avec 1 035 l'année précédente. Tous les cas de réactions négatives importantes ont fait l'objet d'un suivi. Cette augmentation peut être attribuée à une sensibilisation accrue de la part du public et au fait que le formulaire du rapport est disponible sur le site Web.

En ajoutant du personnel spécialisé, l'Agence a réduit le temps moyen nécessaire pour examiner un nouveau produit biologique vétérinaire qui est passé de 231 jours l'année précédente à 143, soit une amélioration d'environ 38 pour cent.

Conformité aux exigences d'inspiration scientifique des autres gouvernements en matière de santé des animaux; et contribution

sənummos səllənnoitariyen de méthodes opérationnelles communes

Conformité aux exigences d'inspiration scientifique des autres gouvernements en matière de santé des animaux

L'ACIA émet des certificats de santé des animaux pour les animaux vivants et les produits d'origine animale destinés à l'exportation. De plus, le personnel de l'Agence négocie les exigences en matière de santé en vue de l'exportation avec d'autres gouvernements nationaux. Par ces activités, l'Agence joue un rôle

۰



terme d'élevage de wapitis en Saskatchewan, en 1996. On croit que la maladie l'EBS et la tremblante, a été diagnostiquée pour la première tois dans une encéphalopathies spongitormes transmissibles ou groupe des EST qui inclut L'encéphalopathie des cervidés, une maladie faisant partie du groupe des

années 1980. L'ACIA a réagi à ces premiers cas par la destruction intégrale des wapitis et des

animaux ayant accompagné le troupeau.

attendant que l'on puisse préciser la situation du troupeau. Il n'y a eu aucun cas d'encéphalopathie des cervidés à l'extérieur de la Saskatchewan. sait provenir de bêtes ayant été intectées. Le velours des bois des animaux détenus en quarantaine a été identitié et conservé en quarantaine en laboratoire, et s'est occupée d'éliminer les carcasses de ces animaux de taçon sécuritaire, de même que les produits et sous-produits que l'on pen-3 100 wapitis dont on avait ordonné la destruction; l'Agence a recueilli des échantillons de tissu provenant de ces animaux afin de les analyser en une maladie à déclaration obligatoire en vertu de la Loi sur la santé des animaux. En 2000-2001, l'ACIA a versé des indemnités pour quelque mis toutes ces termes en quarantaine et a retracé les wapitis ayant intecté le troupeau. En avril 2001, l'encéphalopathie des cervidés est devenue A la fin de mars 2001, on avait dépisté l'encéphalopathie des cervidés chez les wapitis de dix-neut fermes d'élevage en Saskatchewan. L'Agence a

influences génétiques et l'épidémiologie de l'encéphalopathie des cervidés. L'ACIA poursuit ses travaux avec des chercheurs aux Etats-Unis et au Canada en vue de mettre au point de meilleurs essais et de déterminer les

site Web de l'ACIA.) (Remarque : Pour obtenir de plus amples renseignements, veuillez consulter la fiche de renseignements sur l'encéphalopathie des cervidés sur le

d'utilisation expérimentale de vaccins. des situations d'urgence ou encore pour des fins En 2000-2001, l'Agence a accordé 130 permis pour une diminution du nombre de permis d'urgence. 39 permis. Ces changements ont également entraîné l'exercice précédent au cours duquel on avait accordé représente une augmentation importante par rapport à permis pour 66 nouveaux produits biologiques, ce qui En conséquence, les employés de l'ACIA ont accordé des

sources de matière première. d'apporter quelque changement que ce soit à la liste des doivent aussi demander l'autorisation de l'ACIA avant été prélevé n'étaient pas infectés par l'EBS. Les fabricants doivent certifier que les animaux sur lesquels le sérum a cants de vaccins à partir de sérum de foetus de bovin produits biologiques vétérinaires. Par exemple, les tabrila nature du tissu animal utilisé dans la production de



menace pour les humains. La rage se transmet des animaux sauvages aux animaux domestiques et, l'an dernier, dans le cadre de son programme de lutte contre la rage, l'ACIA a vérifié des spécimens animaux et a trouvé que 670 ou 7,6 pour cent des 8 762 essais effectives en vue de déceler la rage étaient positifs. Ce chiffre représente une augmentation de 34 pour cent par rapport à l'année précédente. Dans chaque cas, l'ACIA a fait enquête en vue de déterminer si des animaux domestiques ou favoris avaient été exposés. Seulement 7,9 pour cent des cas positifs ont été décelés chez des animaux de ferme domestiques et 4,6 pour cent chez des animaux de ferme domestiques et 4,6 pour cent chez des animaux de ferme domestiques et 4,6 pour cent chez des animaux de familiers.

La plupart des cas de rage sont décelés chez les animaux sauvages, aussi l'intervention et les mesures de contrôle incombent à des organismes autres que l'ACIA. Une incidence accrue de la rage chez les animaux sauvages (qui figure également dans le rapport à l'OIE) a été décelée principalement chez les renards dans le nord de l'Ontario, et chez les ratons laveurs en Ontario et au Nouveau-Brunswick. (Pour obtenit de plus amples renseignements, visitez le site Web de la province de l'Ontario à http://www.mnr.gov.on.ca/MRN/rage/l'Ontario à http://www.mnr.gov.on.ca/MRN/rage/

Produits biologiques vétérinaires

LACIA accorde des permis aux produits biologiques vétérinaires destinés à être utilisés à des fins de prévention, de traitement et de diagnostic des maladies infectieuses chez les animaux. Au besoin, l'Agence consulte les fonctionnaires de Santé Canada.

Il arrive fréquemment que des ingrédients d'origine animale soient utilisée dans la préparation des produits biologiques vétérinaires. L'ACIA a introduit des mesures visant à réduire les risques de transmission des agents de l'encéphalopathie spongiforme transmissible (EST) en contrôlant la source des animaux, l'espèce de l'animal et

Prévenir la propagation des maladies animales réglementées

exposés à l'intection. 3 001 moutons dans les troupeaux infectés et ayant été Saskatchewan), et on a dû procéder à la destruction de Québec, deux en Ontario, un au Manitoba et trois en on a décelé la maladie dans 14 troupeaux (huit au la destruction de 4 194 moutons et 12 chèvres. En 1999, (huit au Québec et trois au Manitoba), ce qui a entraîné cervidés) a été décelée dans 11 troupeaux de moutons ou groupe des EST inclut l'EBS et l'encéphalopathie des groupe des encéphalopathies spongitormes transmissibles 2000-2001, la tremblante (une maladie faisant partie du surveillé l'éradication réussie de la tuberculose. En l'encéphalopathie des cervidés et la tremblante et elle a ses activités de l'année dernière en vue d'éliminer qui peuvent être éradiquées, l'Agence a poursuivi endémiques dans la nature. Pour ce qui est de celles l'activité humaine, ou encore parce qu'elles sont en raison de facteurs environnementaux ou liés à cose bovine (C. bovis) ne peuvent pas être éradiquées comme l'anémie infectieuse des équidés et la cysticersurveillance ou d'éradication. Certaines de ces maladies le bétail et la volaille au moyen de programmes de L'ACIA cible les maladies réglementées qui affectent

3 A.S. companyable sources and sources are sources are

Prévention des maladies zoonotiques (maladies transmissibles aux humains)

×

.

٠

Etant donné que les animaux peuvent être des vecteurs de maladies qui affectent les humains, il est essentiel que l'Agence procède à des activités de surveillance vue de dépister les maladies zoonotiques préoccupantes. La rage et le virus du Nil occidental par exemple sont des maladies zoonotiques du cérieuse



L'année dernière, des flambées de fièvre aphteuse se sont produites au L'année dernière, des flambées de fièvre aphteuse se sont produites au Royaume-Uni, dans l'Europe continentale, à Taiwan et dans certaines régions d'Amérique du Sud. Même si la fièvre aphteuse ne présente pas de danger pour les humains, elle peut causer des dommages sérieux aux troupeaux de bovins, de porcs, de moutons et autres artiodactyles. Le virus se propage dans l'air, les matériaux de remplissage et le sol, ainsi que dans la viande et les produits carnés mélangés aux de remplissage et le sol, ainsi que dans la viande et les produits carnés mélangés aux aliments des animaux vulnérables.

Il n'y a pas eu d'épisode de Hièvre aphteuse au Canada depuis 1952 grâce aux efforts conjugués des ministères du gouvernement fédéral, des autorités véférinaires provinciales, de l'industrie et, depuis sa création en 1997, de l'ACIA. Au début de 2001, l'Agence a pris un certain nombre de mesures rigoureuses en vue de protéger le Canada contre la fièvre aphteuse : des bains de pied désinfectants pour les voyageurs internationaux dans tous les grands aéroports et ports maritimes internationaux, des panneaux d'avertissement placés dans les aéroports, une ligne d'information sans frais sur la fièvre aphteuse, une campagne nationale dans les médias, l'ajout de personnel spécialisé chargé de répondre aux questions techniques et l'envoi de six contingents de personnel de l'ACIA, principalement des vétérinaires et des inspecteurs, au Royaume-Uni afin d'aider les fonctionnaires britanniques aux prises avec leur flambée de fièvre aphteuse et d'accroître leurs connaissances de cette maladie pour le bénéfice de l'Agence.

Durant la période d'avril à mai 2001, dans dix grands aéroports canadiens, des mesures de contrôle intensitiées mises en place par le personnel de l'ACIA ont permis d'effectuer environ 14 000 saisies d'articles comme des produits alimentaires particuliers et des objets salis avec de la terre, par comparaison avec 5 500 articles durant la même période l'année précédente.

En novembre 2000, I'ACIA a collaboré avec les autorités américaines et mexicaines à un exercice d'intervention devant une simulation de flambée de fièvre aphteuse. L'exercice a donné l'occasion aux trois pays de mettre en pratique leurs plans d'intervention d'urgence respectifs en cas de maladies animales. Plus de 100 employés de I'ACIA, de même que des partenaires du gouvernement provincial et de l'industrie, ont représenté le Canada dans une série d'exercices qui se sont déroulés durant une période de douze mois. La simulation a permis à l'ACIA et à ses partenaires de recueillir une information précieuse dans l'éventualité d'une flambée de frèvre aphteuse au Canada. Les trois derniers exercices se sont terminés avant la flambée s'étant déclarée au Royaume-Uni en février 2001. Dès le mois de mars, la frèvre aphteuse s'était propagée à la France, aux Pays-Bas et à l'Irlande.

Remarque : On peut consulter le rapport sur l'exercice de simulation de la tièvre aphteuse à l'adresse suivante : http://www.inspection.gc.ca/francais/anima/heasan/simulation/trirept.shtml



figurant sur la Liste B parce que notre situation géographique et socioéconomique est différente de celle des autres pays membres de l'OIE.

grammes comparables. de l'EBS, le Canada emboîtera le pas avec des proplan sanitaire commenceront à élargir leur surveillance ayant une situation semblable à celle du Canada sur le changeront à l'échelle internationale, et que les pays présence de l'EBS. Par ailleurs, lorsque les critères le volume des essais effectués en vue de déceler la exigences internationales, l'ACIA prévoit augmenter le programme de surveillance de l'Agence respecte les neurologiques de la maladie sont examinés. Bien que adultes amenés à l'abattage qui présentent des signes en avait prélevé 895. Actuellement, tous les animaux vue de dépister l'EBS, alors que l'année précédente elle des échantillons de tissus prélevés chez 995 bovins en et intensifié. Lors du dernier exercice, l'ACIA a examiné lante en appliquant un programme de prévention actif importée; toutefois, l'ACIA continue de se montrer vigiqu'un cas unique avait été déclaré chez une vache L'EBS n'a pas été dépistée au Canada depuis 1993, alors de la vache folle » est une maladie importante de la Liste B. l'encéphalopathie bovine spongiforme (EBS) ou « maladie À l'échelle internationale, on s'entend pour dire que

Afin d'améliorer la capacité de l'ACIA de surveiller et de déclarer les maladies animales, l'Agence fait partie du Réseau canadien de santé animale (RCSA) qui regroupe les réseaux de surveillance de maladies d'animaux au Canada⁶. Bien que l'ACIA soit en mesure de produire de l'information sur toutes les maladies de la Liste A et sur celles de la Liste B à notification obligatoire au Canada, l'organisme compte sur les provinces ainsi que sur ses autres partenaires du RCSA pour obtenir des renseignements sur les autres maladies figurant sur les Listes B et C de l'OIE.

son rapport sur la situation de notre pays pour ce qui est des maladies animales. L'Office considère que les maladies figurant sur la Liste A sont celles qui peuvent se propager rapidement et qui présentent le plus de danger ces maladies sort donc à déclaration obligatoire. En maladies sont donc à déclaration obligatoire. En maladies figurant sur la Liste A. On peut consulter maladies figurant sur la Liste A. On peut consulter le rapport présenté par le Canada à l'OIE en 2000 à http://www.inspection.gc.ca/francais/ppc/science/surv/

La fièvre aphteuse est un exemple de maladie de fièvre aphteuse au Canada, même si certains pays, et particulièrement le Royaume-Uni et des régions de l'Europe continentale, ont subi des épisodes virulents de cette maladie ayant entraîné pour des milliards de dollars de pertes directes et de frais connexes, l'érosion de la confiance du public, et un frein ou une menace de frein aux exportations d'animaux et de produits d'origine animale.

En plus des 15 maladies figurant sur la Liste A, plusieurs maladies de la Liste B de l'OIE sont à déclaration obligatoire à l'ACIA. Les maladies de la Liste B sont définies comme des maladies transmissibles qui sont considérées comme d'une importance certaine pour l'équilibre socioéconomique et/ou pour la santé publique. Le canada ne se préoccupe pas de plusieurs maladies

On peut visiter le site Web du RCSA à http://www.cahnet.org/.

.

.

Fièvre aphteuse maladie de Newcastle fièvre catarrhale maligne du mouton maladie vésiculaire du porc peste porcine africaine variole ovine et variole caprine Liste B trage prouchose bovine cysticercose bovine cysticercose bovine encéphalopathie bovine spongiforme encéphalopathie bovine spongiforme

Bien que le nombre d'animaux auxquels on a refusé l'entrée a été plus élevé que l'année précédente, le nombre total est demeuré très petit, ce qui montre que les mesures de contrôle à l'importation du Canada sont conformes aux normes internationales et respectées par les exportateurs.

En vertu de la Loi sur la santé des animaux, quiconque assume la responsabilité des soins ou de la surveillance d'un animal doit signaler la présence ou la possibilité de l'éxistence d'une maladie à notification obligatoire à doivent être signalées si l'on soupçonne ou diagnostique leur présence, 24 sont exoriques pour le bétail indigène canadien. Il existe des programmes de prévention et d'éradication pour les autres maladies de la liste.

Étant donné que le Canada est l'un des 150 pays membres de l'Office International des Épizooties (OIE), l'organisme international de normalisation dans le domaine de la santé des animaux, l'ACIA doit présenter chaque année à l'OIE

۰

×

animales aux humains. De plus, l'ACIA exerce une surveillance sur les entreprises qui effectuent le déplacement d'animaux à l'échelle internationale ou du Canada afin de déterminer si elles se conforment aux règlements relatifs au transport sans cruauté des animaux.

Réalisations

Prévention de l'introduction et de la propagation au Canada des Réprés de l'introduction et de la propagation de la compagation del compagation de la compagation del compagation de la compagat

Contrôle de l'introduction des maladies animales réglementées

Le personnel de l'ACIA, avec l'aide de celui de l'Agence des douanes et du revenu du Canada (ADRC), inspecte les animaux importés aux points frontaliers internationaux. Au besoin, l'Agence procède à des essais et à des mises en quarantaine, ordonne le retour des animaux dans leur pays d'origine ou encore la destruction des animaux infectés.

Etant donné l'importance du volume des importations, protéger le pays contre l'entrée des maladies représente un formidable défi. L'année dernière seulement, le Canada a importé 31 millions d'animaux et 200 000 d'engraissement ont été importés des États-Unis. Ce chiffre représente une augmentation de 30 000 par rapport à l'année précédente grâce aux précisions apportées au programme de restrictions aur les bovins d'engraissement. Ces précisions pourraient contribuer à rationaliser ment. Ces précisions pourraient contribuer à rationaliser conéthodes d'importation et d'inspection des deux les méthodes d'importation et d'inspection des deux sotés de la frontière canada-américaine, tout en continusant de protéger la situation du Canada à titre de pays ant de protéger la situation du Canada à titre de pays exempt de maladies.

Sur les 31 millions d'animaux importés, 225 000 [0,7 pour cent] furent mis en quarantaine, par comparaison avec 142 000 l'année d'avant. De plus, on a refusé l'entrée au Canada à 1 000 animaux (0,003 pour cent).





3.4 Santé des animaux

engamegogue

Protéger la santé des animaux et prévenir la transmission de leurs maladies aux humains

		(niəlq zqmət ztnəlbviupè = 9TŻ)
ŔΙΡ	835	Ressources humaines :
\$	0'8	: (2 ab znoillim na
		noitasilitu'b siart səb tranəvorq səttəsəß
\$	0'08	: (2 əb znoillim nə) zəlbtot zəznəqəC
		5000-5007

pourrait entraîner des pertes de milliards de dollars et toucher un grand nombre de Canadiens, des producteurs de bétail aux consommateurs.

Les efforts de l'ACIA en vue de réduire ces risques nécessitent toujours un important engagement au niveau des ressources, surtout lorsque des circonstances à l'échelle internationale exigent que l'on redouble de vigilance et que l'on renforce les mesures de protection.

Au Canada, l'Agence surveille ou éradique les maladies animales, réglemente la production d'aliments pour animaux, et grâce à ses activités d'essais et de surveillance, elle contribue à prévenir la transmission des maladies

Les ressources animales du Canada — y compris la volaille, le bétail, les porcs et les moutons — contribuent de façon importante à l'économie du pays et à la qualité de vie⁶ des Canadiens. Ces animaux sont à la base des industries des produits laitiers, de la viande et des produits de la viande qui représentent le plus important secteur unique de l'industrie de la transformation des aliments. L'existence de millions de Canadiens dépend, directement et indirectement, des industries des produits laitiers, de la viande et des produits des industries des produits

L'ACIA mène un certain nombre d'activités essentielles pour protéger les ressources animales du Canada. Par exemple, l'Agence s'emploie à arrêter l'entrée des maladies animales exoriques au Canada aux points frontaliers internationaux. Étant donné la menace croissante que représentent les maladies animales exotiques, et en particulier la fièvre aphteuse, cette responsabilité est plus importante que jamais auparavant. Les experts est plus importante que jamais auparavant.

xuamina səb əfna? • stnəmilA •

En 1999, au Canada, il y avait plus de 12 millions de têtes de bétail, 12 millions de porcs et 600 000 moutons sur plus de 30 000 fermes.







N. d'échantillons	(% ne) Taurtiniva Ven (%)	9901- 7991
87	61	6661-8661
48	15	1999-2000
*72	L	2000-2001

- * Résultats partiels.
- On a trouvé que 55 dindes étaient congelées ou à demicongelées. Au total, six fournisseurs ont été reconnus coupables de non-conformité. Des mesures correctives ont été mises en place et un suivi a été effectué auprès des producteurs et des fournisseurs non conformes. Lors d'un exercice semblable, effectué avant la fête de
- Dots d'un exercice semplable, effectue avant la rete de Pâques suivante, le personnel de l'ACIA a rendu visite à 96 magasins en vue d'inspecter 176 lots de dindes. Seulement l'un d'entre eux s'est révelé non conforme.

Mesures d'application

2

.

Il existe plusieurs mesures d'application et de conformité à la disposition de l'Agence en vue de réagir à la non-conformité aux lois et règlements. Les poursuites sont recommandées pour toutes les infractions commises en vertu des lois et règlements administrées ou mis à exécution par l'ACIA, sauf lorsque, conformément à la politique d'application et de conformité, il est déterminé plus appropriée, selon les circonstances particulières. Les mesures prises par l'Agence comprennent notamment une lettre d'avertissement, la suspension ou le retrait d'un permis ou d'un enregistrement, le retour du produit d'un permis ou d'un enregistrement, le retour du produit l'interdiction de déplacer le produit ou encore l'élimination du produit saisi.

Lorsqu'ils recommandent une mesure d'application ou de conformité, les fonctionnaires de l'ACIA prennent en considération ce qui suit :

- la Politique d'application et de conformité de l'ACIA;
- natière de poursuites pénâles;
- le mandat de l'ACIA en matière de salubrité des aliments, de santé des animaux et de protection des végétaux;
- la gravité de l'infraction établie en fonction des préjudices éventuels, de l'intention de nuire, du degré de négligence, de l'historique de non-conformité et d'autres circonstances atténuantes ou aggravantes.

Lorsque l'on a déterminé quelles sont les mesures les plus appropriées, l'ACIA recommande au service des poursuites du ministère de la Justice d'entreprendre des actions en justice. On adopte la même procédure en ce qui concerne le respect de la santé des animaux et la protection des végétaux.

En 2000-2001, I'ACIA a mené 224 enquêtes actives en vertu de la Loi sur les produits agricoles au Canada, la Loi sur l'inspection du poisson, la Loi sur l'es aliments et drogues et la Loi sur l'inspection des viandes. Quarantecinq poursuites ont été entamées et ont débouché sur 25 condamnations pour des infractions telles la vente d'un produit ayant été étiqueté de façon mensongère, tendancieuse ou trompeuse, l'importation d'un poisson tendancieuse ou trompeuse, l'importation d'un poisson d'un produit confisqué sans en avoir reçu l'autorisation. Les amendes imposées par les tribunaux pour ces con-les amendes imposées par les tribunaux pour ces condamnations ont totalisé 211 950 \$.

Activités visant à décourager le recours à des pratiques seuegmot

En 2000-2001, I'ACIA a entrepris un certain nombre d'initiatives visant à protéger les consommateurs contre les pratiques trompeuses des commerçants en établissant et en appliquant des normes relatives à l'exactitude de l'information sur les produits alimentaires figurant sur les produits alimentaires figurant sur les produits canadiens et importés. Les inspecteurs de l'Agence ont continué de cibler les produits et les établissements à haut risque. Voici des exemples des projets menés par l'ACIA.

Projet sur la falsification de l'huile d'olive

L'huile d'olive est un produit coûteux qui peut facilement être dilué ou auquel on peut facilement ajouter une huile de moins bonne qualité. Des essais de laboratoire complexes et coûteux sont nécessaires en vue de détecter cette pratique illégale. Ces cinq dernières années, il y a eu 14 actions en justice pour falsification de l'huile d'olive, et cinq de ces poursuites sont toujours devant les tribunaux. Bien que les analyses en laboratoire confirtribunaux. Bien que les analyses en laboratoire confirtribunaux.

Projet sur la dinde fraîche

L'année dernière, avant Noël, l'ACIA a amorcé un projet qui visait certains points de vente au détail et des usines de transformation de la volaille qui offraient ou distribuaient des dindes entières et d'autres volailles entières étiquetées ou commercialisées comme étant des produits frais. L'Agence visait à déterminer si le produit était réellement frais ou s'il avait été décongelé, et s'il avait été congelé au préalable, et s'il avait des mesures en conséquence.

٠

Par la suite, le personnel de l'ACIA a visité 82 magasins sins dans toute la province de l'Ontario (61 magasins de chaînes d'alimentation et 21 magasins de détail indépendants) et a inspecté plus de 200 lots de dindes.

Codex. Le personnel de l'Agence a assumé le rôle de chef de délégation pour neuf de ces comités, y compris le Comité du Codex sur les systèmes d'inspection et de certification des importations et des exportations alimentaires et le Comité sur le poisson et les produits du poisson. Le Canada est le pays hôte du Comité du Récemment, des lignes directrices internationales ont été adoptées concernant la production, la transformation. I'étiquetage et la commercialisation des produits alimentaires biologiques. De plus, l'ACIA dirige toujours un groupe de travail chargé de préciser davantage la ligne directrice concernant l'étiquetage des alimentaires biologiques. De plus, l'ACIA dirige toujours un groupe de travail chargé de préciser davantage la ligne directrice concernant l'étiquetage des aliments issus de la biotechnologie.

L'année dernière, des représentants de l'ACIA ont poursuivi leur participation à des groupes de travail internationaux chargés d'élaborer les normes du Codex. Par exemple, l'ACIA dirige la rédaction du Code international sur les pratiques d'hygiène pour la production primaire et le conditionnement des fruits et légumes frais, et a apporté une contribution importante à la rédaction d'un code de pratique provisoire pour le poisson et les d'un code de pratique provisoire pour le poisson et les produits du poisson.

LACIA, en partenariat avec des intervenants gouvernementaux, exerce une surveillance et intervient sur les nouvelles questions preactive. Par exemple, l'Agence collabore avec les missions canadiennes à l'étranger en vue de surveiller les activités en matière de réglementation et de faire des commentaires avant que l'on mette un point final aux règlements.

Des processus officiels sont en place ain de se tenir au courant des changements apportés aux règlements et aux normes. En effet, lorsqu'un pays étranger projette d'adopter ou de modifier une mesure sanitaire ou phyprosanitaire visant des aliments, des animaux ou des produits d'origine végétale, ce pays doit en aviser les autres membres de l'Organisation mondiale du commerce (OMC). Cet avis est transmis au moyen d'un processus administré par le secrétariat de l'OMC. En processus administré par le secrétariat de l'OMC.





et d'autres recommandations. La Commission du Codex l'élaboration de normes communes, de codes de pratique L'ACIA collabore avec de nombreux autres pays à ment prioritaire pour l'ACIA. vue d'inclure d'autres secteurs de produits est hautefruits et légumes. L'élargissement de ce plan d'action en les échanges commerciaux bilatéraux pour de nombreux ration en matière de réglementation en ce qui concerne sur le partage de renseignements précis et sur la collabocontaminants microbiologiques. Ce plan d'action repose la signature d'un accord sur le Plan d'action sur les on a amorcé l'étape suivante dans cette direction avec les échanges commerciaux bilatéraux. Par la suite, réaliser des économies dans leurs systèmes régissant la salubrité des aliments dans les deux pays et espèrent à protéger les consommateurs contre les risques liés à améliorer leur efficacité dans leurs interventions visant coopération plus intensive, l'ACIA et la FDA espèrent pays en vue de protéger les consommateurs. Crâce à une réciproque des organismes de réglementation des deux Le Plan d'action vise à améliorer la connaissance Plan d'action Canada-E.-U. sur la salubrité des aliments. En 2001, l'ACIA et la FDA ont mis un point final au

Santé Canada ainsi qu'avec d'autres ministères en vue de représenter le Canada au sein de 24 comités du

L'année dernière, l'ACIA a collaboré étroitement avec

des normes et des codes de pratique reconnus dans le

ments, est un forum important où l'on peut discuter

l'échelle internationale en matière de salubrité des ali-

Alimentarius, l'organisation de normalisation désignée à

monde entier en matière de salubrité des aliments.

Les **produits** laitiers canadiens sont également exportés dans de nombreux pays du monde entier. L'ACIA a mis en place de nouvelles procédures relatives à l'exportation des produits laitiers l'année dernière. Sur le nombre l'année passée, 76 pour cent étaient en conformité avec la documentation de l'exportateur et ont obtenu le certificat d'exportation. Les expéditions non conformes ont fait l'objet de mesures correctives et ont finalement obtenu le certificat certificat d'exportation. L'Agence prévoit que le taux de certificat d'exportation. L'Agence prévoit que le taux de conformité s'améliorera au fur et à mesure que les exporconformité s'améliorera au fur et à mesure que les exportateurs apprendront à appliquer les nouvelles procédures.

Contribution à l'élaboration de méthodes opérationnelles communes

du Système de la Communauté européenne. réunion du Conseil de gestion mixte ainsi qu'un examen animale. Ces activités comprenaient notamment une commerce des animaux vivants et des produits d'origine protéger la santé publique et celle des animaux dans le vernement du Canada sur les mesures sanitaires visant à intervenu entre la Communauté européenne et le goutrait au maintien et au perfectionnement d'un accord L'ACIA a effectué un certain nombre d'activités ayant de celles des gouvernements étrangers. L'année passée, ainsi que les connaissances des exportateurs canadiens des exigences canadiennes en matière d'importation vernements étrangers et d'améliorer leurs connaissances qui permettent de sensibiliser les industries et les gourelatifs à divers groupements de producteurs spécialisés L'ACIA voit continuellement à l'application d'accords

Par ailleurs, un certain nombre d'activités ont été entreprises par des groupements de producteurs spécialisés. Ainsi, aux États-Unis, la Food and Drug Administration (USFDA) a procédé à l'examen du Système canadien de contrôle et d'inspection des produits du poisson dans le cadre de l'élaboration d'un accord entre les deux pays visant les produits du poisson.

Conformité aux exigences d'inspiration scientifique des autres gouvernements en matière de salubrité des aliments; et contribution à l'élaboration de méthodes opérationnelles communes

Conformité aux exigences d'inspiration scientifique des autres gouvernements en matière de salubrité des aliments

taux de rejet généralement assez faible relevé en 1999. Etats-Unis a été de 0,12 pour cent. Ce taux correspond au le taux de rejet pour les exportations à destination des disponible pour le moment pour toutes ces exportations, plus de 100 pays. Bien que le taux de rejet ne soit pas 1 480 827 tonnes de viande destinée à l'exportation dans L'année dernière, le personnel de l'Agence a inspecté imposées par les pays importateurs sont respectées. certains cas, à confirmer si des exigences additionnelles canadiennes en matière de salubrité et de qualité, et, dans à déterminer si ces produits sont conformes aux normes le personnel de l'ACIA procède à des inspections visant concerne la viande et la volaille destinées à l'exportation, exporté satisfait à leurs exigences. Par exemple, en ce qui exigent de l'ACIA qu'elle certifie comme quoi le produit Avant l'exportation, un certain nombre de pays étrangers

м

y compris d'intervention d'urgence de l'ACIA est constam-L'équipe d'intervention d'urgence de l'ACIA est constamment prête à intervenir 24 heures par jour, sept jours par semaine. Bien que ce soit le rôle de l'industrie de procéder au rappel d'un produit alimentaire de façon opportune et efficace, l'Agence vérifie l'efficacité du rappel. Les inspecteurs de l'ACIA font des vérifications en vue d'obtenir l'assurance que le produit ayant fait l'objet d'un rappel ne se trouve plus sur le marché.

L'année dernière, 370 rappels³ ont été administrés par le BSARA par rapport à 243 l'année précédente. De ce nombre, 80 rappels ont été effectués par suite de l'adoption d'une nouvelle méthode d'analyse des protéines du lait non déclarées. Les protéines du lait non déclarées avaient non déclarées. Les protéines du lait non déclarées avaient fait l'objet de seulement 11 rappels l'année d'avant.

Dans 97 pour cent des situations de rappel, l'Agence a informé le public dans les 24 heures suivant la décision de procéder à un rappel, ce qui représente une diminution de un pour cent par rapport à l'année précédente. Il y a desquels les avis n'ont pas été émis dans les 24 heures parce que l'on a eu besoin de renseignements additionnels sur les caractéristiques des produits et sur leur distribution.

On peut trouver de l'information sur les rappels des aliments sur le site Web de l'ACIA à www.inspection.gc.ca. Il est possible également de recevoir directement par courriel des avis de rappel des aliments en suivant les instructions d'abonnement sur le site Web.

p/u	0,03	60'0	(% nə) təjər əb xunT
D/U	341	1 045	(cennot ne) sbioq up élucles tejeЯ
1 480 827	1 203 528	1156 584	(cənnot nə) əmuloV
0000	666 l	8661	

* Les systèmes d'information de l'ACIA sont actuellement en développement en raison du passage à l'an 2000.

est un partenariat entre le gouvernement fédéral et l'industrie qui encourage les associations nationales de produits primaires à élaborer des stratégies et des moyens permettant aux producteurs de mettre en pratique des projets de salubrité des aliments à la ferme soluministré par la Fédération canadienne de l'agriculture, mais l'ACIA fournit le soutien scientifique et technique. En participant au PCASA et au PCSAF, l'ACIA démontre son engagement continu à l'égard de la salubrité des aliments sur l'ensemble du continuum alimentaire, de la production primaire jusqu'à la vente au détail, en passant par les secteurs de soutien et par toutes les catégories

Règlement efficace et opportun des crises ou incidents liés à la crinemile seb étindules

enquêtes sur la salubrité des aliments. et effectue des épreuves en laboratoire pour étayer les des produits alimentaires potentiellement dangereux important dans les activités d'enquête et de dépistage sommateurs et de l'industrie. L'Agence joue un rôle dernière, l'ACIA a reçu plus de 2 200 plaintes de conrenseignements sur la salubrité des aliments. L'année et des commerçants et répondent aux demandes de l'Agence enquêtent sur les plaintes des consommateurs Dans le cadre de leur travail courant, les employés de été déclarés sur les étiquettes des produits alimentaires. chimiques, ou encore les cas d'allergènes qui n'ont pas logiques, de substances étrangères ou de contaminants concentrations dangereuses de contaminants microbioauxquels sont exposés les consommateurs, il y a les est de protéger les consommateurs. Parmi les risques En situation d'urgence, le but principal de l'Agence

A l'ACIA, le Bureau de la salubrité des aliments et des rappels d'aliments (BSARA) est chargé de coordonner les interventions dans les situations d'urgence alimentaire,

mesures correctives qui étaient évalués et soumis à l'approbation du personnel de l'ACIA. L'Agence procédait par la suite à des activités de suivi de vérification visant à confirmer que les mesures avaient été appliquées. En septembre 2000, afin de démontrer l'engagement du gouvernement du Canada en matière de salubrité des aliments, le ministre de l'Agriculture et de l'Agroalimentaire a annoncé que le gouvernement

sur la mise en oeuvre de ces stratégies. salubrité des aliments, et la Phase II, qui se concentre l'élaboration de stratégies et de systèmes en matière de qui vise les activités ayant trait à la conception et à Le programme se déroule en deux étapes : la Phase I, « de la terme à l'assiette » d'après les principes HACCP. systèmes visant à améliorer la salubrité des aliments des risques, à élaborer des moyens et à développer des tion des aliments, à dresser des stratégies de gestion à la commercialisation, à la distribution et à la préparaparticipant directement ou indirectement à la production, aideront les associations ou regroupements nationaux les coûts des activités de l'industrie alimentaire qui demande et au programme lui-même. Le PCASA partage scientifique et technique aux industries qui en font la administre le programme et fournit également le soutien d'adaptation à la salubrité alimentaire (PCASA). L'ACIA de 11,4 millions de dollars au Programme canadien et de développement rural (FCADR) une subvention fédéral accordait à même le Fonds canadien d'adaptation

Le PCASA vient complèter les efforts de l'ACIA visant à améliorer et à perfectionner continuellement les méthodes utilisées au Canada en matière de salubrité des aliments en s'appuyant sur des principes scientifiques et sur ceux du HACCP, notamment avec le Programme d'amélioration de la salubrité des aliments et le Programme de gestion de la qualité. Le PCASA a et le Programme de gestion de la qualité. Le PCASA a l'industrie. Le PCASA fait également le lien avec Agriculture l'industrie. Le PCASA fait également le lien avec une autre initiative du PCADR en matière de salubrité des aliments, le Programme canadien de salubrité des aliments à la ferme (PCSAF) qui porte sur la salubrité des aliments à la ferme (PCSAF) qui porte sur la salubrité des aliments à la ferme à l'assiette ». Le PCSAF

-

l'abattoir avant l'expédition des animaux afin que le vétérinaire responsable puisse en prendre connaissance en temps opportun. Ce procédé établira un lien précieux avec les programmes de salubrité à la ferme en cours de mise en oeuvre. Les négociations se poursuivent avec le Département de l'Agriculture américain concernant l'équivalent du PIMV.

La surveillance constante exercée par les inspecteurs de l'ACIA qui travaille sur le terrain pour les divers projets pilotes du PIMV continue de démontrer que les employés de l'industrie ayant été formés et accrédités à titre de « détecteurs d'anomalies » sont aussi efficaces pour déceler et éliminer les carcasses présentant des anomalies que les inspecteurs de l'ACIA. Par ailleurs, les tests microbiologiques montrent que le PIMV offre le même niveau de garantie que les méthodes d'inspection traditionnelles.

les importateurs devaient présenter des plans de cas où l'on décelait des problèmes de non-conformite, des PGQI au cours de l'exercice 2000-2001. Dans les de l'ACIA a procédé à 11 vérifications de la conformite Il importateurs de l'année précédente. Le personnel PCQI, ce qui représente une hausse par rapport aux L'année dernière, 16 importateurs se sont prévalus du été approuvé par l'ACIA avant sa mise en oeuvre. qualité. Le plan du PGQI d'un importateur doit avoir des produits, mais également de la salubrité et de la contrôle satisfaisant, non seulement de la distribution plan de gestion de la qualité détaillé qui documente un importateurs doivent élaborer et mettre en oeuvre un aux lois et règlements du gouvernement fédéral. Ces responsabilité additionnelle de voir à la conformité produits du poisson assument volontairement la Dans le cadre des PGQI, certains importateurs de tions (PGQI) du poisson et des produits du poisson. des Programmes de gestion de la qualité des importarisdues d'inspiration scientifique avec la mise en place aussi graduellement des pratiques de gestion des Lindustrie de la transformation du poisson adopte

-

-

processus est très exigeant en ressources. s'explique dans une grande mesure par le fait que le se sont déroulées à un rythme modeste, et la situation démarches à la demande de reconnaissance de l'industrie du système HACCP (voir le tableau ci-haut). Les la moitié, ont été agréés par l'ACIA à titre d'utilisateurs PASA. Jusqu'ici, 327 de ces établissements, soit près de tédéral ont demandé à être reconnus dans le cadre du 664 établissements réglementés par le gouvernement fruits et légumes. Depuis l'introduction du programme, des produits laitiers, du miel, des oeufs ainsi que des volaille, le PASA se retrouve également dans les secteurs établissements de transformation de la viande et de la agroalimentaire. Même s'il est surtout présent dans les ments (PASA) a été élaboré à l'intention du secteur Le Programme d'amélioration de la salubrité des ali-

L'année dernière, les ressources de l'ACIA se sont concentrées sur l'examen et le renouvellement des plans établis dans le cadre du PASA par les établissements agréés par le gouvernement fédéral ainsi que sur la préparation du terrain en vue de la mise en oeuvre du système HACCP sur une base obligatoire dans les établissements de transformation de la viande agréés par le gouvernement fédéral. Le secreur canadien de la viande a été un précurseur en ce qui concerne la mise en oeuvre volontaire du système HACCP. En 2000-2001, l'ACIA a poursuivi ses démarches avec les secteurs de la viande et de la volaille en vue de trouver la meilleure la viande et de la volaille en vue de trouver la meilleure méthode pour rendre l'utilisation du HACCP obligatoire.

Dans le secteur de la volaille, le **Programme d'inspection** modernisée de la volaille (PIMV) a été instauré, à titre de projet pilote, dans huit (13 pour cent) des 64 établissements réglementés par le gouvernement fédéral. Ce par rapport à l'année précédente. L'ACIA a rédigé une modification au Règlement sur l'inspection des viandes visant à fournir une base réglementaire à l'adoption obligatoire du PMIV. La modification au règlement sur l'inspection des viandes viandes simpule, dans un premier temps, que l'information clé stipule, dans un premier temps, que l'information clé stipule, dans un premier temps, que l'information clé stipule, de santé de santes d





10

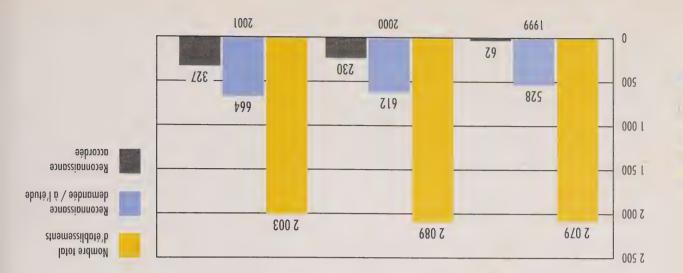
70

pour le moment. laitiers et des oeufs, l'adoption du système est volontaire loi. Dans d'autres secteurs, comme celui des produits en sorte qu'il devienne obligatoire et soit imposé par la sur une base volontaire, mais l'ACIA s'emploie à faire de la volaille, le système HACCP existe actuellement Dans d'autres secteurs, comme ceux de la viande et fondés sur le HACCP dans l'industrie alimentaire. concerne la mise en oeuvre des systèmes obligatoires reconnue à titre de chef de file mondial en ce qui fructueuse entre l'ACIA et l'industrie. L'ACIA a été poursuit et est toujours le résultat d'une collaboration l'industrie et de celui de l'ACIA. L'évolution du PGQ se l'expérience se sont accumulées au sein du personnel de a évolué au fur et à mesure que les connaissances et transformation du poisson depuis 1992. Le programme

Le HACCP exige de l'entreprise de transformation qu'elle détermine les risques liés à la salubrité des aliments ainsi que les points de contrôle critiques dans les procédés de production où des mesures de prévention peuvent être prises afin d'éliminer ces risques. L'entreprise de transformation fixe ensuite les limites extrêmes de ces points critiques, surveille les points étroitement et prend des mesures correctives si les limites sont dépassées. L'ACIA aide l'industrie à personnaliser et à raffiner ses systèmes aide l'industrie à personnaliser et à raffiner ses systèmes hACCP, voit à la reconnaissance des systèmes HACCP, voit à la reconnaissance des systèmes et propriée de toutes les carigences réglementaires et les inspecteurs concentrent leur attention sur les secteurs à risque élevé.

L'utilisation du système HACCP contribuera à améliorer continuellement l'industrie et exigera la modernisation des méthodes d'inspection adoptées par les autorités réglementaires. Dans le cas de l'ACIA, cette approche a entraîné des modifications à la législation, aux politiques et à la formation. Par exemple, dans certains cas, comme celui de l'industrie de la transformation du poisson, la législation fédérale exige l'adoption d'une méthode fondée aur le système HACCP. Le Programme de gestion fondée sur le système HACCP. A'inspire des principes de la qualité (PGQ) de l'ACIA s'inspire des principes du HACCP et est obligatoire dans le secreur de la

AZAY ub somessiamosell



Etiquetage des aliments issus de la biotechnologie

L'ACIA continue de jouer un rôle dans l'élaboration d'une norme nationale volontaire concernant l'étiquetage des aliments issus ou non de la biotechnologie. Cette initiative, commanditée par le Conseil canadien de la distribution alimentaire et administrée par l'Office des normes générales du Canada sera terminée d'ici la fin de l'automne 2001.

eeupzir seb noitzeg eb seupitarq eb eirtzubrir par l'inditondes de gestion par l'inditon scientification scientification se l'inditor par l'in

A titre de plus important organe de réglementation canadien à fondement scientifique, I'ACIA joue un rôle de premier plan en favorisant l'utilisation de pratiques de gestion des risques d'inspiration scientifique efficaces et à jour. L'Agence a mis au point des programmes et méthode de l'analyse des risques et de la maîtrise des points critiques (HACCP). Les principes de gestion des risques d'inspiration scientifique du système HACCP sont de plus en plus reconnus partout dans le monde comme un excellent moyen de réduire les risques en matière de salubrité des aliments. Par exemple, des pays comme le Japon, l'Australie, la Nouvelle-Zélande et les fats-Unis ont prescrit l'utilisation du système HACCP.

de conditionnement, de conservation, de mesures d'hygiène et de procédures de contrôle qualité. Moins de 20 pour cent des établissements évalués ont dû procéder à une amélioration de leur documentation de contrôle ou de l'entretien de leur matériel. L'Agence a prélevé 128 échantillons d'eau embouteillée au niveau de l'usine et les a analysés en fonction de normes microbiologiques. Les résultats des laboratoires ont montré que les produits respectaient les normes à produits ont entraîné un seul rappel dû à la présence produits ont entraîné un seul rappel dû à la présence de Pseudomonas aeroginosa. Un échantillonnage séparé (148 produits) d'eau embouteillée au Canada et d'eau embouteillée importée prélevé au niveau de et d'eau embouteillée importée prélevé au niveau de la vente au détail s'est révélé satisfaisant.

Etiquetage et contrôle des allergènes dans le secteur de la boulangerie

La présence d'allergènes non déclarés dans les produits de boulangerie peut déclencher chez les personnes allergiques des réactions qui varient de mineures à pouvant entraîner la mort. Même si l'allergène le plus connu est les arachides, il existe plusieurs autres allergènes potentiels comme le soya, le lait et le blé allergènes potentiels comme le soya, le lait et le blé ausceptibles d'entraîner des réactions indésirables.

Dans le but de sensibiliser aux allergènes et d'évaluer les mesures de contrôle nécessaires pour réduire le risque de réactions allergiques aux produits de boulangerie, l'ACIA a mené une évaluation au hasard à l'échelle du pays. Des trousses d'information ont été distribuées dans environ 1 200 boulangeries. D'octobre 1999 à juin 2000, préliminaires indiquent que dans la majorité du secteur de la boulangerie, on applique activement les règles en de la boulangerie, on applique activement les règles en que des mesures de contrôle additionnelles et plus serrées que des mesures de contrôle additionnelles et plus serrées sont requises. On procède à une analyse plus poussée des données et des suivis sont en cours.





de Santé Canada, l'ACIA a collaboré avec l'industrie en vue de mettre en oeuvre les directives provisoires de Santé Canada de 1,0 ppm pour les sauces. Les produits importés a fait l'objet d'une surveillance, les produits douteux ont été soumis à une analyse en laboratoire et tous les produits ont été soumis à des vérifications et tous les produits ont été soumis à des vérifications régulières. Un programme de surveillance séparé a été instauré pour la sauce d'huîtres en tenant compte du programme de permis pour les produits du poisson.

Des enquêtes de suivi en 2000 ont montré que les niveaux de 3-MCPD demeurent réduits dans les sauces soya et d'huîtres. L'ACIA continue d'exercer une surveillance sur les questions liées au 3-MCPD à la fois à l'échelle nationale et internationale.

Projet sur l'eau embouteillée

Les données recueillies au cours des trois dernières années à partir des évaluations ayant été faites chez les fabricants d'eau embouteillée ont montré que l'eau embouteillée au Canada ne pose pas de risque important pour la santé. La découverte récente d'une eau municipale contaminée au Canada a incité l'Agence à resserrer sa surveillance en ce qui concerne la salubrité de l'eau embouteillée.

L'année dernière, parmi 225 établissements d'embouteillage de l'eau, 55 pour cent ont été évalués afin de vénifier leur conformité aux règlements en matière de production,

> source de contamination. les produits non conformes en vue de déterminer la enteritidis. L'ACIA effectue des enquêtes de suivi pour vérifiés en vue de détecter la présence de Salmonella classement. De plus, les produits sont échantillonnés et matière de santé et sécurité ainsi que de conformité au sont inspectées en fonction du respect des normes en de 99,8 pour cent l'année précédente. Les expéditions conformité de 99,3 pour cent, par comparaison à un taux importés ont été inspectés, et on a obtenu un taux de années. Un demi-million de boîtes d'oeuts de table et a obtenu un taux de conformité élevé depuis quelques a inspecté les importations certifiées de produits d'oeuts un résultat similaire à celui de l'année précédente. L'ACIA obtenu un taux de conformité de plus de 99,5 pour cent, grammes de produits d'oeufs transformés importés, et a Le personnel de l'ACIA a inspecté 1,5 million de kilo-

> Tous les ans, l'Agence mène des projets en matière de salubrité des aliments fondés sur une évaluation des produits alimentaires à haut risque potentiels. Afin d'identifier les risques potentiels, l'ACIA examine les évaluations des risques réalisées par Santé Canada, analyse les enquêtes en matière de salubrité des aliments, prend connaissance en matière de salubrité des aliments, prend connaissance de l'information diffusée à l'échelle internationale ainsi que des connaissances scientifiques actuelles et évalue le degré de surveillance exercé par l'industrie. Les approches axées sur la gestion des risques sont conçues en vue d'inciter fortement l'industrie à mettre en place des mesures visant à réduire le degré de risques sont place des mesures visant à réduire le degré de risques.

Présence de 3-MCPD dans la sauce soya et la sauce d'huîtres

.

Une étude réalisée sur les sauces soya et d'huîtres en vente sur le marché canadien a donné des résultats comparables à ceux obtenus lors d'une étude semblable effectuée au Royaume-Uni en 1999 au cours de laquelle on avait décelé des niveaux élevés de 3-monochloropavait décelé des niveaux élevés de 3-monochlorodans certaines sauces soya et d'huîtres commerciales. En se fondant sur les évaluations des risques pour la santé se fondant sur les évaluations des risques pour la santé

08	\$8	etten ettanup al eb nottasifire
89	07	égafeupitè'l eb noitasifirè
78	78	anté, sécurité et normes e composition
(% uə)	(% uə)	
Conformité – 1999-2000	9991-8991 — 91molno)	roduits laitiers importés
76	76	etten etinaup al eb noitazifirè
. 27	S <i>L</i>	egateupitè'l eb noitazifirè
b 6	96	anté, sécurité et normes e composition
0002-999 — 91imro1no) (% nə)	9991-8991 — 91999 (% n9)	roduits laitiers canadiens
	6m %) 94 73 92 Conformité — 1999-2000 (en %) 87	(% na) (% na) 96 75 26 26 (onformité – 1999-2000 (on na) 78 (% na) (% na) 78

l'année précédente. duit sur le marché, par comparaison avec 95 pour cent plan de la salubrité, de la qualité et de l'intégrité du prodes oeufs échantillonnés ont été trouvés conformes sur le établissements agréés par l'ACIA. Environ 97 pour cent douzaines d'oeuts en coquille ont été classés dans les 92 pour cent en 1998-1999. Au total, 456 millions de et de qualité a été de 97 pour cent, par comparaison à mité en ce qui concerne les normes microbiologiques canadienne du traitement des oeufs. Le taux de confordes efforts de commercialisation déployés par l'industrie depuis deux ans, alors qu'il n'y avait que six pays, découle monde. L'accroissement du nombre de pays importateurs des produits d'oeufs pour l'exportation dans 22 pays du Les exportateurs d'oeufs ont demandé à l'ACIA de certifier de kilogrammes d'oeufs liquides, congelés et déshydratés. des oeufs, le personnel de l'ACIA a inspecté 70,8 millions En ce qui concerne le marché canadien et d'exportation

-

élevés. Le taux de conformité en matière d'étiquetage, suivant une tendance amorcée ces dernières années, a été beaucoup plus bas en affichant 79 pour cent. Dans les cas de non-conformité, l'ACIA réagit à chaque infraction en prenant des mesures d'application, y compris en procédant à des rappels de produits au besoin.

Les **produits** laitiers importés au Canada doivent respecter les mêmes dispositions réglementaires que les produits canadiens et sont soumis aux mêmes inspections de produits. L'année dernière, le taux de conformité des produits laitiers importés en ce qui a trait à la salubrité, à la sécurité et aux normes de composition a été de 92 pour cent, par comparaison à un taux de 87 pour cent pour les années précédentes.



8

de destination à titre de preuve de dommages causés aux produits dans des cas de litiges commerciaux. Dans les cas où les inspecteurs de l'ACIA ont consigné un produit, les distributeurs devaient soit jeter, exporter (s'il s'agissait d'un produit d'importation) réemballer, réétiqueter ou reclasser le produit pour faire cesser la consignation.

Le personnel de l'ACIA a procédé à 216 inspections approfondies dans des **établissements de transformation de fruits et de légumes** et a trouvé un taux de conformité de 97,2 pour cent, par comparaison à 95,3 pour cent l'année précédente.

L'ACIA inspecte les **produits transformés canadiens** (fruits, légumes et produits de l'érable) en vue de déterminer leur conformité aux règlements d'étiquetage, de quantité nette, de classement, de norme ou de composition et d'intégrité du contenant. L'an passé, le personnel de l'Agence a procédé à 1 516 de ces inspections et a obtenu un taux de conformité de 82,4 pour cent, par comparaison à un taux de 83,1 l'année précédente.

Les **produits transformés importés** font eux aussi l'objet d'inspections visant à évaluer leur respect des normes de qualité. L'an dernier, l'Agence a effectué I 555 inspections et a obtenu un taux de conformité de 74,1 pour cent, par comparaison à un taux de 70,2 pour cent l'année d'avant. On travaille à la rédaction d'une à encourager les importateurs à mettre en oeuvre un système de gestion de la qualité. Lorsque la nouvelle politique aura été mise en place, on s'attend à une amélioration des taux de conformité pour les produits importés en ce qui concerne l'étiquetage et la qualité.

Pour les **produits laitiers canadiens**, depuis trois ans, les taux de conformité en ce qui concerne la santé, la sécurité et les normes de composition demeurent relativement



et règlements sur les aliments et drogues, tandis que les produits importés l'étaient à 99,7 pour cent. Ces résultats s'inscrivent dans la tendance constatée depuis quatre ans indiquant des taux de conformité qui demeurent élevés (voir le tableau précédent). L'Agence a également testé 135 échantillons de fruits et de légumes frais en fonction des normes de Santé Canada en matière d'irradiation des aliments. On n'a pu déceler aucune trace d'irradiation.

Les inspecteurs de l'ACIA ont procédé à 14 139 inspections de fruits et légumes frais et importés, exportés et expédiés d'une province à l'autre en vue de vérifier des aspects non liés à la salubrité et à la sécurité notamment les normes de qualité, l'emballage et les critères d'étiquetage. Les inspecteurs de l'ACIA ont aussi effectué 16 380 inspections visant à évaluer l'état des produits aux points inspections visant à évaluer l'état des produits aux points

Le nombre d'essais visant à détecter la présence de métaux lourds, et les résultats de ces essais sont exclus et ne sont pas présentés à titre de données de conformité. Les Règlements sur les aliments et drogues donnent les lignes directrices relatives à la limite maximale des résidus (LMR) pour les métaux lourds. Lorsque la quantité de métaux lourds dans un échantillon donné atteint un niveau jugé dangereux, l'expéditeur ou le producteur peuvent faire l'objet d'une prise d'échantillonnage additionnelle et/ou d'une messure d'application par l'ACIA. On procède également à des essais visant à décelet les métaux lourds en vue d'obtenir un profil d'informatique, tion pour de futurs plans d'échantillonnage de l'ACIA.

** Chaque année, l'approvisionnement en produits frais importés varie selon le pays d'origine, le climat, les conditions économiques et d'autres facteurs. En conséquence, il serait plus révélateur d'étudier les taux de conformité durant un certain nombre d'années, plutôt que d'une année sur l'autre. En 2001-2002, l'ACIA prévoit une réduction du taux de conformité attribuable au fait que les échantil-lonnages ciblaient des marchandises à risques élevés.

L'année dernière, 73 pour cent des produits rejetés l'ont été pour des infractions relatives au poids net, à la composition du produit et à l'étiquetage. Les produits ayant été rejetés pour des motifs de sécurité ont compté pour ont été rejetés en raison d'une qualité insatisfaisante. Afin d'aider l'industrie du poisson à obtenir de meilleurs taux de conformité, l'ACIA a pris un certain nombre d'initiatives y compris offrir des conseils sur l'étiquetage d'initiative dans des guides, des conseils sur l'étiquetage d'information, des ateliers sur l'étiquetage ainsi pulletins d'information, des ateliers sur l'étiquetage ainsi pulletins d'information, des ateliers sur l'étiquetage ainsi que sur le site Web de l'Agence.

L'ACIA procède à des tests sur les fruits et légumes canadiens et importés visant à trouver des résidus chimiques agricoles. L'année dernière, l'ACIA a analysé plus de cerne les produits canadiens, on a trouvé que 98,9 pour cerne les produits canadiens, on a trouvé que 98,9 pour cerne les produits canadiens, on a trouvé que 98,9 pour cerne les produits canadiens, on a trouvé que 98,9 pour cerne les produits canadiens, on a trouvé que 98,9 pour cerne les produits canadiens, on a trouvé que 98,9 pour cerne les produits canadiens, aux lois cent de tous les échantillons étaient conformes aux lois cent de tous les échantillons étaient conformes aux lois cent de tous les échantillons des les faits de la conforme de la conf

.

ordonné qu'ils soient retirés du Canada ou détruits. été impossible de rendre ces produits conformes, on a au moyen d'un nouvel étiquetage. Dans les cas où il a prouvé qu'ils étaient devenus conformes, par exemple, pu être vendus tant et aussi longtemps que l'on n'a pas règlements. Ces produits ont été confisqués et ils n'ont que un pour cent des produits contrevenaient aux lois et du poisson ont été importés au Canada, et on a trouvé produit. L'an dernier, plus de 250 000 tonnes de produits deux pour cent et 15 pour cent, selon le risque associé au échantillonnage aléatoire à une fréquence qui varie entre affichant un bon dossier de conformité font l'objet d'un dossier de non-conformité. Les produits importés du poisson importés et cible les produits ayant un rigoureux de ses procédés. L'ACIA inspecte les produits permis de l'ACIA et démontrer qu'il utilise des contrôles truits de mer, et ils sont presque 1 000, doit obtenir un Chacun des importateurs commerciaux de poisson et de



Administré en commun par l'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments, le ministère des Pêches et des Océans (MPO) et Environnement Canada, le Programme canadien de salubrité des mollusques contribue à protéger la santé des consommateurs et l'avenir de l'industrie des mollusques. Dans le cadre de ce programme, les fonctionnaires du gouvernement fédéral collaborent en vue de faire en sorte que les aires d'engraissement de tous les mollusques bivalves — p. ex., palourdes, moules, huîtres, pétoncles et tous les mollusques bivalves — p. ex., palourdes, moules, huîtres, pétoncles et avec corail — respectent les catières approuvés par le gouvernement fédéral entiers et avec corail — respectent les catières approuvés par le gouvernement fédéral

en matière de qualité de l'eau et que tous les mollusques vendus dans le commerce soient récoltés, transportés et transformés suivant des méthodes approuvées. En 1999, le Canada a produit plus de 400 000 tonnes métriques de mollusques d'aquiculture ou sauvages.

Dans le cadre du programme, I'ACIA est responsable de la défection des biotoxines en analysant des échantillons de mollusques prélevés dans des centaines de sites de récolte situés dans le Canada Atlantique, au Québec et en Colombie-Britannique, de même que dans des établissements de transformation. Lorsqu'elles sont présentes dans les mollusques consommés par des humains, les biotoxines peuvent entraîner divers types de maladies qui pourraient être mortelles, y compris l'intoxication par phycotoxine paralysante (PSP) et l'intoxication par phycotoxine amnestique (ASP).

Au Desoin, l'Agence procède également à des analyses visant à détecter des contaminants microbiologiques et chimiques. L'ACIA recommande au MPO la fermeture de sites de récolte des mollusques en raison de contamination ainsi que leur réouverture une fois qu'ils ne présentent plus au MPO, en plus d'autres recommandations de fermeture pour des motifs sanitaires, notamment des taux inacceptables de bactéries coliformes fécales. L'an passé, on n'a signalé aucune maladie chez les humains attribuable à des biotoxines dans les mollusques récoltés sur une base commerciale, à la fois sur la côte est et sur la côte ouest.

En 2000, I'ACIA a effectué environ 9 300 essais en vue de détecter la présence des toxines de la PSP et 6 800 essais, le personnel de toxines de I'ASP, soit une légère augmentation par rapport à l'année précédente. Durant son programme général d'essais, le personnel de I'ASP, a découvert de l'acide domoïque, la toxine à l'origine de l'ASP, dans deux espèces qui n'étaient pas touchées antérieurement dans la région du Québec, soit le couteau et la mactre de Stimpson.

Sur la côte du Pacifique, l'Agence a poursuivi ses essais en vue de déceler la présence de Vibrio parahaemolyticus, une bactérie que l'on trouve dans le poisson et les mollusques et qui peut occasionner des troubles gastro-intestinaux graves si elle est ingérée par des humains. L'ACIA a travaillé de concert avec l'industrie à une stratégie de l'Agence a recueilli environ 100 échantillons dans 7 sites différents. L'ACIA a travaillé de concert avec l'industrie à une stratégie de réduction des risques visant à réduire le nombre de maladies causées par la bactèrie N parahaemolyticus qui peut être présente dans les huitres récoltées sur une base commerciale. Les efforts réunis de l'ACIA, d'autres ministères et de l'industrie semblent porter fruit. Depuis la mise en place d'un système de surveillance il y a quelques années, on a noté une réduction marquée des maladies dues à N parahaemolyticus associée aux produits récoltée sur une base commerciale.



procédés et décrire les mesures de contrôle mises en place. Ces activités sont conformes aux principes de l'analyse des risques et de maîtrise des points critiques (HACCP).

Étant donné que l'industrie adopte de plus en plus les programmes HACCP, l'ACIA a modifié son approche traditionnelle de l'inspection et procède plutôt à des conformité. En 2000-2001, l'ACIA a procédé à plus de dans les usines de transformation du poisson. Le taux des problèmes ont été décelés, l'industrie a modifié ses moyens de contrôle et ses procédures de manière à ses moyens de contrôle et ses procédures de manière à respecter les normes de l'ACIA.

Par ailleurs, lorsque ce fut nécessaire, des mesures ont été prises par l'ACIA en vue d'assurer l'application. L'année dernière, on a émis 49 avertissements écrits, on a intenté cinq poursuites, on a confisqué 157 lots de produits, et à une reprise, on a dû rappeler des produits qui étaient sur le marché.

abattage ainsi que les carcasses après l'abattage (plus d'un demi milliard l'année dernière). Les animaux vivants suspects sont séparés en vue d'un examen plus poussé et une inspection post-mortem et, si nécessaire, on interdit leur consommation par des humains.

L'année dernière, l'ACIA a effectué des inspections dans près de 800 établissements de transformation de la viande réglementés par le gouvernement fédéral en vue de certifier leur conformité aux lois et règlements fédéraux. De plus, les taux de saisie de la viande rouge et de la volaille sont demeurés très bas (0,4 pour cent et blables à ceux que l'on a obtenus en 1999-2000, puisque les taux de saisie furent alors de 0,4 pour cent pour la volaille. Ces viande rouge et de trois pour cent pour la volaille. Ces viande rouge et de trois pour cent pour la volaille. Ces qui demeurent bas sont le reflet de la haute taux de saisie qui demeurent bas sont le reflet de la haute taux de saisie qui demeurent à la ferme au Canada.

Pour ce qui est des produits importés, le personnel de l'ACIA a inspecté 473 255 tonnes de viande et de volaille importées. Les taux de rejet pour l'année écoulée ne sont pas disponibles pour le moment, toutefois, si l'on se fie aux tendances enregistrées ces deux dernières années, l'Agence prévoit obtenir un taux de rejet semblable. En règle générale, la plupart des produits importés rejetés l'ont été pour des motifs d'étiquetage inadéquat ou autre problème de conditionnement.

Au Canada, l'ensemble des 970 usines de transformation du poisson réglementées par le gouvernement fédéral a élaboré et mis en oeuvre un plan pour le Programme de gestion de la qualité (PGQ). Le plan pour le PGQ est un document écrit décrivant le système de normes, les mesures de contrôle, les procédures de surveillance, la lissement. Ce programme vise à fournir du poisson et des produits de la mer sans danger, sains et correctement étiquetés. Afin de prévenir tout risque durant la transforétiquetés. Afin de prévenir tout risque durant la transforétiquetés. Afin de prévenir tout risque durant la transforétique du poisson, le PGQ doit inclure une analyse en mation du poisson, le PGQ doit inclure une analyse en bonne et due forme des risques liés aux produits et aux

des produits alimentaires. Ils peuvent compter sur l'aide des chercheurs scientifiques de l'ACIA qui examinent les échantillons d'aliments et les soumettent à des essais visant à déceler les risques sur le plan chimique, microbiologique et physique.

Un des moyens retenus par l'ACIA pour déterminer dans quelle mesure elle contribue à la salubrité du système alimentaire consiste à établir à quel point les établissements agréés ainsi que les produits canadiens et importés respectent les lois et la réglementation du gouvernement fédéral.

La législation canadienne en matière d'alimentation est conçue pour protéger la santé des humains et pour assurer la protection des consommateurs. On considère avoir atteint ces objectifs lorsque les parties réglementés afférents. Les règlements antière de salubrité des aliments sont règlements en matière de salubrité des aliments sont réglements en matière de salubrité des aliments sont stablies en roue de protéger la santé et la sécurité des fabblies en vue de protéger la santé et la sécurité des parties et de protéger les intérêts des consommateurs. Les taux de conformité indiquent dans quelle mesure les parties réglementés set conformète indiquent dans quelle mesure les règlements afférents. À titre d'organisme responsable de la mise en application, l'ACIA se sert des taux de conformité pour mesurer le succès obtenu dans l'atteinte conformité pour mesurer le succès obtenu dans l'atteinte conformité pour mesurer le succès obtenu dans l'atteinte

Le personnel de l'ACIA — ses inspecteurs et ses vétérinaires — inspectent tous les **établissements de transformation et de conservation de la viande** réglementés par le gouvernement fédéral, les animaux avant leur

des objectifs de la réglementation.

fédérale, l'ACIA aide l'industrie alimentaire canadienne à conserver et à renforcer son excellente réputation à l'échelle nationale et internationale pour ce qui est d'un approvisionnement en produits sains et de qualité. Par conséquent, l'industrie continue à soutenir le bien-être social et économique des Canadiens.

À titre d'organe de réglementation du gouvernement du Canada, l'ACIA devra pouvoir réagir à la croissance continue des industries réglementées. Durant les années à venir, l'Agence continuera d'évaluer ses priorités et d'examiner ses possibilités sur le plan des ressources en vue de satisfaire aux normes des programmes prescrits par la loi et de répondre aux besoins croissants pour les services de l'ACIA découlant de l'évolution constante du marché.

Réalisations

Conformité aux lois, aux règlements et aux normes du gouvernement fédéral

THE RESERVE AND THE PERSON NAMED IN

Dans le cadre de ses activités quotidiennes, l'ACIA doit vérifier si les produits alimentaires canadiens et importés sont conformes aux lois, aux règlements et aux normes du gouvernement fédéral. Nos inspecteurs travaillant sur le terrain et nos vétérinaires font des inspections et des vérifications dans les établissements d'abattage des animaux et de transformation des aliments ainsi que des animaux et de transformation des aliments ainsi que

(% na) təjər əb xuaT	٤'١	7'1	p/u
Rejet calculé au poids (en tonnes)	2 405	₽ \$\$ \$	p/u
(cannot na) amuloV	425 049	447 213	473 255
	8661	6661	2000

- Aygiène des viandes
- norsion et fruits de mer
- stue0 •
- Produits laitiers
- ləiM •
- sibrl səmugəl tə stivr7
- enquêtes sur la salubrité des aliments
- Appropriété des pratiques d'étiquetage

à vérifier le respect des lois et règlements, prend des mesures pour assurer la conformité, y compris la confiscation, le retrait et le rappel de produits ou encore, si nécessaire, elle a recours à des actions en justice, y compris l'imposition de sanctions administratives et les poursuites. L'Agence a pour mandat de réduire le risque de toxi-infections alimentaires et de fournir aux naque de toxi-infections alimentaires et de fournir aux des pour est de favoriser la conformité à 100 pour cent la toutes les lois et à tous les règlements du gouverne. A toute les lois et à tous les règlements du gouverne.

L'ACIA joue également un rôle important dans la protection de la santé de l'économie canadienne. D'abord, une meilleure salubrité des aliments contribue à réduire les journées perdues au travail en raison de toxi-infections alimentaires et permet donc aux travailleurs et aux employeurs d'économiser des millions de dollars. Santé Canada estime les cas de toxi-infections alimentaires à 2,2 millions par année, ce qui entraîne des pertes de plus de 1,3 milliard de dollars pour les travailleurs en frais médicaux directs et en salaire perdu. Les employeurs subissent aussi des pertes importantes en productivité et assument des frais de main-d'oeuvre additionnels.

Deuxièmement, l'Agence a une incidence positive sur l'industrie alimentaire canadienne qui injecte 45 milliards de dollars par année dans l'économie canadienne. En forçant l'industrie à se conformer à la réglementation

.

н

-

3.3 Salubrité des aliments

Veiller à la salubrité des aliments et à l'honnêteté des pratiques d'étiquetage

L'amélioration de la salubrité des aliments et la protection de la santé des consommateurs canadiens sont hautement prioritaires à l'ACIA. L'Agence partage cette responsabilité avec Santé Canada, d'autres paliers gouvernementaux et l'industrie.

Le rôle de l'Agence est clair. À titre d'organe de réglementation fédéral, l'ACIA assume la responsabilité de la surveillance de la conformité aux lois fédérales des entreprises qui exercent leurs activités dans le cet objectif, l'ACIA dispose d'un certain nombre de moyens. Elle collabore avec l'industrie à l'établissement de meilleures pratiques de gestion d'inspiration scientifique, procède à des inspections et à des essais visant

Dépenses totales (en millions de S):

Recettes provenant des frais d'utilisation
(en millions de S):

36,0

\$ 7995 ÉTP

essources humaines : (FTP = équivalents temps plein)



- salubrité des aliments;
- santé des animaux;
- protection des végétaux.

sont importants pour le Canada et les Canadiens, nous Canadiens, nous expliquons brièvement pourquoi ils rendu des engagements clés pris par l'ACIA à l'égard des fonction des résultats escomptés. Pour chaque secteur d'activité, nous faisons un compte renseignements sur le rendement sont organisés en sur la gestion des ressources humaines dans laquelle les connexes pour la période visée. On a ajouté une section

Engagements clés

pour évaluer ce rendement en ce qui concerne l'atteinte par l'Agence ainsi que les résultats stratégiques utilisés des engagements clés pris envers le public canadien de rendement établi par l'ACIA. On y trouve un aperçu Le tableau ci-après constitue le fondement du rapport

principaux engagements pris et les résultats stratégiques

engagements et des résultats clés ci-après résume les des résultats. dans l'atteinte de nos engagements. Le tableau des les mesurer et pour déterminer les progrès réalisés gnés d'une explication sur les moyens utilisés pour reportés sous chacun des résultats stratégiques accompaet les ressources connexes. Ces résultats sont ensuite décrivons le rôle de l'Agence dans l'atteinte des résultats

ment fèdèral en matière de salubrité, de production et de transformation



Canada. Si l'on ne protège pas ces ressources, il risque d'y avoir des conséquences graves pour les consommateurs et les producteurs canadiens, pour l'économie dans public canadien. L'ampleur et l'importance de ces responsabilités exigent de l'Agence qu'elle fasse preuve d'une vigilance sans relâche et qu'elle soit prête en tout temps à intervenir en cas d'urgence.

Toutefois, il faut noter que l'Agence n'est pas le seul organisme responsable de ces secteurs. La responsabilité première du respect des normes et des exigences fédérales appartient aux producteurs, aux entreprises de transformation et aux fournisseurs. Bien que nous aoyons responsables des inspections et de la mise en application des règlements fédéraux, nous travaillons avec ces groupes en vue de prendre des mesures préventives visant à réduire les risques relatifs à la salubrité des aliments.

rapports sur le rendement. plus d'efforts si l'on veut progresser dans le domaine des organismes du gouvernement tédéral, il faudra consacrer d'urgence. Comme pour bien d'autres ministères et tions à forte intensité de ressources dans des situations la demande en vue d'obtenir ses services et ses intervende la pression imposée par l'augmentation constante de progrès de l'Agence à cet égard ont été limités en raison de rapports. Malgré cette amélioration importante, les sa gestion du rendement et ses méthodes de production avant pour l'ACIA qui devrait lui permettre d'améliorer secteurs d'activité représentent un important pas en nouvelle structure d'activité de l'Agence. Ces nouveaux responsabilisation (SPRR) de l'ACIA, lequel décrit la la nouvelle structure de planification, de rapport et de En septembre 2000, le Conseil du Trésor a approuvé

Pour vous présenter les résultats obtenus par l'Agence au chapitre du rendement, nous avons divisé cette section en trois suivant les secteurs d'activité :

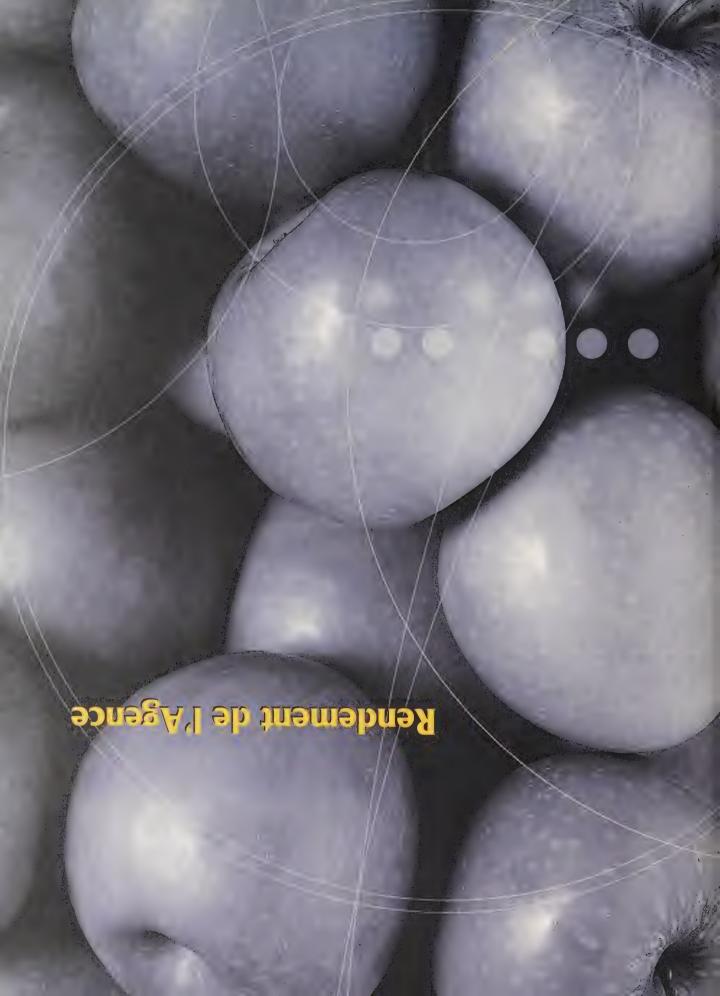
3.0 Rendement de l'Agence

3.1 Introduction

Comme le décrit la première section du rapport annuel, l'ACIA a eu à relever un grand nombre de défis et la demande pour ses services s'est accrue au cours de la risques et grâce à l'injection de fonds nouveaux, l'Agence a continué d'assurer la prestation de ses programmes et d'intervenir dans les situations d'urgence liées à la salubrité des aliments, à la santé des animaux et à la protection des végétaux.

Pour protéger la sécurité du système alimentaire, il faut faire beaucoup plus que simplement inspecter les produits alimentaires et les locaux où ils sont produits. Le système alimentaire englobe d'abord les produits tels que les emfin les produits alimentaires et le bétail, et enfin les produits alimentaires qui remplissent notre chariot d'épicerie. L'Agence a pour mandat de réglementer plusieurs maillons de ce continuum alimentaire qui comprend un nombre croissant de produits nouveaux et variés provenant de toutes les parties du monde.

L'Agence, grâce à ses activités dans les secteurs de la santé des animaux et de la protection des végétaux, rend des services essentiels aux Canadiens. Les maladies et les ravageurs constituent une menace quasi permanente pour les forêts, les cultures, le bétail et les poissons du





avec Nemezio Oliveira

parce que l'importateur ne peut produire un « Nous pouvons refuser des expéditions permis de rapporter au pays. qui veulent savoir ce qu'il est aux questions des gens de la journée à répondre

passe une grande partie » de dire M. Oliveira, qui public pour faire ce travail, « Il faut aimer beaucoup le

et peuvent se révéler extrêmement coûteux. » visent des produits dont le délai de livraison est critique 24 heures, » ajoute-t-il. « Bon nombre de ces différends d'aliments, par exemple, peut se gâter en l'espace de 12 à facteur essentiel dans ces situations. Un chargement certain document, affirme M. Oliveira. Le temps est un

importance extraordinaire pour une autre personne. » confie-t-il. « Ce qui vous semble anodin peut revêtir une d'animaux. « Sur le plan émotif, c'est parfois déchirant, et les tambours africains fabriqués à partir de peaux de choses, du bacon au basilic, en passant par les putois ments. M. Oliveira et son équipe ont saisi toutes sortes devez confisquer des végétaux, des animaux ou des ali-Mais le plus difficile dans ce travail vient lorsque vous

nous ne pouvons y déroger, » empêcher l'introduction des maladies au Canada et gentillesse et respect. Mais notre mandat consiste à qui sont importants, et qu'ils doivent être traités avec « Nous ne devons jamais oublier que ce sont les gens

je relève de nouveaux défis. » de nouveaux visages, j'entends de nouvelles histoires et de la fameuse tarte de grand-maman. Je vois sans cesse sonne qui essaie de ramener une perruche ou une pointe intéressant, confie l'inspecteur, qu'il s'agisse d'une perfranchissent les portes de l'aéroport qui rend mon travail jamais banal. C'est la diversité des personnes qui nous réserve. Mais, une chose est certaine, ce n'est depuis 1984. « On ne peut jamais savoir ce que la journée M. Oliveira travaille à titre d'inspecteur à l'aéroport

est important pour le Canada, » surtout, j'ai l'occasion de voir à quel point notre travail passe vite, c'est intéressant et même excitant, mais «)'adore mon travail, confie-t-il. Chaque jour, le temps

> exportations et notre réserve alimentaire. et dévaster les récoltes ou le bétail, paralysant nos entrée au pays, cette maladie pourrait se propager infectée par une maladie exotique mortelle. Une fois avoir un bout de saucisson juteux ou une orchidée B. Pearson. Dans chaque valise, il pourrait y transitent par l'aéroport international Lester haque année, vingt-six millions de personnes

ciales et faire l'éducation du public. » passagers, inspecter les cargaisons commertravail, nous devons vérifier les bagages des collectivité agricole, dit-il. Pour faire notre les Canadiens en assurant la protection de la l'ACIA, Nemezio Oliveira. « Nous protégeons de l'aéroport veille l'un des superviseurs de Mais entre la maladie et les portes coulissantes

maladies exotiques. de protéger le pays contre les et Environnement Canada - afin des douanes et du revenu du Canada du gouvernement – comme l'Agence Ils collaborent avec divers ministères taux, d'animaux et d'aliments illicites. tormés pour détecter la présence de végétravaillent avec des chiens spécialement afin de trouver des articles non déclarés. Ils déclarés et font des vérifications au hasard vérifient régulièrement les produits ayant été M. Oliveira et son groupe de 31 inspecteurs

qui se renforcent mutuellement. à ce qu'il comprenne un réseau d'ententes individuelles cohérent et tondé sur des données scientifiques et de voir avec le mandat de notre organisation, soit rigoureux, en sorte que ce cadre de travail, étant donné ses liens exerce ses activités. Notre principal objectif est de faire réglementaire international au sein duquel l'Agence échanges commerciaux qui réunis constituent le cadre protection des végétaux et de l'environnement et les sur la salubrité des aliments, la santé des animaux, la existe des accords internationaux et des institutions axés végétaux. En plus de ce réseau d'accords bilatéraux, il salubrité des aliments et de la santé des animaux et des particuliers et des protocoles dans le domaine de la certain nombre d'accords bilatéraux sur certains produits de normalisation. Actuellement, l'ACIA administre un efforts considérables en vue d'influencer les organismes dances à l'échelle internationale et elle investit des L'ACIA est un chet de file en ce qui concerne ces ten-

biotechnologie lors des sommets du G8. les discussions sur la salubrité des aliments et la la Zone de libre-échange des Amériques, ainsi que elles sur le Protocole de Carthagène sur la biosécurité, économique Asie-Pacifique, les négociations individude libre-échange nord-américain, la Coopération l'Organisation mondiale du commerce, l'Accord de coopération et de développement économiques, Commission du Codex Alimentarius, l'Organisation internationale pour la protection des végétaux, la l'Office international des épizooties, la Convention Programme des Nations Unies pour l'environnement, l'Organisation pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture et le l'Organisation mondiale de la Santé des Nations Unies, participe à divers forums internationaux, notamment : international et d'autres ministères du gouvernement, le ministère des Affaires étrangères et du Commerce A cet égard, l'ACIA, de concert avec Santé Canada,

W .

.

matière de réglementation, et l'ACIA a créé une chaire de réglementation pour assurer l'orientation du programme. À plus long terme, d'autres institutions d'enseignement possédant une expérience pertinente pourraient venir s'ajouter au programme à la fin du projet pilote.

L'unité d'évaluation scientifique et les comités scientifiques de l'Agence s'emploient à renforcer les liens qui existent entre la politique et les conseils scientifiques lors de la prise de décisions. Ces comités joueront un rôle essentiel dans la satisfaction des besoins ayant été mis en relief dans les stratégies du Canada dans le domaine scientifique, lesquels consistent notamment à accorder une priorité élevée à la formation et à la réceptitivité, à mettre sur pied des laboratoires de pointe, et à tirer le meilleur parti possible des occasions qui se présentent dans les secteurs de la science et de la technologie.

2.2 Oeuvrer à l'échelle de la planète en créant un cadre réglementaire international Les cadres de travail internationaux en matière de Les cadres de travail internationaux en matière de

le système réglementaire international. technologies et d'innovations comporte des défis pour exportateurs. Par ailleurs, l'émergence de nouvelles produits en provenance d'un nombre croissant de pays changent, et le Canada importe un vaste éventail de monde entier. Au pays, les goûts des consommateurs d'une grande popularité auprès des consommateurs du produits alimentaires et agricoles canadiens jouissent teurs des produits sans risque et de grande qualité. Les aux producteurs des marchés stables et aux consommacomporte des avantages pour les Canadiens en offrant à la fois un fondement scientifique et réglementaire, d'un cadre réglementaire international cohérent, ayant végétaux dans le monde. Le perfectionnement continu de réglementer les échanges d'aliments, d'animaux et de animaux tournissent une architecture essentielle en vue salubrité des aliments et de santé des végétaux et des

proche que possible de 100 %. » de ces essais soient d'une fiabilité aussi pourquoi nous voulons que les résultats

légumes frais, » explique-t-il. animale ou encore de fruits et par l'entremise de produits d'origine et être ensuite transmis aux humains s'introduire dans la chaîne alimentaire en provenance de l'étranger pourraient « Les parasites amenés par les animaux

dans les bagages des passagers. « Avec le le conditionnement de produits ou encore dans les bateaux, les avions cargos, dans miscer dans le pays de diverses taçons: Les insectes exotiques peuvent s'im-

plus en plus d'importance. pas. » Voilà pourquoi l'inspection et les essais prennent de survivre au voyage alors qu'auparavant, ils ne le pouvaient avec laquelle nous voyageons aujourd'hui, ils peuvent partout, » ajoute le D' Gill, « Et étant donné la vitesse commerce mondial, les insectes nous arrivent de

jusqu'à ce que nous ayons pu l'identifier, » précise le D' Gill. avoir découvert un parasite grave, ils retiendront le bateau afin d'y déceler les chargements suspects. « S'ils pensent examineront les transporteurs de marchandises étrangers pouvoir pour l'en empêcher. Les inspecteurs de l'ACIA au Canada, le D' Gill et le D' Gajadhar feront tout en leur Si un insecte ou un parasite exotique est sur le point d'entrer

Le Dr Gill et le Dr Gajadhar déclarent que leurs plus grands exotique, il pourrait être réexpédié dans son pays d'origine. explique-t-il. » Si on découvre que l'animal a un parasite essaie de retrouver leur origine et on ouvre une enquête, parasite, les animaux peuvent être mis en quarantaine, on comme l'Asie, affirme le D' Gajadhar. « Si on trouve un particulièrement s'ils proviennent de régions à haut risque importés en vue de détecter la présence de parasites, Les inspecteurs font également des essais sur les animaux

pour les Canadiens, » notre industrie agricole, pour notre environnement et Dr Gajadhar. « Le risque est beaucoup trop grand pour sites. « Mais il ne taut jamais baisser sa garde, selon le défis consistent à prendre des décisions au sujet des para-

> es parasites garde contre montent la zilietoedeni se.

le D' Alvin Gajadhar avec le D' Bruce Gill et

la faune et le bétail et infecter les humains. pépinières. Et un petit parasite pourrait décimer détruire les récoltes vivrières, les arbres et les Un insecte exotique, par exemple, pourrait animaux qui sont les plus dangereux. artois, ce sont les plus petits

Ferme expérimentale centrale, à Ottawa. réglementation et l'identification qui travaille à la D' Bruce Gill, un entomologiste spécialisé dans la causés éventuellement aux récoltes », d'affirmer le tion, sans compter les dommages qui pourraient être entraîner la termeture de nos marchés à l'exporta-« Une infestation par des parasites exotiques pourrait

duction des végétaux de la marche à suivre. aviser la Division de la protection et de la propays. Son travail consiste à les identifier et à non identifiés provenant des quatre coins du déborde de petits paquets renfermant des insectes Tous les jours, la boîte aux lettres du D' Gill

affirme le D' Gajadhar. « C'est la protection des consommateurs, » le plus important de mon travail est d'essais visant les parasites. « L'aspect animale à l'amélioration des méthodes vaillent dans le Centre de parasitologie Cajadhar et son équipe de chercheurs tratoire de Saskatoon de l'ACIA, le D' Alvin A l'autre bout du pays, le directeur du labora-

pour une utilisation efficace des avis relatifs aux sciences et à la technologie dans le processus décisionnel du gouvernement. En outre, l'Agence coordonnera une démarche stratégique en réponse au rapport du intitulé Vers l'excellence en sciences et en technologie (CEST) d'intégrer les recommandations du rapport sur les Avis scientifiques pour l'efficacité gouvernementale (ASEC) et du rapport VEST dans la formulation de ses priorités, et du rapport VEST dans la formulation de ses priorités, dans son processus décisionnel et dans les méthodes du velle emploie pour procéder à certains examens qu'elle emploie pour procéder à certains examens scientifiques généraux à l'interne.

L'Agence intensifiera par ailleurs la collaboration dans le domaine de la recherche. Elle tirera parti des relations déjà bien amorcées, comme sa collaboration avec la Commission canadienne des grains, son partage avec Santé Canada de la direction du Centre scientifique canadien de santé humaine et animale de Winnipeg et son entente avec l'Université de Guelph pour mettre sur pied des programmes sous l'égide du tout nouvel lnstitut canadien pour l'inspection des aliments et la réglementation.

L'Institut canadien pour l'inspection des aliments, fondé en janvier 2000, représente un grand pas en avant dans le domaine des ententes de collaboration en matière de recherche. Cet institut unique en son genre est le résultat d'un projet pilote de trois ans entre l'Université de Cuelph et l'ACIA. L'Institut a mis sur pied un comité chelph et d'ACIA. L'Institut a mis sur pied un comité chargé de déterminer les priorités de la recherche en chargé de déterminer les priorités de la recherche en

.

.

ab erailig ead 0.5 zátivitas aon

2.1 La crédibilité de l'ACIA repose sur des principes scientifiques éprouvés

aux besoins croissants de l'Agence. son infrastructure scientifiques en vue de satisfaire continuera de valoriser et de renforcer sa capacité et inattaquables. Durant les années à venir, l'ACIA trer que ses méthodes scientifiques sont intègres et sur les marchés nationaux et mondiaux, elle doit démon-L'Agence reconnaît que pour conserver cette crédibilité fournir des services experts et des avis scientifiques. pays et à l'étranger dépend de son aptitude soutenue à efficacité. La crédibilité scientifique de l'Agence au cette crédibilité scientifique, l'Agence perdrait toute ment sur ces principes scientifiques éprouvés. Sans programmes et la prise de décisions reposent essentielleactivités dans trois grands secteurs. La conception de des principes scientifiques éprouvés pour réaliser ses canadien à fondement scientifique, l'ACIA s'appuie sur A titre de plus important organe de réglementation

La réalisation des programmes de l'ACIA s'appuie également sur des méthodes scientifiques, les chercheurs qui de fournir des conseils scientifiques, les chercheurs qui chaque année à des essais et à des analyses d'environ 600 000 échantillons prélevés par les inspecteurs de l'ACIA. Par ailleurs, ils se livrent à des recherches à sous peu l'accréditation de tous ses laboratoires selon sous peu l'accréditation de tous ses laboratoires selon les normes internationales (ISO).

Au cours des années à venit, l'Agence continuera d'aligner ses pratiques actuelles en matière d'avis scientifiques sur celles qui sont décrites dans le rapport fédéral intitulé Cadre applicable aux avis en matière de science et de technologie: Principes et lignes directrices

Les défis que pose la réglementation des nouveaux produits de la biotechnologie et les nombreuses questions du public au sujet de la manière dont ces produits sont réglementés suscitent de plus en plus d'intérêt dans tous les pays. Des pourparlers ayant commencé dans les années 1980 se poursuivent toujours, et l'ACIA est un participant actif et un chef de file dans les discussions qui se déroulent dans ces divers forums comme celui du Protocole de Çartagena sur la prévention des risques biotechnologiques, la Commission sur le Codex Alimentarius et la Convention internationale sur la prévention des végétaux.

Dans le Budget 2000, le gouvernement du Canada a renouvelé son engagement à l'égard de la santé, la sécurité et l'environnement en déploquant une son une somme de 30 millions de dollars par année dont le tiers est mis à la disposition de l'ACIA afin de lui permettre d'améliorer et de perfectionner approche de la réglementation qui privilégie la sécurité. Ces ressources additionnelles permettront aux chercheurs de l'Agence de continuer à effectuer des évaluations environnementales essentielles et détaillées, d'améliorer leurs capacités d'inspection et de surveillance et de pousser l'étude de nouvelles questions environnementales essentielles et détaillées, d'améliorer leurs capacités d'inspection et de surveillance et de pousser l'étude de nouvelles questions, à intégrer les nouvelles connaissances qui émergent des foruns nationaux et internationaux et à engager une main-d'oeuvre hautement qualifiée. Ces efforts permettront à l'ACIA de faire en sorte que son approche de la réglementation des produits de la biotechnologie fonctionne suivant un mode cohérent, coordonné et intégré.

Cette année, deux organismes mis sur pied par le gouvernement canadien ont mené des travaux d'envergure visant à examiner les dispositions réglementaires et les justifications scientifiques des ministères et organismes qui réglementent les produits de la biotechnologie. Le Groupe d'experts de la Société royale du Canada a déposé son rapport sur l'avenir de la biotechnologie alimentaire en février 2001. Le rapport portait principalement sur les descisionnel sur les descisionnel en matière de recherche visant à améliorer le processus décisionnel en ce qui concerne les futurs produits de la biotechnologie. Le Comité consultatif canadien sur la biotechnologie, dans le cadre de son analyse des aliments génétiquement modifiée, a commandé des études et effectué un certain nombre de consultations auprès d'intervenants auxquels les experts de l'ACIA ont été invités à participer. Un rapport provisoire a été présenté en août 2001.

Le 19 avril 2001, le Canada a signé le Protocole de Carthagène sur la biosécurité, un accord multilatéral visant à réglementer les mouvements transfrontaliers des organismes vivants modifiés au moyen de la biotechnologie moderne. L'ACIA a joué un rôle de premier plan en examinant les répercussions sur le plan réglementaire du Protocole du gouvernement du Canada et en collaborant avec des intervenants susceptibles d'être visés afin s'étape suivante, le Canada envisagera de ratifier le Protocole en s'appuyant sur les progrès réalisés lors des discussions qui devraient permettre de définir plus précisément un certain nombre de ses dispositions et de définir plus précisément un certain nombre de ses dispositions et de déferminer quelle serait la manière la plus efficace de le mettre en oeuvre au Canada. L'ACIA a fait progresser les travaux en ce qui concerne les dispositions relatives à la documentation du Protocole en assurant la coprésidence d'une réunion d'experts techniques tenue en juin 2001 à Montpellier, positions relatives à la documentation du Protocole en assurant la coprésidence d'une réunion d'experts techniques ten juin 2001 à Montpellier, en France. L'ACIA s'est également employée à faire avancer les efforts visant à se doter de pouvoirs de réglementation en ce qui concerne les produits de la biotechnologie, cet aspect revêtant une certaine importance à la fois pour le Protocole et dans d'autres instances, comme celui de la Coopération économique de l'Asie-Parifique (APEC).

.

Crises alimentaires

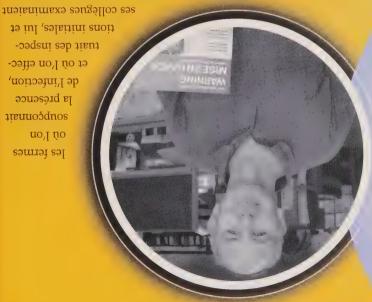
destinées à gérer les risques d'allergie. l'industrie mette au point des stratégies de prévention ingrédients sur l'étiquette de l'aliment, et aussi afin que les allergènes soient toujours déclarés dans la liste des avec l'industrie de l'alimentation en vue d'exiger que pour l'ACIA depuis quelques années. L'Agence collabore un sujet de préoccupation particulièrement inquiétant allergènes non déclarés dans les produits importés sont ans montrent que le nombre de rappels a augmenté. Les marché canadien. Les données recueillies depuis deux l'évolution constante de l'offre des produits sur le plus grande sensibilisation des consommateurs et à directrices plus rigoureuses à Santé Canada, à une laboratoires d'essais plus perfectionnés, à des lignes l'amélioration des systèmes de surveillance, à des cette augmentation au grand nombre d'inspections, à de l'ACIA. On peut attribuer, en partie du moins, du nombre de crises alimentaires exigeant l'intervention Ces cinq dernières années, il y a eu une recrudescence

Contrôle réglementaire international des aliments, des végétaux et des animaux

De plus en plus, les pays doivent se conformer aux normes internationales pour pouvoir commercialiser leurs produits alimentaires, leurs animaux et productions végétales sur le marché international. Afin de pouvoir exporter à l'étranger, les exportateurs canadiens doivent respecter prendre le risque de subir des restrictions à l'importation. En ce qui concerne les importations, l'ACIA doit s'assurer que les systèmes et les normes des pays étrangers aont conformes aux protocoles internationantes sur protocoles internationantes sur protocoles internationantes aux protocoles internationants et aux normes canadiennes.

biologiques à usage vétérinaire. des aliments pour animaux, les engrais, et les produits végétaux, les aliments pour animaux et les ingrédients les produits de la biotechnologie en ce qui concerne les améliorer le programme réglementaire existant pour l'Agence a obtenu des tonds additionnels visant à sur l'application de la biotechnologie. Par la suite, tir dans le Système de réglementation canadien portant du Trésor ont approuvé une présentation visant à invesleur innocuité. En juillet 2000, les ministres du Conseil produits et de communiquer avec le public concernant les exigences réglementaires de ces nouveaux types de seiller les législateurs et les décideurs en ce qui concerne de renforcer sa capacité sur le plan scientifique, de condéfis. Afin de relever ces défis, l'ACIA doit continuer les « aliments de conception » présentent de nouveaux Virradiation des aliments, les additifs alimentaires et partir d'organismes génétiquement modifiés (OGM), aliments soient sains. Les aliments produits à

L'incidence des changements technologiques sera multipliée par les percées réalisées dans le domaine de la recherche et des connaissances. L'ACIA devra se tenir au courant des progrès réalisées dans le domaine des techniques de transformation alimentaire ainsi que dans la mise au point de méthodes d'essai plus sensibles. Les progrès ayant été enregistrés dans la communauté scientifique en général, y compris dans les études à long terme viendront mettre à rude épreuve les ressources de l'Agence, mais lui donneront en revanche des occasions importantes d'améliorer le système d'approvisionnement en aliments sains. Les nouveaux outils scientifiques et les nouvelles technologies sont susceptibles à la fois d'améliorer la prise de décisions sur le plan réglement d'améliorer la prise de décisions sur le plan réglementaire, mais aussi de la compliquer.



comportement suspect.

TEL SENCE

asec le Dr Dong MacLeod

afin de vérifier si les animaux n'avaient pas adopté de cette zone furent ensuite inspectées tous les trois jours carrés exempt de fièvre aphteuse. Les fermes situées dans d'établir un périmètre d'inspection de trois kilomètres Ce processus se répétait d'une ferme à l'autre dans le but onglons. Ils prenaient aussi la température des animaux. trouver des lésions dans la gueule, sur les mamelles et les de près les animaux afin de

de l'infection, la présence soupçonnait πο'Ι ύο les fermes

sionnant de gens y participaient. » logistique avait été mis en place et un nombre imprescelles où nous travaillions, un imposant dispositif Mais partout dans la région infectée, y compris dans 300 vétérinaires travaillaient à partir du même bureau. plus touchées. « A Cambria, dans le nord, par exemple, régions dans lesquelles il avait travaillé n'étaient pas les général, » de dire le D' MacLeod, en soulignant que les maladie avait paralysé le milieu agricole et la société en « J'ai été vraiment frappé de constater à quel point la

de nos exercices en cas d'urgence, » teuse. Ce que j'ai vu confirme la validité de nos plans et que l'ACIA est en mesure de lutter contre la fièvre aphrassurante. « Pour ma part, ce fut l'occasion de constater expérience non seulement enrichissante, mais également Mais en dernière analyse, le D' MacLeod a trouvé son

rapporter les « leçons apprises » au Canada. enrayer l'épidémie de fièvre aphteuse, et deuxièmement, était double : premièrement, venir en aide au MAFF pour sixième était en voie de formation. Le mandat de l'ACIA des inspecteurs, s'étaient rendus au Royaume-Uni, et un més au total de 49 employés, surtout des vétérinaires et Remarque: En juin 2001, cinq contingents de l'ACIA for-

> animale d'envergure. pour aider à enrayer une épidémie de maladie doutait pas qu'un jour il irait en Angleterre qui travaille à Kingston, en Ontario ne se MacLeod, un vétérinaire de district de l'ACIA orsqu'il s'est joint à l'Agence, le D' Doug

passant par la destruction par le feu. de l'inspection jusqu'à l'éradication, en complet d'élimination de la fièvre aphteuse l'équipe prenne connaissance du processus le MAFF avait pris des mesures pour que Chumsford, à l'est de Londres. A Reading, de Reading, à l'ouest de Londres, puis de ontarien, il a inspecté le bétail des fermes l'inspecteur Don Long, tous deux du sud-ouest la fièvre aphteuse. Avec le Dr Graeme Stott et Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAFF) à enrayer de trois semaines visant à aider le Ministry of par l'ACIA au Royaume-Uni pour une affectation du premier contingent de huit personnes envoyé Mais en mars 2001, le Dr MacLeod faisait partie

vers 18 heures ou 19 heures. Sur 8 heures pour ne se terminer que commençaient habituellement vers Dr MacLeod. Il se rappelle qu'elles épuisantes, mais stimulantes, » selon le « Les journées furent longues et souvent

Des sondages de l'opinion publique ont contirmé que la salubrité des aliments est une importante priorité nationale. Malgré qu'ils sont sérieusement préoccupés à cet égard, les Canadiens maintiennent leur confiance dans l'ACIA et sont convaincus que l'Agence travaille à protéger la salubrité des approvisionnements en aliments.

- Selon un sondage réalisé par la firme lpsos- Reid, en mars 2001, les trois quarts (76 pour cent) des Canadiens sont d'accord avec l'énoncé suivant : « J'ai confiance dans l'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments et suis convaincu qu'elle peut me protéger contre les toxi-infections alimentaires, comme la maladie de la vache folle ». Le sondage a révélé que 68 pour cent des Canadiens sont inquiets au sujet de la salubrité des aliments qu'ils consomment.
- Un autre sondage réalisé au printemps 2007 par le Bureau d'information du Canada a montré que la perception du public comme quoi la salubrité des aliments est une question prioritaire a atteint un sommet de 78 pour cent. Par ailleurs, l'évaluation que font les Canadiens de la façon dont le gouvernement canadien s'acquitte de ses responsabilités en ce domaine s'est également améliorée. (Source : Bureau d'information du Canada, http://www.infocan.gc.ca)

approche uniforme et fondée sur les risques et concentre l'attention sur les pays d'origine, les activités de contrôle menées à la frontière canadienne et la distribution à l'échelle nationale.

Évolution des habitudes de mobilité

Les voyages à l'étranger sont de plus en plus nombreux. Au fur et à mesure que le nombre de personnes faisant leur entrée au Canada en provenance d'autres pays augnente, y compris les Canadiens qui rentrent chez eux, s'accroissent également les risques pour notre système d'approvisionnement en aliments ainsi que pour la santé des végétaux et des animaux du Canada. Par exemple, des efforts ont été faits en vue d'empêcher l'introduction des efforts ont été faits en vue d'empêcher l'introduction matériaux de remplissage et le sol de même que dans la matériaux de remplissage et le sol de même que dans la viande et les produits carnés intégrés dans l'alimentation de certains animaux vulnérables.

Progrès technologiques

Les progrès de la technologie s'accompagnent de nouvelles méthodes d'inspection visant à faire en sorte que les

.

AlDA'l əb sñàb səd 6.1

II y a plusieurs facteurs – tant à l'intérieur qu'à l'extérieur de l'Agence – qui continueront d'influer sur l'orientation stratégique de l'ACIA et d'avoir une incidence sur notre rendement.

Préoccupations et attentes du public

Les Canadiens sont des consommateurs avertis et ils veulent de plus en plus de renseignements au sujet de la qualité des aliments qu'ils consomment, de leur origine sinsi que des méthodes de transformation utilisées. Des incidents survenus récemment sur la scène nationale et internationale mettant en cause des toxi-infections préoccupations au sujet de l'innocuité de nos aliments et de l'eau contaminée ont intensifié les préoccupations au sujet de l'innocuité de nos aliments et de l'eau. Les Canadiens s'attendent à ce que les divers paliers de gouvernement, leurs ministères et agences – y compris l'ACIA – les protègent, les tiennent au courant des risques et leur offrent des services dans courant des risques et leur offrent des services dans

Intensification du commerce et de la diversité des produits

direction. La politique établit l'orientation vers une tions représente une étape importante dans la bonne de la Stratégie et de la politique nationales des importaressources. Le travail accompli par l'ACIA dans le cadre et des procédures qui tont l'usage efficace de nos exportations, I'ACIA doit mettre au point des systèmes d'inspection des importations et de certification des ces augmentations et d'offrir une qualité acceptable que jamais auparavant. Afin de suivre le rythme de ravageurs et les maladies se répandent plus rapidement des échanges commerciaux font en sorte que les modernes et l'accroissement du volume et de la vitesse les végétaux et les animaux, les moyens de transport d'où proviennent ces importations. En ce qui concerne des aliments importés et au nombre croissant de pays importés et exportés, à un élargissement de l'éventail volume des aliments et des produits alimentaires L'ACIA doit s'adapter à une forte augmentation du

Pour M^{me} Moel qui travaille à Halifax, éliminer les aliments insalubres avant que des gens

tombent malades contribue à lui injecter une bonne dose d'adrénaline qui lui permet de s'occuper de chaque rappel.

« Mous avons un grand marché à couvrir, et nous voulons être certains de dépister et d'éliminer tous les produits alimentaires ayant fait l'objet d'un rappel avant que quiconque les consomme. C'est aussi simple que ça. Mous savons très bien que beaucoup de gens comptent sur nous. »

Mmcs Pelland et Noel sont aux premières loges du réseau national de rappel des aliments avec des douzaines d'autres spécialistes prêts à réagir à tout moment. Usines de transformation, magasins de vente au détail, maisons privées – les enquêteurs de l'Agence vont partout pour faire un suivi sur un rapport signalant l'existence éventuelle d'aliments insalubres. Le Bureau de la salubrité des aliments et des rappels donne le signal, et c'est parti.

La course se déroule à grands renforts de café, de retraçages au moyen d'Internet, de vérifications par téléphone et de contre-vérifications et la journée s'allonge, sept jours par semaine. On franchit la ligne d'arrivée lorsque l'avis de rappel est distribué dans les médias, affiché sur le site Web de l'Agence et automatiquement rappels d'aliments, y compris les associations de personnes allergiques, les banques d'alimentation, les écoles, les organisations de santé publique, et le grand public. Jes organisations de santé publique, et le grand public.

Comme la plupart de ses collègues, M^{me} Pelland excelle dans les situations d'urgence. « Lorsque je participe à un rappel au sujet d'allergènes, comme les arachides non déclarées dans un goûter, je suis très heureuse de penser que j'ai peut-être contribué à empêcher un enfant d'avoir une réaction grave. »

Pour le moment, elle reprend son souffle . . . jusqu'au prochain épisode.

Sappel d'allments la course el sainco sucom

avec Johanne Pelland et Sharon Moel

Ohanne Pelland et des coureuses olympiques, mais elles ont une bonne idée de ce que c'est que de courir contre la montre.

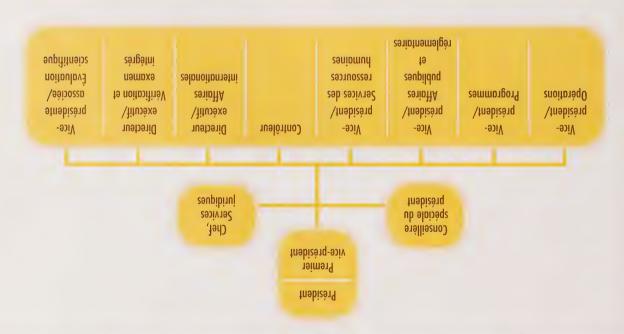
Toutes deux sont des spécialistes à l'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments (ACIA) et elles se retrouvent souvent à courir à perdre haleine dans le cadre d'un rappel d'aliments. Un rappel ressemble souvent à une course où la récompense n'est pas la gloire, mais plutôt la protection du public contre des aliments insalubres. Et vous ne savez contre des aliments insalubres. Et vous ne savez jamais quand le signal du départ va être donné.

« Lorsque j'arrive au bureau le matin, je ne sais jamais ce qui va arriver, » explique M^{me} Pelland qui se tient toujours prête à entrer en action dans les bureaux de l'ACIA à Montréal.

« Un rappel peut survenir à tout moment, »

Il peut s'agir d'un aliment contenant des arachides non déclarées, ou encore, d'un envoi de l'égumes contaminés par des bactéries dangereuses. L'Agence a dû s'occuper de 370 rappels d'aliments de toutes sortes l'année dernière, soit en moyenne un par jour. Le plan de course a été le même dans chaque cas – il faut faire vite et bien.

Structure organisationnelle de l'Agence canadienne d'inspertion des illinients



Même si les trois paliers de gouvernement collaborent en vue d'assurer un approvisionnement en aliments sains, il reste que la salubrité des aliments est l'affaire de tous. Par exemple, l'agriculteur, l'entreprise de transformation et le restaurateur ont aussi des responsabilités en cette matière. Et au bout du compte, les consommateurs aussi ont la responsabilité de manipuler, de conserver et de préparer les aliments sans risque à la maison. Le Partenariat de l'ACIA dans le domaine de la salubrité des aliments, de l'ACIA dans le domaine de la salubrité des aliments, prendre les consommateurs pour prévenit les toxitournit de l'information sur les moyens que peuvent fournit de l'information sur les moyens que peuvent fournit de l'information sur les moyens que peuvent fournit les consommateurs pour prévenir les toxitories alimentaires à l'adresse www.abaslesbac.org.

En dernière analyse, une collaboration fructueuse entre les divers intervenants est essentielle à la protection du système d'approvisionnement en vivres et de la santé des animaux et des végétaux du Canada. Les efforts soutenus du gouvernement du Canada ainsi que des provinces et territoires en vue d'améliorer l'efficacité et l'efficience contribuent à faire du système d'inspection des aliments canadiens un outil plus intégré et mieux harmonisé.

.

*

1.5 Efforts de collaboration

Pour réussir à protéger le système d'approvisionnement en aliments et la santé des animaux et des végétaux, l'ACIA compte sur l'expertise et le soutien d'autres ministères du gouvernement fédéral, des provinces, des territoires, des municipalités, des producteurs, de l'industrie, des distributeurs, des marchands de détail et des consommateurs.

La production de viande offre un bon exemple de collaboration et d'entraide. Les administrations provinciales règlementent l'élevage des animaux et l'ACIA fournit les services d'inspection à l'abattage et dans les usinces de transformation qui transportent le produit d'une province à l'autre ou à l'étranger. Les provinces dournissent les services d'inspection dans les usinces de petite envergure qui vendent dans leur secteur de compétence et les autorités municipales voient au respect des normes en matière de santé publique dans les restaurants où l'on sert le produit fini.

- Les véférinaires et les inspecteurs de l'ACIA mènent des inspections rigoureuses dans plus de 1 800 établissements de transformation des fruits et des légumes, de la viande et du poisson partout au Canada.
- Les inspecteurs de l'ACIA vérifient les produits importés ils
 examinent les végétaux, les animaux, les aliments et même les
 matériaux d'emballage qui risqueraient d'abriter des maladies
 et des ravageurs, comme les coléoptères ou les mites.
- Le personnel de l'ACIA inspecte les lots de semences, les champs de pommes de terre, les serres, les couvoirs, les moulins à aliments pour animaux et les bâtiments d'élevage.
- Les chercheurs des laboratoires de l'ACIA analysent des échantillons alimentaires en vue de trouver des contaminants, des résidus de médicaments et des agents pathogènes.
- Les agents de réglementation de l'ACIA évaluent la salubrité des nouvelles variétés d'aliments, de semences, d'aliments pour la santé animale, pour animaux, d'engrais et de produits pour la santé animale, comme les vaccins, destinés à être utilisés au Canada.
- Les inspecteurs de l'ACIA examinent les étiquettes des aliments en vue de vérifier si elles sont exactes, ils enquêtent au sujet des plaintes et portent des accusations contre les contrevenants.

(p. ex., des installations de transformation). De plus, l'ACIA compte aussi 21 laboratoires et installations de recherche dans tout le pays.

Canada. L'Agence vérifie aussi que les semences et les engrais, ceux qui sont produits au pays et les produits importés, sont conformes aux normes du gouvernement fédéral en matière de salubrité, de composition et de méthode de traitement. Enfin, l'Agence certifie que les végétaux et tout autre matériel végétal connexe qui sont destinés à être exportés du Canada satisfont aux règlements phytosanitaires des pays étrangers.

shitoethe R. I

L'ACIA a près de 4 800 employés, parmi ce personnel très qualifié, elle compte des inspecteurs travaillant sur le terrain, des vétérinaires, des agronomes, des hologistes, des chimistes, du personnel administratif, des spécialistes des systèmes informatiques, des agente financiers, des spécialistes des communications, des chercheurs scientifiques, des techniciens de laboratoire, ct des gestionnaires.

1.4 Notre organisation

Le bureau principal de l'ACIA se trouve à Ottawa et l'Agence gère l'exécution de son mandat par l'intermédiaire de quatre secteurs opérationnels (Atlantique, Québec, Ontario et Ouest), de 18 bureaux régionaux, de 185 bureaux locaux et de centaines de bureaux situés dans des établissements non gouvernementaux

L'ACIA collabore avec de nombreux partenaires en matière de salubrité des aliments. Par exemple :

- Santé Canada établit les normes relatives à la salubrité et à la qualité nutritive des aliments vendus au Canada. L'ACIA voit à l'application
 de ces normes.
- Les agences provinciales et municipales en matière de salubrité des aliments réglementent des milliers d'établissements alimentaires comme les restaurants et les entreprises de transformation alimentaires qui exercent leurs activités sur les marchés locaux.
- Agriculteurs, pêcheurs, transformateurs, importateurs, transporteurs et marchands de détail exercent leurs activités suivant un éventail de lignes directrices, de règlements et de normes acceptées par l'industrie.
- A la maison, au restaurant et dans les cuisines institutionnelles, ceux qui conservent et préparent les aliments le font suivant les lignes directrices fournies par les détaillants, les entreprises de transformation et les gouvernements.

ADEN ob Smidpet rimo sa

- Loi relative aux aliments du bétail
- e Loi sur l'Agence canaibane d'inspection des aliments
- Loi sur la protection des obtentions végétales
- Loi sur la protection des végétaux
- xuomino səb ətnəs əl sus iod
- Loi sur l'emballage et l'étiquetage des produits de consomnation,
- en ce qu'elle a trait aux aliments
- Loi sur les aliments et drogues, en ce qu'elle a trait aux aliments
- Loi sur les engrais
- Loi sur les produits agricoles au Canada
- Loi sur les sanctions administratives pécuniaires en matière d'agriculture et d'agroalimentaire
- Loi sur les semences
- Loi sur l'inspection des viandes

Loi sur l'inspection du poisson

Santé des animaux

sans cruauté des animaux. la salubrité des importations et réglemente le transport certifie la santé des animaux exportés du Canada, évalue les menaces sérieuses pour le bétail. De plus, l'ACIA surveillance des maladies animales conçus pour déjouer L'Agence mène également des programmes réguliers de biologiques dérivés au moyen de la biotechnologie). munoglobuline, les trousses de diagnostic et les produits les bactérines, les bactérines toxoïdes, les produits d'imvétérinaires (ces produits sont notamment les vaccins, les aliments pour animaux et les produits biologiques sécurité de la chaîne alimentaire, l'ACIA réglemente pour les maîtriser et les éradiquer. Afin de maintenir la maladies se produisent, l'ACIA intervient rapidement (p. ex., la tuberculose bovine). Lorsque des flambées de au Canada et à prévenir leur propagation au pays des maladies animales (p. ex., la fièvre aphteuse) L'ACIA s'emploie à empêcher l'introduction

Protection des végétaux

L'ACIA a pour mandat d'empêcher les maladies et les ravageurs de l'étranger (p. ex., le longicorne d'Asie) d'entrer au Canada et de prévenir la propagation des maladies et des ravageurs des végétaux suffisamment importants pour justifier une mise en quarantaine (p. ex., le virus de la variole du prunier) à l'intérieur du (p. ex., le virus de la variole du prunier) à l'intérieur du

1.0 Vue d'ensemble de l'Agence

1.1 Notre mandat

L'ACIA est un organisme réglementaire du gouvernement fédéral à fondement scientifique qui oeuvre dans le domaine des aliments, des animaux et des végétaux. Nous avons pour mandat d'améliorer la salubrité des aliments agréés par le gouvernement fédéral, de contribuer à la santé et au bien-être des animaux et de protéger nos ressources végétales.

2.1 Ce que nous faisons

LACIA est l'organe de réglementation du gouvernement dans les domaines suivants :

L'ACIA, qui rend des comptes au ministre

Salubrité des aliments

de l'Agriculture et de l'Agroalimentaire, voit à la prestation de tous les services d'inspection du gouvernement fédéral ayant trait aux aliments. Cette responsabilité vise surtout à vérifier si les fabricants, les importateurs, les distributeurs et les producteurs agréés par le gouvernement du Canada respectent les normes en matière de sécurité, de qualité, de quantité, de composition, de manipulation, d'identification, de transformation, de conditionnement et d'étiquetage. L'ACIA certifie aussi que les aliments exportés satisfont aux exigences des pays étrangers, dans les satisfont aux exigences des pays étrangers, dans les est de certification avec d'autres pays. Dans l'exercice et de con mandat qui consiste à administrer les statuts et de son mandat qui consiste à administrer les statuts et règlements en matière d'aliments, l'ACIA travaille en règlements en matière d'aliments, l'ACIA travaille en

chargé d'établir les normes et la politique en matière

étroite collaboration avec Santé Canada, le ministère

de salubrité des aliments.



employeur-employé saines, de bonnes conditions de travail et des salaires concurrentiels. L'Agence a signé sa première convention collective avec le groupe des scientifiques et des analystes ainsi qu'avec le groupe informatique. L'ACIA a également entamé un deuxième cycle de négociations avec l'Alliance de la fonction pulique du Canada² et les trois unités de négociations de l'Institut professionnel de la fonction publique du Canada.

Conclusion

Malgré les pressions et les demandes croissantes, l'ACIA continue de produire des réalisations diverses et de grande portée. La somme des travaux de l'Agence a contribué à la qualité de vie des Canadiens, à la salubrité des aliments et à la santé des animaux et des végétaux du Canada. Le travail de l'ACIA a également contribué à asseoir la réputation du Canada à l'échelle internationale pour son système de salubrité des aliments et de quarantaine de premier plan.

.

des autres pays en matière d'exportation. produits forestiers canadiens satisfaisaient aux exigences les expéditions de semences ainsi que de végétaux et de conventionnelles. L'ACIA a continué de s'assurer que l'introduction de végétaux ayant des caractéristiques non de jouer un rôle important pour ce qui est de réglementer montré un taux élevé de conformité. L'ACIA a continué échantillons de produits. Les résultats des essais ont mélange en vrac d'engrais au Canada et a prélevé des consommateurs. L'ACIA a inspecté des installations de sans danger pour les utilisateurs, l'environnement et les l'exactitude des allégations, et de vérifier s'ils étaient sur les engrais en vue de déterminer leur efficacité et semences importées. L'Agence a procédé à des essais généalogiques et non généalogiques ainsi que pour les obtenu des taux de conformité élevés pour les semences

Employeur de choix

de prendre des mesures visant à favoriser des relations possibilités de carrière. Finalement, l'ACIA a continué avec les activités de l'Agence et à les renseigner sur les cace qui visait à familiariser les recrues des universités mis en place un Programme de formation des agents effigroupes visés par l'équité en matière d'emploi. L'ACIA a d'attirer des candidats et des candidates parmi les quatre à l'échelle nationale et a maintenu ses efforts en vue mandat. L'ACIA a tenu deux campagnes de recrutement ciens pour permettre à l'Agence de s'acquitter de son scientifiques, des professionnels ainsi que des technicontinué de grossir, en particulier dans le groupe des un milieu de travail positif. L'effectif de l'ACIA a retenir des employés compétents et de développer d'un effectif qualifié, dans les moyens d'attirer et de progrès importants ont été réalisés dans le maintien et à jeter les bases du succès futur de l'Agence. Des humaines ont contribué à renforcer l'organisation Les activités de l'ACIA en matière de ressources



animaux canadiens et leurs produits. exigences de certification à l'exportation pour les la prestation de services visant à faire respecter les taires. Le personnel de l'ACIA a également assuré de ces usines se conforment aux exigences réglemendiennes et est arrivé à la conclusion que la totalité l'Agence a inspecté les usines d'équarrissage canarage chez les animaux sauvages. Le personnel de aux efforts gouvernementaux visant à éliminer la moyen d'essais réalisés en laboratoire, a contribué des cervidés, la tuberculose et la tremblante et, au vue d'éradiquer des maladies comme l'encéphalopathie mené ses activités de quarantaine et de surveillance en programme actif et intensifié de prévention. L'ACIA a continue de se montrer vigilante en appliquant un signalé chez une vache importée; toutetois, l'ACIA Canada depuis 1993, alors qu'un cas unique avait été importante de la Liste B. L'EBS n'a pas été dépistée au (EBS) ou « maladie de la vache folle », est une maladie pour dire que l'encéphalopathie bovine spongiforme l'ACIA à l'OIE. A l'échelle internationale, on s'entend maladies de la Liste B qui doivent être signalées par le Canada à demeurer exempt de bon nombre des aphteuse. En outre, le personnel de l'Agence a aidé naires britanniques à combattre la flambée de fièvre l'Agence au Royaume-Uni afin d'aider les fonction-

Protection des végétaux

L'ACIA a effectué des activités de surveillance aux postes frontières internationaux afin de vérifier si les végétaux et les produits connexes étaient conformes aux règlements du gouvernement fédéral. Au Canada, l'Agence s'est efforcée de détecter, de surveiller et d'étadiquer les maladies et les ravageurs des végétaux. Des flambées du virus de la variole du prunier, du longicorne brun de l'épinette et de la galle verruqueuse ont exigé une attention particulière et les trois ont pu être maîtrisés ou éradiqués avec succès. L'Agence a être maîtrisés ou éradiqués avec succès. L'Agence a également assuré la surveillance réglementaire par une tierce partie de l'Institut canadien des semences. On a tierce partie de l'Institut canadien des semences. On a

du poisson, des fruits et des légumes frais et transformés, de la viande, des produits laitiers et des oeufs. Au besoin, l'ACIA a pris des mesures, y compris la confiscation et le rappel des produits ou, lorsque c'était nécessaire, des actions en justice, comme l'imposition de sanctions ou d'amendes. Dans les cas où il a été nécessaire de demander des rappels d'aliments, l'ACIA a agi rapidement et efficacement.

L'ACIA a fait la promotion dans l'industrie de l'adoption de bonnes pratiques en matière de salubrité des aliments fondées scientifiquement. On a constaté des progrès dans l'adoption du système d'analyse des risques et de maîtrise des points critiques (HACCP) par un nombre croissant d'établissements alimentaires des activités d'inspection visant à améliorer l'étique-tage et les renseignements donnés aux consommateurs. Les travaux dans ce domaine ont contribué à protéger les renseignements donnés aux consommateurs. Les travaux dans ce domaine ont contribué à protéger les consommateurs controlle et des infractions aux lois canadiennes en matière d'étiquetage et d'emballage.

Santé des animaux

×

м

.

L'ACIA protège le bétail canadien contre les maladies annimales exotiques et exerce une surveillance sur les maladies graves présentes au Canada. Grâce aux activités menées par l'ACIA dans le domaine de la détection, de la surveillance et de l'éradication et à joué un rôle important en aidant le Canada à demeurer exempt de toutes les maladies figurant sur la Liste A de l'Office international des épizooties (OIE), y compris la fièvre aphreuse, laquelle a atteint des proportions la fièvre aphreuse, laquelle a atteint des proportions particulièrement au Royaume-Uni. L'ACIA a mis en également envoyé six contre la fièvre aphreuse et a également envoyé six contingents de personnel de également envoyé six contingents de personnel de

Sommalre

tout en intervenant dans le cadre d'un certain nombre de situations d'urgence ayant requis toute son attention. Le rapport annuel donne des renseignements sur son rendement dans les secteurs suivants!:

Salubrité des aliments

agréés par le gouvernement fédéral dans les secteurs à la santé et à la sécurité dans les établissements obtenus en ce qui concerne les exigences relatives l'ensemble, des taux de conformité élevés ont été le gouvernement fédéral ont été rassurantes. Dans et dans les établissements alimentaires agréés par inspections réalisées par l'Agence à l'égard de produits ment du Canada. L'année dernière, les conclusions des elle a atteint les objectifs que lui a fixés le gouvernemesures quantitatives et qualitatives pour évaluer si fédéral, l'ACIA se sert de taux de conformité et d'autres responsable de l'exécution des lois du gouvernement et secteurs de compétence. À titre d'organisme même qu'avec d'autres organismes gouvernementaux points de vente au détail et les consommateurs de transformation alimentaire, les distributeurs, les aliments avec les producteurs, les entreprises de cette responsabilité en matière de salubrité des des aliments et la santé publique. L'ACIA partage Les premières priorités de l'ACIA sont la salubrité

et a proteger la sante des vegetaux et des auin

DES ALIMENTS A CONTINUI

ments, mais aussi les semences, les aliments pour les alimentaire. L'ACIA n'inspecte pas seulement les ali-L'Agence réglemente toutes les étapes du continuum des aliments et à la santé des animaux et des végétaux. nombre de situations d'urgence ayant trait à la salubrité importants sur le plan technologique et d'un certain produits et des échanges commerciaux, de progrès grand public, de l'accroissement de la diversité des qu'international en raison des attentes croissantes du plus nombreux et complexes, tant sur le front national déroulées dans un contexte où les défis sont de plus en Canada. Les activités réglementaires de l'ACIA se sont et à protéger la santé des végétaux et des animaux du salubrité du système d'approvisionnement en aliments des programmes et des services visant à améliorer la aliments (ACIA) a continué d'assurer la prestation

En 2000-2001, l'Agence canadienne d'inspection des

L'Agence réglemente toutes les étapes du continuum alimentaire. L'ACIA n'inspecte pas seulement les aliments, mais aussi les semences, les aliments pour les animaux, les engrais, les végétaux et les animaux dont dépend notre approvisionnement en aliments sains.

A titre de plus important organe de réglementation à fondement scientifique, l'ACIA s'appuie aur de solides bases scientifique, l'ACIA s'appuie aur de de la prestation de ses programmes, et aussi lorsque de la prestation de ses programmes, et aussi lorsque biorechnologie. À l'échelle internationale, l'ACIA fait protechnologie. À l'échelle internationale, l'ACIA fait àutremational fondé sur des données scientifiques visant à offrir aux consommateurs des produits sans danger et de haute qualité.

L'accroissement constant de la demande pour les services de l'Agence exige de celle-ci qu'elle déploie ses ressources limitées sur un territoire de plus en plus vaste sur le plan de la réglementation. L'Agence s'est employée à s'acquitter de son mandat d'organe de réglementation

ON CANADA.

Le rapport annuel couvre la période du l^{es} avril 2000 au 31 mars 2001. Dans certains cas, des renseignements sur des activités prévues en 2001-2002 ont été ajoutés en vue de fournir une mise à jour pour l'exercice 2000-2001 et de présenter un tableau complet du rendement de l'Agence.



ш

Durant l'année, nous avons continué d'améliorer notre cadre de gestion du rendement afin de fournir des renseignements précis et clairs sur les résultats obtenus par l'Agence et, en bout de ligne, d'aider l'ACIA à atteindre ses objectifs. L'adoption du Cadre de planification, de rapport et de responsabilisation (CPRR) ainsi que les améliorations apportées au cadre de gestion du rendement constitueront avec le temps une base solide pour l'évaluation du rendement et la production de rapports.

L'un des plus importants défis que nous devons relever consiste à demeurer vigilants dans l'exercice de tous les aspects de notre vaste mandat tout en nous tenant prêts à répondre à de plus en plus de demandes relatives aux services de l'Agence ainsi qu'à intervenir dans le cadre d'un nombre croissant de situations d'ungence exigeantes aur le plan des ressources. Avec les années, nous avons fait appel à davantage de personnel et de ressources afin d'assurer la prestation de nos services clés et de mettre à jour nos capacités sur le plan scientifique.

Toutes nos réalisations décrites dans le présent rapport ont été rendues possibles grâce au travail de nos employés dévoués et très compétents. L'année dernière, nous nous sommes employés à créer un milieu de travail exemplaire, à offrit des possibilités de perfectionnement professionnel à notre personnel et à attirer les meilleures professionnel à notre personnel et à attirer les meilleures professionnalisme et la motivation de nos employés nous permettent d'établir avec confiance un plan d'avenir. Malgré les défis de plus en plus nombreux et les besoins

Malgré les défis de plus en plus nombreux et les besoins croissants de notre organisation, nous sommes résolus à offrir aux Canadiens une protection sur laquelle ils peuvent compter. Tout comme ce fut le cas ces quatre dernières années, dans le futur l'Agence continuera de jouer un rôle important dans la qualité de vie des

Canadiens.

Sonald L. Doering

Message du président

J'si le grand plaisir de vous présenter le quatrième rapport annuel de l'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments (ACIA) qui couvre la période du let avyril 2000 au 31 mars 2001. Comme l'illustre le rapport, ce fut une année intéressante et très stimulante pour l'Agence. Dans le cadre de notre mission, nous avons été appelés à relever bon nombre de défis uniques et d'autres qui se poursuivent.

gouvernement fédéral. son autorité relative à l'application des normes du crises alimentaires et, le cas échéant, pour exercer et avec détermination pour corriger les situations de des problèmes, l'Agence est intervenue rapidement du gouvernement fédéral. Dans les cas où il y a eu conformité avec toutes les lois et tous les règlements programmes ont en commun de viser à encourager la protection de la santé publique très au sérieux. Tous nos sionnement en aliments. Nous prenons notre rôle de que l'ACIA s'emploie à protéger la salubrité de l'approvicapitale. Les Canadiens sont également convaincus salubrité des aliments comme un sujet d'importance faits ont confirmé que les Canadiens considèrent la d'opinion ainsi que des commentaires qui nous ont été Les résultats que nous avons obtenus lors de sondages

Dans le milieu complexe et en constante évolution où nous exerçons nos activités, l'Agence continue de protéger la base des ressources animales et végétales du Canada – les récoltes, les forêts et le bétail. Nous ressources végétales du Canada contre des flambées du virus de la variole du prunier, contre le longicorne brun de l'épinette et contre la gale verruqueuse de la pomme de l'épinette et contre la gale verruqueuse de la pomme de l'épinette et contre la gale verruqueuse de la pomme de l'épinette et contre la gale verruqueuse de la pomme particulièrement les maladies animales exotiques, tout particulièrement la fièvre aphteuse, la responsabilité de protéger la base des ressources animales et végétales est plus importante que jamais.

Président

Canadian Food Inspection Agency

Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments

Président

Ottawa (Ontario) K1A 0Y9

Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0Y9

President

Le 28 septembre 2001

L'honorable Lyle Vanclief, C.P., député Ministre de l'Agriculture et de l'Agroalimentaire Pièce 207, Édifice de la Confédération Chambre des communes Ottawa (Ontario) KIA 0A6

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'ai le plaisir de vous présenter, conformément à l'article 23 de la Loi sur l'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments, le rapport annuel de l'Agence pour l'exercice 2000–2001.

Le rapport annuel de l'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments (ACIA) décrit les activités menées et les résultats atteints pour assurer la protection des consommateurs canadiens ainsi que la santé des végétaux et des animaux du Canada. Le rapport de cette année fournit des données sur le rendement classées par secteur d'activité et dans le contexte du cadre de gestion du rendement de l'Agence. On y trouve également les états financiers de vérification pour le présent exercice, ainsi que l'opinion de la vérificatrice générale sur ce sujet.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le Ministre, l'expression de mes sentiments distingués.

Zwam

Ronald L. Doering

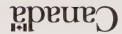
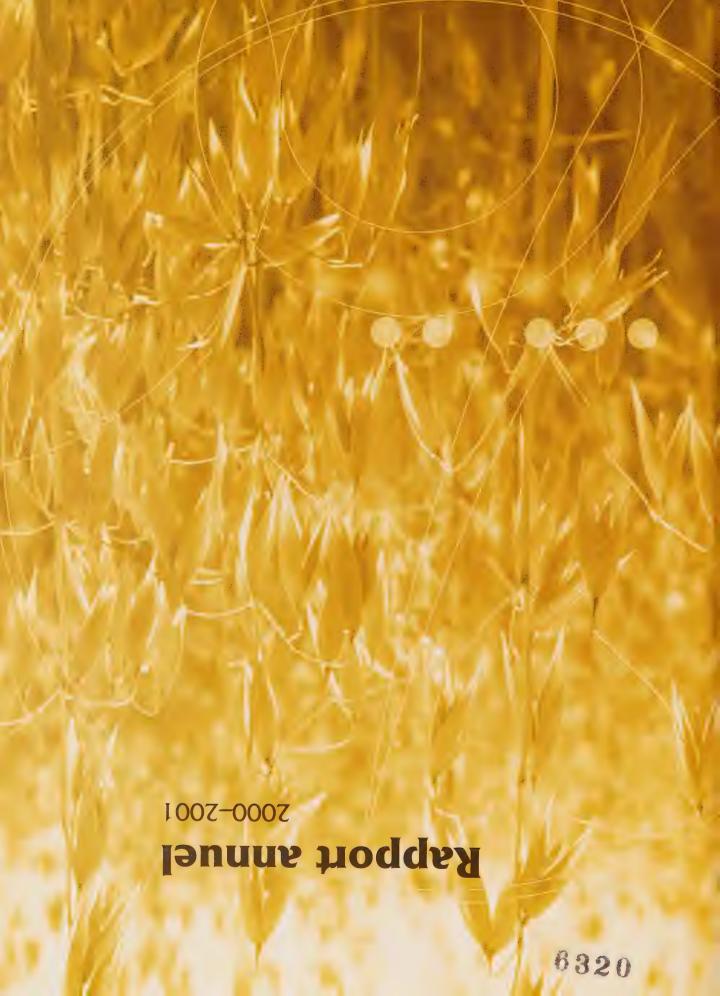




Table des madières

0.2	Annexes	78
0.₽	Rendement financier	39
	et L'évaluation par la vérificatrice générale	79
	3.7 Responsabilité de la direction pour les rapports sur le rendement	
	3.6 Gestion des ressources humaines	39
	4 Protection des végétaux	St
	S.4. Santé des animaux 3.4 .	34
	3.3 Salubrité des aliments	
	3.2. Engagements clés	
	3.1 Introduction	ÞΙ
0.8	Rendement de l'Agence	ÞΙ
	2.2. Oeuvrer à l'échelle de la planète en créant un cadre réglementaire international	
	2.1 La crédibilité de l'ACIA repose sur des principes scientifiques éprouvés	
0.2	Les piliers de nos activités	5
	1.6 Les défis de l'ACIA	9
	1.5 Efforts de collaboration	
	1.3 Nos effectifs	
	Ce que nous faisons	
	1.1 Notre mandat	
0.1	Vue d'ensemble de l'Agence	
Sommaire		
	Message du président	ΛŢ
	Lettre au Ministre	III
IAIGZZ	ടാരി	



supplémentaires et site Web de l'ACIA Personnes-ressources pour renseignements

sur Internet sur le site Web de l'ACIA à l'adresse suivante : www.inspection.gc.ca. canadienne d'inspection des aliments de votre région. Vous pouvez également consulter la version électronique du présent document Pour obtenir des exemplaires supplémentaires de la présente publication, vous pouvez communiquer avec le Bureau de l'Agence

tsauO

Télécopieur : (204) 984-6008 Téléphone : (204) 983-2200 Winnipeg (Man.) R3C 182 269, rue Main, pièce 613 Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments Bureau des communications

Téléphone: (403) 292-4301 Calgary (Alb.) T2G 4X3 220-4th Ave. S.E., pièce 654 Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments Bureau des communications

Télécopieur : (403) 292-5707

Télécopieur : (604) 666-1261 Téléphone : (604) 666-6513 Mew Westminster (C.-B.) V3M 112 620, avenue Royal, pièce 101 Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments Bureau des communications

Ontario

folemade Camelot (92 stnamila sab noitsaqzni'b annaibanas asnagA communications générales

16léphone : (519) 837-9400 PSP OIN (JnO) Aglaud teau0 anote nimada, 471 Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments

> **Sureau des communications** Télécopieur : (613) 228-6653 Téléphone : (613) 225-2342 Ottawa (Ont.) KTA 0Y9

Télécopieur : (519) 837-9783

Télécopieur : (506) 851-2911 Téléphone : (506) 851-3331

Québec

Moncton (N.-B.) E1C 8R2

9gatà ⁹Z , rue Main, 5^e étage

Bureau des communications

Supitablia

Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments

880_ð əlatzoq əfioð

Téléphone: (514) 283-8888 Montréal (Québec) H3A 3N2 2001, rue University, pièce 746C Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments Bureau des communications

Télécopieur : (514) 496-4699

1005 (an Majesté du chef du Canada (Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments)

12BN 0-662-66039-0 No de catalogue A1-17/2007

P0239-01











